



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe



Cronfa - Swansea University Open Access Repository

This is an author produced version of a paper published in :
Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health

Cronfa URL for this paper:
<http://cronfa.swan.ac.uk/Record/cronfa20125>

Paper:

Pouliou, T., Sera, F., Griffiths, L., Joshi, H., Geraci, M., Cortina-Borja, M. & Law, C. (2014). Environmental influences on children's physical activity. *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health*, 69(1), 77-85.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jech-2014-204287>

This article is brought to you by Swansea University. Any person downloading material is agreeing to abide by the terms of the repository licence. Authors are personally responsible for adhering to publisher restrictions or conditions. When uploading content they are required to comply with their publisher agreement and the SHERPA RoMEO database to judge whether or not it is copyright safe to add this version of the paper to this repository.

<http://www.swansea.ac.uk/iss/researchsupport/cronfa-support/>



OPEN ACCESS

Environmental influences on children's physical activity

Theodora Poulou, ¹ Francesco Sera, ² Lucy Griffiths, ² Heather Joshi, ³ Marco Geraci, ^{2,4} Mario Cortina-Borja, ² Catherine Law ²

¹School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

²UCL Institute of Child Health, London, UK

³Department of Quantitative Social Science, Institute of Education University of London, London, UK

⁴Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Arnold School of Public Health, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, USA

Correspondence to

Professor Catherine Law, UCL Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH, UK; catherine.law@ucl.ac.uk

Received 15 April 2014

Revised 4 August 2014

Accepted 4 September 2014

ABSTRACT

Background This paper aims to assess whether 7-year-olds' physical activity is associated with family and area-level measures of the physical and socioeconomic environments.

Methods We analysed the association of environments with physical activity in 6497 singleton children from the UK Millennium Cohort Study with reliable accelerometer data (≥ 2 days and ≥ 10 h/day). Activity levels were assessed as counts per minute; minutes of moderate to vigorous activity (MVPA); and whether meeting recommended guidelines (≥ 60 min/day MVPA).

Results Higher levels of children's physical activity were associated with households without use of a car and with having a television in a child's bedroom (for counts per minute only). Aspects of the home socioeconomic environment that were associated with more children's physical activity were lone motherhood, lower maternal socioeconomic position and education, family income below 60% national median, and not owning the home. Children's activity levels were higher when parents perceived their neighbourhood as poor for bringing up children and also when families were living in the most deprived areas. Relationships were independent of characteristics such as child's body mass index and ethnic group. When adjusted for physical and socioeconomic correlates, the factors remaining significant in all outcomes were: household car usage and maternal education.

Conclusions Although physical and socioeconomic environments are associated with children's physical activity, much of the variation appears to be determined by the child's home socioeconomic circumstances rather than the wider environment where they live.

INTRODUCTION

Physical activity is health enhancing, and is associated with both reduced risk of adiposity, diabetes, hypertension, musculoskeletal problems and promotion of psychological well-being.¹ Rates of activity are low among UK children, particularly girls. Using accelerometer data, the 2008 Health Survey for England (HSE) found that 51% of boys and 34% of girls aged 4–10 years met the current minimum physical activity recommendations,² although it is important to recognise that current recommendations are based on evidence on self-reported physical activity. Equivalent figures for 7-year-olds in the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) were 63% and 38%.³ Understanding what influences children's physical activity may help to identify interventions to promote active lifestyles.

Observational studies relating physical activity between environmental factors give inconsistent

findings. Some find an association,^{4–12} others do not.^{13–14} These differences may be due to limitations in study design: with one exception,¹⁵ most studies have a small sample size (less than 150 children^{4–5–10}), focus on population subgroups^{5–13} or, as noted in a recent review, rely on reports of physical activity, sometimes by parents.¹⁶ Recent studies have also emphasised adolescents rather than children and most are based in North America or Australia.¹⁶

Differences between studies may also be due to the environmental measures used. Most research focuses on either perceived or objective measures of the physical environment and only two studies have examined both.^{6–10} Furthermore, children experience their environments at different levels, such as the immediate home environment as well as its neighbourhood. Environments may be characterised in different ways, for example, in socioeconomic and physical terms. Most studies to date have focused on the built environment of the neighbourhood; they show that children are more likely to be physically active if their neighbourhood has facilities such as walking/cycling paths and parks^{8–10}; playgrounds and recreational community centres^{4–9–17} and features sidewalks, lighting, street connectivity or land-use diversity.^{5–6–8–10–17} The few studies to examine the association between children's physical activity and rurality have shown mixed results.¹⁸ Questions also remain on the mechanisms through which the built and socioeconomic environments exert influences on physical activity as few studies have controlled for individual socioeconomic factors.^{7–9–12}

The present study addresses several of these research gaps. Using data on 7-year-old children from a large, nationally representative UK cohort, it explores the influence of characteristics of the home and neighbourhood environments on accelerometer-measured physical activity, taking account of family socioeconomic circumstances and using measures that reflect physical and social characteristics of the neighbourhood, objective and subjective.

METHODS

Participants

The MCS is a UK-wide prospective study of children born between September 2000 and January 2002. The original cohort comprised of 18 818 children (72% response rate) whose parents were first interviewed when their child was aged 9 months.¹⁹ Three more home interviews were carried out at ages 3, 5 and 7 years with further follow-up conducted at 11 years (data not available

To cite: Poulou T, Sera F, Griffiths L, et al. *J Epidemiol Community Health* Published Online First: [please include Day Month Year] doi:10.1136/jech-2014-204287

at time of analysis) and beyond. Detailed information regarding demographic, social, and health factors relating to the children, and the children's siblings and parents was obtained through interviews of the main respondents and their partners in the home.²⁰ This study uses data from the age seven survey, which received ethical approval from the Northern and Yorkshire Research Ethics Committee (07/MRE03/32). The present analysis did not require additional ethics approval.

Physical activity data

At age 7, 14 043 children (13 681 singletons) were interviewed and invited to participate in the accelerometry study. Those who consented were asked to wear the Actigraph GT1M uniaxial accelerometers (Actigraph, Pensacola, Florida). Previous studies have demonstrated this device to be a technically reliable instrument, able to detect differing levels of physical activity intensity.²¹ Accelerometers programmed to use a 15 s sampling epoch and to record activity as counts and steps were sent to those who consented to participate (n=12 768 singletons). Children were instructed to start wearing their accelerometer the morning after receiving it and to do so for seven consecutive days during waking hours, except during bathing/aquatic activities. Data were collected between May 2008 and August 2009. Accelerometers were returned from 9980 children (9721 singletons). Data from the activity monitors were downloaded using the Actigraph software V3.8.3 (Actigraph, Pensacola, Florida, USA) and processed in house,²² according to predetermined criteria.²³ Non-wear time was defined as any time period of consecutive zero-counts ≥ 20 min and these periods were removed from the summation of activity. A threshold for extreme values was set to $\geq 11\,715$ counts and time spent at intensity above this threshold was excluded.²⁴ Participants with recording periods of ≥ 10 h on ≥ 2 days were included in analyses,²³ resulting in a sample of 6497 singleton children. Small differences were found in the demographic characteristics of the sample of children with reliable accelerometer data (n=6497) relative to the whole cohort sample (n=13 681 singletons) interviewed at age 7 years.³ To allow for possible bias in the selection of children participating in the accelerometry sample, an inverse probability weight was applied.²⁵ This was in addition to the standard weighting applied to all cohort children to allow for the original sampling design and attrition.

The following outcome variables were derived: total physical activity (mean daily counts per minute (cpm) of wearing time, mean daily minutes of moderate to vigorous activity (MVPA) and adherence to current recommended guidelines (at least 60 min MVPA per day). The cut-off classifying physical activity as moderate-to-vigorous (>2241 cpm) was defined according to a calibration study in children of similar age, testing a range of activities from sedentary (eg, sitting) to vigorous (eg, basketball and jogging).²⁶ These measures were standardised by introducing the notion of a standard day with equal duration (735 min, equal to mean wear time across all reliable days), minimising in this way the potential association between physical activity and wearing time.²⁵

Explanatory variables

We examined the influence of a number of environmental factors: all collected at the age 7 survey (fourth sweep of the MCS survey). Gender, season (based on the astronomical definition: spring (21 March–20 June), summer (21 June–20 September), autumn (21 September, 20th December), winter (21 December–20 March), ethnic group²⁷ and body mass index (BMI) of the children (based on measured height and weight

information and categorised according to the International Obesity Task Force (IOTF) cut-offs for children) were included.²⁸ To minimise loss of information questionnaire items missing at age 7 years were retrieved from the previous sweep (age 5 years) if available.

Home environment (reported measures)

- ▶ *The physical environment* was represented by the type of accommodation (house/bungalow; flat, studio or maisonette and bedsit or other), number of household cars/vans in regular use, whether participants had access to a garden, and whether the child had a television (TV) in their bedroom.
- ▶ *The socioeconomic environment* was represented by lone motherhood (being a lone mother or not); housing tenure (own/mortgage or other); family size (only child or not). We also included socioeconomic circumstances of the mother on the National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification, grouped into four categories: managerial and professional; intermediate occupations; routine and manual occupations and never worked or long-term unemployed.²⁹ Maternal education was divided into two groups: at or above O-level (or equivalent)/below O-level. Poverty was defined by whether family income was $<60\%$ of the national median, before housing costs but after benefits and using a modified Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) equivalence scale.³⁰

Neighbourhood (reported and objective measures)

- ▶ *The physical environment* was represented by the following reported measures: accessibility to play areas and whether the area in which they lived (defined as one mile or 20 min walk from their house) was perceived to be good and safe to raise children. In addition, the objectively measured 2005 Rural/Urban Area Classification (RUAC) at the Lower Super Output Area level (LSOA; an average of 1500 people) was included in the analysis.³¹ The RUAC categories were: urban ($>10\,000$); rural, which included village, hamlet and isolated dwellings.
- ▶ *The socioeconomic environment* was represented by the objectively measured 2004–2005 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) at the LSOA level.³¹ The IMD measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas based on a number of indicators. The indicators are income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment. As there is no unified definition for these measures across the UK, these are held as country-specific variables. While the IMD definitions are not directly equivalent, they could be broadly compared by introducing in addition to the main UK country and IMD variables, an interaction term between UK country and IMD. For the purposes of this study we used the IMD country-specific quintiles. This parameterisation allows us to compare the higher quintiles (more deprived) of each country with the country-specific IMD reference category.

Statistical analysis

Analyses were performed using STATA/SE V.12.0 (Stata Corporation, Texas, USA). Sampling weights were used to account for the stratified clustered design of the MCS. Weights were adjusted for attrition between contacts at successive MCS sweeps and for missing accelerometer data. Details on the adjustment for non-response and non-compliance are given elsewhere.²⁵ Total activity and MVPA were log-transformed to

account for their positively skewed distributions. For each regression coefficient b , we calculated the quantity $100 \times (e^b - 1)$; similarly, the lower and upper bounds of b 's 95% CI were subject to the same back-transformation. These values can be interpreted as the percentage change between geometric means of total activity or time spent in MVPA associated with varying levels of the covariates of interest. The p values were calculated using the command `nlcom` in Stata, which is based on the delta method to approximate nonlinear combinations of parameter estimates.³²

Regression models examined the association between characteristics of the home and neighbourhood environments and the three outcomes describing children's physical activity. Considering the stratified cluster sampling design of MCS study, weights to adjust for attrition between contacts at successive MCS sweeps and for missing accelerometer data were taken into account during the estimation using the Stata command `svyset`. Linear regression models were fitted to analyse total activity (cpm) and MVPA, while logistic regression analysis was used for activity adherence. Analyses were repeated separately for each outcome using two different models: model 1 was adjusted for gender and season; model 2 was further adjusted for children's BMI and ethnic group.

Two-level linear and logistic regression models (models 1 and 2) were also fitted to examine the relationships between physical activity and objective measures of the neighbourhood environment. The two levels of analysis were family and the electoral wards (or superwards). Families were considered as the first level of analysis to account for contacts at successive MCS sweeps and for missing accelerometer data. The wards were defined as the second level of analysis in our study to account for the MCS sampling design. Aforementioned, with main effects for UK country and IMD we included an interaction term between each UK country and country-specific IMD in the multilevel models.

Two-level linear and logistic regression models (model 3) were, in addition to gender, season, children's BMI and ethnic group, adjusted for environmental characteristics and objective measures of the neighbourhood environment that were statistically significant in models 1 and 2. Multicollinearity was assessed using the variance inflation factor for each estimator (for individual and area levels of analysis). Random intercept-only multilevel models were fitted using `gllamm`, a Stata programme for mixed-effects modelling.³³ The intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) from the multilevel models were used to quantify the amount of variation in measures of physical activity resulting from differences between areas.

As a sensitivity analysis, we repeated analyses separately for boys and girls; results were not different to those presented here. Characteristics of the children and their families and reported measures of home-environments and neighbourhood-environments showed no difference between non-movers and those who moved between contacts at 5 and 7 years (563 children; results not shown). Excluding children who moved between contacts at 5 and 7 years from the analysis did not affect the associations (data not shown).

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the children in the sample, and the physical and socioeconomic characteristics of their home and neighbourhood environments. Although most children appeared to be in relatively advantaged circumstances (eg, their family had the use of a car or owned their own home), the sample was diverse: for example, 22.0% were lone mothers.

Just over half of the children had a TV in their bedroom and around a fifth were overweight or obese. Most families were living in a neighbourhood with good access to play areas (90.4%), and were generally satisfied with the neighbourhood (71.8%). Descriptive statistics for all physical activity variables and sedentary time have been previously published elsewhere.³

Home environmental measures

More cars in use in the household were significantly associated with less children's physical activity in unadjusted and adjusted analyses. In unadjusted analyses, children who had a TV in their bedroom were more physically active and more likely to meet activity guidelines. This association was attenuated after adjustment for all significant correlates of the home and neighbourhood but remained statistically significant for counts per minute. Type of accommodation and access to gardens were not consistently associated with physical activity (table 2).

Measures of the home environment indicating socioeconomic disadvantage (lone motherhood, non-ownership, lower levels of maternal occupation, education and income) were associated with higher levels of physical activity, which persisted after adjusting for child's ethnic group and BMI. However, these associations were attenuated to non-significance in fully adjusted models, except for the association with maternal education (table 2).

Neighbourhood environmental measures

Perceiving the neighbourhood to be a poor or very poor place to raise children was associated with more physical activity in children (total and MVPA only) but this was not significant in the fully adjusted models. No other variables describing the physical environment of the neighbourhood (access to play areas, perceptions of safety and whether urban or rural) were associated with physical activity.

Children's physical activity increased with increasing level of deprivation as indicated by the country-specific IMD quintile for England only. This association was not significant in the fully adjusted models for all outcomes. The IMD for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland was not significantly associated with children's physical activity.

At the individual-level of analysis, the overall performance of the models in terms of the percentage of the variation of the dependent variables explained by the variation of the predictor variables was approximately 12% in the unadjusted models and 14% in the final adjusted model for total activity. Equivalent figures for MVPA were 13% and 16%. In all models, the ICCs indicated that statistically significant proportions of the variation in physical activity were explained by variation at the area level for all models. For example, in total activity, 3.31% was explained by IMD when adjusting for gender and season and environmental characteristics that were significant in models 1 and 2.

DISCUSSION

Statement of principal findings

In this large population-based study, accelerometer-measured physical activity in 7-year-old children was significantly associated in unadjusted analyses with characteristics of the physical and socioeconomic environments, for the home and neighbourhood. For the home environment, we found that children living in a family with no cars, those living in relatively disadvantaged circumstances had higher levels of physical activity. At the area level, more physical activity was associated with higher deprivation (IMD) for England only and with parental perceptions of

Table 1 Descriptive characteristics of the sample based on reported measures unless otherwise stated: number (weighted %) of singletons at age 7 for all children with reliable accelerometry data

| Reliable accelerometry data sample (6497 children) | |
|--|-------------|
| <i>Child's general characteristics</i> | |
| Gender | |
| Boys | 3176 (50.9) |
| Girls | 3321 (49.1) |
| Child's ethnic group | |
| Caucasian | 5710 (85.2) |
| Mixed | 168 (3.2) |
| Indian | 139 (2.0) |
| Pakistani | 177 (3.8) |
| Bangladeshi | 70 (1.3) |
| African-American | 142 (2.8) |
| Other ethnic group | 90 (1.6) |
| Child's BMI | |
| Optimal | 5310 (80.0) |
| Overweight | 827 (14.0) |
| Obese | 283 (5.9) |
| <i>Home</i> | |
| <i>Physical environment</i> | |
| Type of accommodation | |
| House or bungalow | 5838 (86.4) |
| Flat, studio, bedsit or other | 656 (13.6) |
| Child has a TV in his/her bedroom | 3046 (52.7) |
| Access to garden | 6179 (92.5) |
| Cars in use | |
| None | 579 (14.3) |
| One | 2304 (37.1) |
| More than one | 3604 (48.6) |
| <i>Socioeconomic environment</i> | |
| Housing tenure | |
| Own/mortgage | 4873 (62.5) |
| Other | 1614 (37.5) |
| Number of children in the household | |
| Only child | 726 (12.4) |
| At least one other child | 5771 (87.6) |
| Lone mother | 961 (22.0) |
| Maternal socioeconomic class | |
| Managerial and professional occupations | 2189 (34.1) |
| Intermediate occupations | 1201 (19.5) |
| Routine and manual occupations | 2582 (42.5) |
| Never worked and long-term unemployed | 268 (3.9) |
| Maternal education | |
| At or above O-level | 5015 (69.0) |
| Below O-level | 1482 (31.0) |
| Poverty (<60% median income) | 1462 (30.2) |
| <i>Neighbourhood</i> | |
| <i>Physical environment</i> | |
| Access to play areas | |
| Good area to bring up children | 5824 (90.4) |
| Excellent/good | 4806 (71.8) |
| Average | 1180 (21.8) |
| Poor/very poor | 316 (6.4) |
| Parental perception of safety | |
| Very safe/fairly safe | 5608 (86.4) |
| Neither safe nor unsafe | 439 (8.3) |
| Fairly unsafe/very unsafe | 259 (5.3) |
| Continued | |

Table 1 Continued

| Reliable accelerometry data sample (6497 children) | |
|--|---------------|
| Urban/rural (objective) | |
| Urban (>10k) | 12 203 (86.8) |
| Rural | 1830 (13.2) |
| <i>Socioeconomic environment (objective)</i> | |
| Index of multiple deprivation England | |
| Least deprived | 912 (20.1) |
| Second | 821 (19.3) |
| Third | 830 (20.5) |
| Fourth | 789 (18.4) |
| Most deprived | 848 (21.8) |
| Index of multiple deprivation Wales | |
| Least deprived | 243 (27.4) |
| Second | 154 (17.8) |
| Third | 126 (12.4) |
| Fourth | 193 (19.5) |
| Most deprived | 183 (23.0) |
| Index of multiple deprivation Scotland | |
| Least deprived | 215 (21.1) |
| Second | 163 (19.8) |
| Third | 169 (22.2) |
| Fourth | 122 (19.8) |
| Most deprived | 92 (17.2) |
| Index of multiple deprivation Northern Ireland | |
| Least deprived | 129 (18.1) |
| Second | 117 (18.5) |
| Third | 130 (19.0) |
| Fourth | 140 (20.8) |
| Most deprived | 120 (23.6) |

Missing data: child's ethnic group, 1; child's BMI (based on measured height and weight and classified according to the International Obesity Task Force; IOTF), 77; type of accommodation, 3; child has TV in his/her bedroom, 7; access to gardens, 3; household cars in use, 10; housing tenure, 10; maternal education, 242; access to play areas, 12; good area to bring up children, 195; parental perception of safety, 191; urban/rural, 1 (England) and Index of Multiple Deprivation, 1 (England). BMI, body mass index; TV, television.

it being a poor area for children. There was no association with rurality. In general, relationships were independent of child's BMI and ethnic group and were more likely for total activity and MVPA than for adherence to guidelines. However, when indicators of the environment were considered together, the only factors that remained significant were no cars in the household, lower levels of maternal education and a TV in the child's bedroom (for counts/min only), all associated with increased physical activity. This suggests that the dominant effect of the environment on physical activity is through socioeconomic characteristics related to personal assets (having the use of a car or higher maternal education). That having a TV in the child's bedroom should be associated with higher level of physical activity is counter-intuitive. However, in this sample having a TV in the child's bedroom was more common in less advantaged families, and so it may be acting as a marker of disadvantage rather than being on a causal pathway through sedentary behaviour. We also tested the hypothesis of whether having a TV in the child's bedroom would reduce wear time (eg, evening) in a way that could raise the average activity per observed minute and found no effect on wear time and therefore physical activity levels. For all associations, effect sizes associated with activity appeared to be modest but these are difficult to compare with other studies due to differences in methods of analysis, measures and sample characteristics.¹⁶

Table 2 Differences in children’s physical activity by reported and objective measures of the neighbourhood environment (models run on all singleton children)

| | Counts per minute | | | Moderate to vigorous physical activity | | | M |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | |
| <i>Home</i> | | | | | | | |
| Physical environment | | | | | | | |
| Type of accommodation | | | | | | | |
| House or bungalow (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Flat, studio, bedsit or other | 1.51 | 2.15 | | 3.17 | 2.86 | | 1 |
| | -1.32 to 4.33 | -0.63 to 4.92 | | -0.73 to 7.06 | -1.10 to 6.82 | | 0 |
| Access to gardens | | | | | | | |
| | -2.77 | -3.70 | | -5.75* | -5.40* | -4.20 | 0 |
| | -6.63 to 1.08 | -7.48 to 0.09 | | -10.98 to -0.52 | -10.68 to -0.11 | -8.66 to 0.26 | 0 |
| Cars in use | | | | | | | |
| None (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| One | -4.6** | -4.90*** | -5.05** | -7.27*** | -7.58*** | -7.68*** | 0 |
| | -7.33 to -1.87 | -7.57 to -2.23 | -8.10 to -2.00 | -10.88 to -3.66 | -11.24 to -3.91 | -11.93 to -3.42 | 0 |
| More than 1 | -6.88*** | -7.65*** | -7.58*** | -11.29*** | -11.75*** | -11.8*** | 0 |
| | -9.59 to -4.17 | -10.21 to -5.10 | -10.96 to -4.20 | -14.81 to -7.78 | -15.17 to -8.34 | -16.42 to -7.18 | 0 |
| Child has a TV in his/her bedroom | | | | | | | |
| | 4.13*** | 3.63*** | 2.01* | 4.41** | 4.35** | 1.98 | 1 |
| | 2.39 to 5.88 | 1.91 to 5.35 | 0.37 to 3.65 | 1.89 to 6.94 | 1.81 to 6.90 | -0.40 to 4.36 | 1 |
| Socioeconomic environment | | | | | | | |
| Lone mother | | | | | | | |
| | 3.88** | 3.86** | -0.54 | 6.35*** | 6.11*** | -0.41 | 1 |
| | 1.65 to 6.11 | 1.64 to 6.09 | -2.98 to 1.89 | 3.14 to 9.57 | 2.91 to 9.31 | -3.81 to 2.98 | 1 |
| Family size: only child | | | | | | | |
| | -0.54 | -0.26 | | -0.19 | 0.36 | | 1 |
| | -2.59 to 1.52 | -2.41 to 1.89 | | -3.23 to 2.85 | -2.82 to 3.54 | | 0 |
| Housing tenure: own/mortgage | | | | | | | |
| | -3.03** | -3.37*** | 1.18 | -4.64*** | -4.74*** | 1.59 | 0 |
| | -4.74 to -1.32 | -5.05 to -1.69 | -0.98 to 3.25 | -7.02 to -2.27 | -7.14 to -2.34 | -1.49 to 4.68 | 0 |
| Maternal socioeconomic circumstances | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional occupations (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate occupations | 1.31 | 1.31 | -0.38 | 1.09 | 0.99 | -1.25 | 1 |
| | -0.73 to 3.34 | -0.73 to 3.35 | -2.40 to 1.65 | -1.92 to 4.10 | -2.04 to 4.02 | -4.26 to 1.75 | 0 |
| Routine and manual occupations | 2.07* | 2.38** | -0.83 | 2.11 | 2.42 | -2.26 | 1 |
| | 0.25 to 3.89 | 0.60 to 4.17 | -2.67 to 1.01 | -0.55 to 4.76 | -0.24 to 5.08 | -5.06 to 0.54 | 0 |
| Never worked and long-term unemployed | 1.80 | 5.74** | -2.19 | 4.08 | 8.01* | -5.27 | 1 |
| | -2.41 to 6.02 | 1.51 to 9.97 | -6.32 to 1.94 | -2.03 to 10.18 | 1.28 to 14.74 | -11.89 to 1.35 | 1 |
| Maternal education | | | | | | | |
| At or above O-level (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Below O-level | 1.97 * | 3.22** | 2.58* | 2.99* | 4.27** | 3.40* | 1 |
| | 0.19 to 3.75 | 1.40 to 5.04 | 0.36 to 4.80 | 0.39 to 5.59 | 1.69 to 6.85 | 0.06 to 6.75 | 1 |
| Poverty (<60% median income) | | | | | | | |
| | 2.57* | 3.74*** | -0.11 | 4.58** | 5.53*** | -0.41 | 1 |
| | 0.55 to 4.58 | 1.82 to 5.66 | -2.32 to 2.11 | 1.50 to 7.66 | 2.55 to 8.51 | -3.75 to 2.93 | 1 |
| <i>Neighbourhood</i> | | | | | | | |
| Physical environment | | | | | | | |
| Access to play areas | | | | | | | |
| | 0.80 | 0.96 | | 0.40 | 0.88 | | 0 |
| | -1.68 to 3.29 | -1.54 to 3.47 | | -3.24 to 4.03 | -2.77 to 4.54 | | 0 |

Table 2 Continued

| | Counts per minute | | | Moderate to vigorous physical activity | | | M |
|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--|----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | |
| Good area to bring up children | | | | | | | |
| Excellent/good (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Average | 1.41 | 1.67 | -0.30 | 3.06* | 3.13* | 0.01 | 1 |
| | -0.66 to 3.49 | -0.29 to 3.64 | -2.21 to 1.60 | 0.13 to 6.00 | 0.28 to 5.99 | -2.84 to 2.87 | 0 |
| Poor/very poor | 3.63* | 4.04* | 0.69 | 7.32* | 7.17* | 2.01 | 1 |
| | 0.00 to 7.28 | 0.36 to 7.72 | -3.26 to 4.64 | 1.35 to 13.29 | 1.27 to 13.07 | -4.01 to 8.04 | 0 |
| Parental perception of safety | | | | | | | |
| Very safe/fairly safe (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Neither safe nor unsafe | 0.54 | 0.73 | | 2.09 | 2.06 | | 1 |
| | -2.21 to 3.29 | -2.00 to 3.47 | | -2.26 to 6.43 | -2.28 to 6.39 | | 0 |
| Fairly unsafe/very unsafe | 1.34 | 1.33 | | 2.05 | 1.46 | | 1 |
| | -2.42 to 5.10 | -2.41 to 5.07 | | -4.14 to 8.24 | -4.52 to 7.44 | | 0 |
| Urban/rural morphology (objective) | | | | | | | |
| Urban (>10k; reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Rural | -0.81 | -0.93 | 0.93 | -2.31 | -2.13 | -0.01 | 0 |
| | -2.70 to 1.08 | -2.82 to 0.95 | -1.00 to 2.87 | -5.12 to 0.51 | -4.96 to 0.70 | -2.94 to 2.92 | 0 |
| <i>Intraclass correlation (ICC)(%)</i> | 4.49 | 4.44 | 4.06 | 4.06 | 4.09 | 3.62 | 5 |
| Socioeconomic environment | | | | | | | |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation (objective) | | | | | | | |
| England | | | | | | | |
| Least deprived (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Second | 1.82 | 1.78 | 0.97 | 2.16 | 2.05 | 1.16 | 1 |
| | -0.62 to 4.26 | -0.65 to 4.22 | -1.49 to 3.43 | -1.61 to 5.92 | -1.75 to 5.84 | -2.66 to 4.98 | 0 |
| Third | 0.92 | 1.13 | 0.06 | 1.21 | 1.47 | -0.09 | 1 |
| | -1.51 to 3.35 | -1.26 to 3.51 | -2.34 to 2.46 | -2.41 to 4.84 | -2.15 to 5.08 | -3.71 to 3.53 | 0 |
| Fourth | 3.82* | 4.26** | 1.33 | 6.43** | 6.94** | 2.65 | 1 |
| | 0.88 to 6.75 | 1.36 to 7.17 | -1.81 to 4.47 | 2.06 to 10.79 | 2.57 to 11.31 | -2.01 to 7.32 | 1 |
| Most deprived | 4.97** | 6.16*** | 2.65 | 7.95** | 8.94*** | 3.42 | 1 |
| | 1.23 to 8.71 | 2.82 to 9.51 | -0.90 to 6.19 | 2.72 to 13.19 | 3.95 to 13.93 | -1.70 to 8.53 | 1 |
| Wales | | | | | | | |
| Least deprived (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Second | -1.68 | -1.79 | -0.37 | 0.39 | 0.23 | 2.97 | 0 |
| | -6.84 to 3.48 | -6.78 to 3.20 | -5.60 to 4.87 | -7.12 to 7.91 | -6.86 to 7.31 | -5.37 to 11.31 | 0 |
| Third | -0.61 | -0.40 | -0.01 | -2.78 | -2.22 | -1.26 | 0 |
| | -7.60 to 6.38 | -7.45 to 6.66 | -7.61 to 7.59 | -13.04 to 7.49 | -12.68 to 8.24 | -12.55 to 10.03 | 0 |
| Fourth | -1.07 | -0.68 | -0.70 | 0.80 | 1.34 | 1.72 | 0 |
| | -6.47 to 4.32 | -6.45 to 5.10 | -7.03 to 5.62 | -7.40 to 9.01 | -7.70 to 10.37 | -8.23 to 11.67 | 0 |
| Most deprived | 0.44 | 0.46 | -0.88 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 0.80 | 0 |
| | -4.62 to 5.51 | -4.65 to 5.56 | -6.18 to 4.43 | -5.16 to 9.16 | -5.29 to 9.32 | -6.75 to 8.36 | 0 |

Table 2 Continued

| | Counts per minute | | | Moderate to vigorous physical activity | | | N |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 | |
| Scotland | | | | | | | |
| Least deprived (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Second | 2.99 | 2.66 | 1.79 | 4.51 | 4.68 | 3.82 | 1 |
| | -1.97 to 7.94 | -2.47 to 7.78 | -3.47 to 7.04 | -3.23 to 12.26 | -3.36 to 12.71 | -4.47 to 12.11 | 0 |
| Third | -1.17 | -0.30 | -0.84 | -1.78 | -0.31 | -1.01 | 0 |
| | -6.78 to 4.45 | -6.04 to 5.44 | -6.73 to 5.05 | -9.77 to 6.20 | -8.73 to 8.10 | -9.60 to 7.58 | 0 |
| Fourth | 1.82 | 2.61 | 1.70 | -1.81 | -0.40 | -2.71 | 0 |
| | -3.99 to 7.62 | -3.22 to 8.44 | -3.88 to 7.29 | -11.49 to 7.88 | -10.58 to 9.79 | -12.41 to 6.99 | 0 |
| Most deprived | 6.19 | 5.79 | 3.16 | 7.28 | 7.43 | 2.83 | 1 |
| | -2.74 to 15.13 | -0.347 to 15.05 | -5.64 to 11.97 | -4.41 to 18.98 | -4.58 to 19.45 | -8.68 to 14.33 | 0 |
| Northern Ireland | | | | | | | |
| Least deprived (reference category) | | | | | | | |
| Second | -4.56 | -4.16 | -4.15 | -5.30 | -4.89 | -4.46 | 0 |
| | -12.60 to 3.48 | -12.14 to 3.82 | -11.98 to 3.69 | -17.79 to 7.19 | -17.09 to 7.30 | -16.49 to 7.57 | 0 |
| Third | -2.06 | -2.09 | -2.77 | 0.12 | -0.33 | -1.46 | 1 |
| | -10.06 to 5.94 | -9.94 to 5.77 | -10.37 to 4.84 | -12.94 to 13.17 | -12.76 to 12.10 | -13.93 to 11.00 | 0 |
| Fourth | -0.48 | -0.42 | -2.28 | -0.16 | -0.18 | -1.60 | 0 |
| | -7.31 to 6.35 | -6.97 to 6.14 | -8.71 to 4.14 | -11.66 to 11.34 | -10.91 to 10.55 | -12.07 to 8.86 | 0 |
| Most deprived | -0.64 | -0.11 | -3.37 | 2.17 | 2.95 | -2.52 | 1 |
| | -7.68 to 6.40 | -6.87 to 6.64 | -9.95 to 3.21 | -10.00 to 14.33 | -8.58 to 14.48 | -13.35 to 8.30 | 0 |
| <i>Intraclass correlation (ICC) (%)</i> | 3.86 | 3.68 | 3.31 | 3.75 | 3.74 | 3.19 | 4 |

For counts per minute and moderate to vigorous physical activity, percentage changes between geometric means of activity associated with varying levels of the covariates of interest are presented. For activity meeting the recommended guidelines are presented.

Model 1 has been adjusted for gender and season.

Model 2 has been additionally adjusted for confounders (child's ethnic group and child's BMI).

Model 3 has been adjusted for gender, season, child's ethnic group, child's BMI, and the following if significant in models 1 and 2: TV in child's bedroom, access to a garden, car usage, lone motherhood, circumstances, maternal education, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) below 60% median poverty indicator, good area to bring up children, urban/rural and Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Significance levels: * <0.05, ** <0.01, *** <0.001.

"-": Negative sign indicate decrease in physical activity.

BMI, body mass index; TV, television.

Strengths and limitations

Strengths of this study include its large national and representative sample and the use of accelerometers to provide more objective measures of physical activity. To the best of our knowledge this is the first study to investigate the influence of the physical and socioeconomic environments measured at the home and area level on children's physical activity. For some variables, such as access to a garden, there was little variability to analyse. Furthermore, although the range of measures was broad, many may be limited in their capacity to describe the environment and may, at the same time, be characterising personal traits of those who live in environments, rather than or as well as, the environment itself. This challenge is inherent to this field of study and we attempted to address it through our analytic strategy.

Acknowledged limitations include inability of accelerometers to measure certain types of activities, including aquatic activities, cycling and activities mainly requiring upper-body movement as well as to capture contexts of physical activity (eg, walking while carrying a load or walking uphill). In addition, self-reported measures of the physical and socioeconomic environments may result in bias, although patterns of associations with physical activity were reasonably consistent, at least in direction of effect, across different measures of the environment.

Comparison with other studies

Our study supports earlier evidence reporting environmental influences on children's physical activity. However, while few other studies have examined reported and objective measures of the physical and socioeconomic environments^{6 10 11} only, Roemmich *et al*¹⁰ and McCormack *et al*¹¹ adjusted for socioeconomic aspects of the environment. Current research has also explored the association between physical activity and the socioeconomic environment among adolescents;^{7 11} however, the relationship among children is less clear.³⁴ To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study of school-age children that examines individual and neighbourhood characteristics of the physical and socioeconomic environments. For most health behaviours, socioeconomic advantage is associated with health enhancing behaviours.³⁵ For physical activity among children we found the reverse. Other evidence on this is mixed.³⁶

There has been a recent focus on the independent contribution of sedentary behaviour on children's health³⁷ and TV viewing has been used as a proxy for sedentary behaviour.^{10 12} However, we found that children with a TV in their bedroom were more physically active. Only a few studies have investigated the association between number of TV sets at home and sedentary behaviour^{10 38 39} and from those, only Roemmich *et al*¹⁰ found a positive association. However, no study has reported the association between TVs in the home and physical activity. Our findings may indicate that sedentary and physically active lifestyles coexist (the 'Active Couch Potato'⁴⁰). Alternatively, having a TV in the child's bedroom could be a proxy of socioeconomic disadvantage⁴¹ or some other pathway, which is particularly associated with physical activity. Children's health behaviours develop first within the family environment and factors such as access to media may be important influences on children's sedentary and active behaviours.⁴¹

Access to a car could be another indicator of affluence as well as a disincentive to active travel. Our finding, that children who lived in households that used one or more cars were less active compared with those in households with no cars, agrees with current literature indicating that not having a car is an indicator

of lower socioeconomic status and walking as a mode of transport.⁴²

Maternal perceptions of neighbourhood safety were not associated with children's activity. This is consistent with some previous studies.⁴³

Other studies have reported significant associations between reported or objective measures of the neighbourhood and physical activity,^{4 5 11} mainly focusing on the physical environment, of which we had few measures. We were able to examine neighbourhood social deprivation and found that it predicted higher levels of physical activity although not after accounting for individual characteristics. Neighbourhood deprivation is likely to be associated with families having lower levels of assets. Only a recent North American study has examined the association between neighbourhood deprivation and children's physical activity and findings are mixed.⁴⁴ They found a strong association between higher neighbourhood deprivation and lower physical activity among African-Americans, but less consistent associations in white adolescents.

Implications for research, policy and practice

Better measures are needed of the environment, for the home and the neighbourhood and to describe aspects related to physical and socioeconomic influences. Such measures need to discriminate between predictors of physical activity that relate to places (homes and neighbourhoods) and those that relate to people who live in those places. Analysis should also consider how people and the places where they live interact to affect health-enhancing behaviours. This study may provide a starting

What is already known on this subject?

- ▶ There is conflicting evidence on the association between the physical and socioeconomic home and neighbourhood environments and physical activity in children.
- ▶ These conflicts may be due to limitations in study design or the environmental measures used as most studies are small, have focused on the association between physical activity and the physical environment and have used self-reported measures of physical activity.

What this study adds?

- ▶ This is the first study to explore the influence of characteristics of the home and neighbourhood environments on accelerometer-measured physical activity in children, taking account of family socioeconomic circumstances and using measures that reflect physical and social characteristics of the neighbourhood.
- ▶ Higher levels of children's physical activity were associated with measures indicating disadvantage, at family and neighbourhood level. When adjusted for physical and socioeconomic correlates, the factors remaining significant were: household car usage and maternal education.
- ▶ The results of our study suggest that the dominant effect of the environment on physical activity is through home socioeconomic characteristics rather than the wider environment.

point, but methodological development is needed to determine causal pathways and potential interventions.

Increasing activity levels in children is a public health priority.⁴⁵ The results of our study show that, although both physical and socioeconomic environments are associated with children's physical activity, much of the variation appears to be determined close to home rather than in the wider environment.

Acknowledgements The co-operation of the participating families is gratefully acknowledged. We thank Professor Carol Dezateux, who led the collection of the accelerometer data.

Contributors TP, FS, MG, MC-B, LG, contributed to data processing. TP and FS conducted the data analysis and, with LG, HJ and CL interpreted the data and drafted the article. All authors contributed to the study conception/design, critically revised the article and reviewed the final draft of the article.

Funding The Centre for Paediatric Epidemiology and Biostatistics, UCL Institute of Child Health was supported in part by the Medical Research Council in its capacity as the MRC Centre of Epidemiology for Child Health (Grant reference G0400546). Research at the UCL Institute of Child Health and Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children receives a proportion of the funding from the Department of Health's National Institute for Health Research Biomedical Research Centres funding scheme. The fourth sweep of the Millennium Cohort Study was funded by grants to Professor Heather Joshi, former director of the study, from the Economic and Social Research Council and a consortium of government funders. Accelerometer data collection was funded by the Wellcome Trust (principal investigator Professor Carol Dezateux, grant 084686/Z/08/A).

Competing interests None.

Ethics approval This study uses data from the age seven survey, which received ethical approval from the Northern and Yorkshire Research Ethics Committee (07/MRE03/32).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

REFERENCES

- 1 Organization WH. *Global recommendations on physical activity for health*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO Press, 2010.
- 2 The NHS information Centre. *Health Survey for England: Volume 1: Physical activity and fitness*, 2013.
- 3 Griffiths L, Cortina-Borja M, Sera F, et al. How active are our children? *BMJ Open* 2013;3:e002893.
- 4 Hume C, Salmon J, Ball K. Children's perceptions of their home and neighborhood environments, and their association with objectively measured physical activity: a qualitative and quantitative study. *Health Educ Res* 2005;20:1–13.
- 5 Kligerman M, Sallis JF, Ryan S, et al. Association of neighborhood design and recreation environment variables with physical activity and body mass index in adolescents. *Am J Health Promot* 2007;21:274–7.
- 6 Jago R, Baranowski T, Baranowski JC. Observed, GIS, and self-reported environmental features and adolescent physical activity. *Am J Health Promot* 2006;20:422–8.
- 7 Norman GJ, Adams MA, Kerr J, et al. A latent profile analysis of neighborhood recreation environments in relation to adolescent physical activity, sedentary time, and obesity. *J Public Health Manag Pract* 2010;16:411–19.
- 8 Rodriguez DA, Cho GH, Evenson KR, et al. Out and about: association of the built environment with physical activity behaviors of adolescent females. *Health Place* 2012;18:55–62.
- 9 Cohen DA, Ashwood JS, Scott MM, et al. Public parks and physical activity among adolescent girls. *Pediatrics* 2006;118:e1381–9.
- 10 Roemmich JN, Epstein LH, Raja S, et al. The neighborhood and home environments: disparate relationships with physical activity and sedentary behaviors in youth. *Ann Behav Med* 2007;33:29–38.
- 11 McCormack GR, Giles-Corti B, Timperio A, et al. A cross-sectional study of the individual, social, and built environmental correlates of pedometer-based physical activity among elementary school children. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2011;8:30.
- 12 Veugelaers P, Sithole F, Zhang S, et al. Neighborhood characteristics in relation to diet, physical activity and overweight of Canadian children. *Int J Pediatr Obes* 2008;3:152–9.
- 13 Adkins S, Sherwood NE, Story M, et al. Physical activity among African-American girls: the role of parents and the home environment. *Obes Res* 2004;12(Suppl):385–455.
- 14 Sallis JF, DC T, Dowda M, et al. Correlates of vigorous physical activity for children in grades 1 through 12: comparing parent-reported and objectively measured physical activity. *Pediatr Exerc Sci* 2002;14:30–44.
- 15 Cleland V, Timperio A, Salmon J, et al. A longitudinal study of the family physical activity environment and physical activity among youth. *Am J Health Promot* 2011;25:159–67.
- 16 Ding D, Sallis JF, Kerr J, et al. Neighborhood environment and physical activity among youth: a review. *Am J Prev Med* 2011;41:442–55.
- 17 Timperio A, Giles-Corti B, Crawford D, et al. Features of public open spaces and physical activity among children: findings from the CLAN study. *Prev Med* 2008;47:514–18.
- 18 Joens-Matre RR, Welk GJ, Calabro MA, et al. Rural-urban differences in physical activity, physical fitness, and overweight prevalence of children. *J Rural Health* 2008;24:49–54.
- 19 Plewis I. *Millennium Cohort Study: Technical Report on Sampling*. 2004.
- 20 Hansen K. *Millennium cohort study first, second, third and fourth surveys: a guide to the datasets*. 6th edn. London: Centre for Longitudinal Studies, 2012.
- 21 Ott AE, Pate RR, Trost SG, et al. The use of uniaxial and triaxial accelerometers to measure children's "free-play" physical activity. *Pediatr Exerc Sci* 2000;12:360–70.
- 22 Geraci M. pawacc: Physical activity with accelerometers. R package version 1.01. <http://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/pawacc>. [program], 2013.
- 23 Geraci M, Rich C, Sera F, et al. Technical report on accelerometer data processing in the Millennium Cohort Study. London, UK. <http://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/1361699>.
- 24 Rich C, Geraci M, Griffiths LJ, et al. Quality control methods in accelerometer data processing: defining minimum wear time. *PLoS ONE* 2013;8:e67206.
- 25 Griffiths L, Rich C, Geraci M, et al. Technical report on the enhancement of Millennium Cohort Study data with accelerometer-derived measures of physical activity and sedentary behaviour in seven year olds. London, UK, 2013.
- 26 Pulsford RM, Cortina-Borja M, Rich C, et al. Actigraph accelerometer-defined boundaries for sedentary behaviour and physical activity intensities in 7-year-old children. *PLoS ONE* 2011;6:e21822.
- 27 Office for National Statistics. *Ethnic Group Statistics: a guide for the collection and classification of ethnicity data*. Newport: Office for National Statistics, 2003.
- 28 Cole TJ, Bellizzi MC, Flegal KM, et al. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. *BMJ* 2000;320:1240–3.
- 29 Rose D, Pevalin DJ. *A researcher's guide to the national statistics socio-economic classification*. London: Sage Publications, 2003.
- 30 Bradshaw J, Holmes J. Child poverty in the first five years of life. In: Hansen K, Joshi H, Dex S, eds. *Children of the 21st century: the first five years*. Bristol: The Policy Press, 2010:13–32.
- 31 Johnson J. *MCS user guide: geographic identifiers in the Millennium Cohort Study*. Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, 2009.
- 32 Oehlert GW. A note on the delta method. *Am Statistician* 1992;46:27–9.
- 33 Rabe-Hesketh S, Skrondal A. *Multilevel and longitudinal modeling using stata*. 3rd edn. College Station, TX: Stata Press, 2012.
- 34 van der Horst K, Paw MJ, Twisk JW, et al. A brief review on correlates of physical activity and sedentariness in youth. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2007;39:1241–50.
- 35 Marmot M. *Fair Society, Health Lives*. London: The Marmot Review, 2010.
- 36 Verloigne Mt, Van Lippevelde W, Maes L, et al. Family- and school-based correlates of energy balance-related behaviours in 1017 12-year-old children: a systematic review within the ENERGY (European Energy balance Research to prevent excessive weight Gain among Youth) project. *Public Health Nutr* 2012;15:1380–95.
- 37 Evenson KR, Murray DM, Birnbaum AS, et al. Examination of perceived neighborhood characteristics and transportation on changes in physical activity and sedentary behavior: the Trial of Activity in Adolescent Girls. *Health Place* 2010;16:977–85.
- 38 Jago R, Page A, Froberg K, et al. Screen-viewing and the home TV environment: the European Youth Heart Study. *Prev Med* 2008;47:525–9.
- 39 Salmon J, Timperio A, Telford A, et al. Association of family environment with children's television viewing and with low level of physical activity. *Obes Res* 2005;13:1939–51.
- 40 Healy GN, Dunstan DW, Salmon J, et al. Television time and continuous metabolic risk in physically active adults. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2008;40:639–45.
- 41 Tandon P, Zhou C, Sallis J, et al. Home environment relationships with children's physical activity, sedentary time, and screen time by socioeconomic status. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act* 2012;9:88.
- 42 Bostock L. Pathways of disadvantage? Walking as a mode of transport among low-income mothers. *Health Soc Care Community* 2001;9:11–18.
- 43 Scheiwe A, Kelly Y, Stafford M, et al. A good place for bringing up children? Mother's neighbourhood perceptions and children's behavioural development in the Millennium Cohort Study. *J Epidemiol Commun H* 2011;65(Suppl 2):A6–7.
- 44 Boone-Heinonen J, Diez Roux AV, Kiefe CI, et al. Neighborhood socioeconomic status predictors of physical activity through young to middle adulthood: the CARDIA study. *Soc Sci Med* 2011;72:641–9.
- 45 NICE. *Promoting physical activity, active play and sport for pre-school and school-age children and young people in family, pre-school, school and community settings*. In: NICE, ed. London, 2009.