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Introduction

Keeping and improving public health is a high priority aim of a modern society. In order to achieve this aim many health organizations are planning and promoting intervention programs. The proper planning of these programs demands a clear determination of factors affecting public health. It is well known that health is influenced by physical activity, while the later is influenced by environmental factors. However, there is no consensus on the effect of the place of residence on physical activity. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the impact of the place of residence on physical activity in 12-years old schoolchildren.

Methods

The sample consisted of 360 boys (189 urban and 171 rural) aged 12.3 ± 0.42 yrs και 247 girls (125 urban 122 rural) aged 12.3 ± 0.43 yrs. All subjects were recruited from the Greek prefecture of Trikala. The participants were assessed for last year leisure physical activity using a questionnaire (Aaron, et al., 1993), biological maturation and anthropometrical characteristics (Tanner, 1962). To investigate the effect of residence in physical activity the Mann-Whitney U test was used. To compare the biological maturity of children in urban and rural areas χ^2 test was used. To compare the anthropometric characteristics of children in urban and rural areas the t-test for independent samples was applied. To check for the normality of the data we utilized the kolmogorov-smirnov test.

Results

There were no differences between urban and rural children in Vigorous Physical Activity (VPA) and Total Physical Activity (TPA), but Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity (MVPA) was higher in rural than urban areas among children (Table 1).

Table 1. Differences between urban and rural children in Physical Activity

Intensity of Physical Activity	Sex	Urban			Rural			z
		\bar{X}	SD	<u>Mean Rank</u>	\bar{X}	SD	<u>Mean Rank</u>	
MVPA	Boys	0.06	0.10	169.61	0.07	0.09	193.37	-2.29*
(Hours/Day)	Girls	0.11	0.16	103.49	0.19	0.23	136.93	-3.79**
VPA	Boys	2.05	1.42	190.31	1.80	1.28	170.89	-1.77
(Hours/Day)	Girls	0.98	0.73	119.62	0.95	0.66	120.39	-.09
TPA	Boys	2.11	1.45	189.44	1.87	0.74	171.83	-1.60
(Hours/Day)	Girls	1.09	0.74	117.43	1.14	0.75	122.64	-.56

MVPA: Moderate to Vigorous Physical Activity, **VPA:** Vigorous Physical Activity, **TPA:** Total Physical Activity, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$.

Furthermore, no statistical difference was observed between urban and rural children in biological maturation (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of the sample per sex, place of residence and maturation stages

Sex / Place of residence		Maturation Stages					Total	<i>p</i>
Boys (n=360)		1	2	3	4	5		
Urban		8	68	72	38	3	189	.519
Rural		9	60	65	35	2	171	
Girls (n=247)		1	2	3	4	5		
Urban		1	16	66	38	4	125	.943
Rural		2	15	61	41	3	122	

Table 3. Anthropometric characteristics and Skinfold Sum per Place of Residence and Sex

Anthropometric characteristics	Φύλο	Urban		Rural		t
		\bar{X}	SD	SD	\bar{X}	
Height (cm)	Boys	154.00	7.39	153.20	7.13	1.03
	Girls	154.61	7.05	154.37	6.25	0.27
Body Mass (Kg)	Boys	49.96	10.13	46.42	8.51	3.46*
	Girls	50.69	10.57	49.70	10.44	0.73
BMI (Kg/m ²)	Boys	21.08	3.43	20.14	3.24	2.64*
	Girls	20.86	3.33	20.49	3.33	0.86
Arm Span (cm)	Boys	155.27	8.27	154.37	8.23	1.01
	Girls	155.12	7.78	153.85	6.41	1.38
Skinfold Sum (mm)	Boys	50.11	28.59	43.88	26.75	2.11*
	Girls	54.38	24.97	54.02	27.20	1.12

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$.

Discussion

Although the lack of differences between urban and rural children in terms of the VPA and the TPA is in agreement with the results of several studies (Booth, Okely, Chey, Bauman, &

Macaskill, 2002; Tognarelli, et al., 2004), there are a number of studies present different conclusions. More specifically, these studies show differences either for urban (Kristjansdottir & Vilhjalmsson, 2001; Parks, Housemann, & Brownson, 2003), or for non-urban areas (Dollman, Norton, & Tucker, 2002; Ozdirenc, Ozcan, Akin, & Gelecek, 2005). The diversity of the results of these studies, possibly due to different methodological approaches used to examine the assumptions made (Sallis, Prochaska, & Taylor, 2000).

Differences in anthropometric characteristics and the Skinfold Sum of boys are in agreement with the results of some studies (Guillaume, Lapidus, Bjorntorp, & Lambert, 1997; Moreno, et al., 2001) and are in contrast to other results (Cheng, et al., 2003; McMurray, et al., 1999). These differences cannot be attributed to total physical activity and maturation since no relevant differences were found. However, it could be due to other factors not examined in this study, such as eating habits (Mamalakis & Kafatos, 1996).

Conclusion

The above results indicated that there was no clear impact of place of residence on vigorous physical activity as studied herein. However, the above results could be useful to health program planners in order to focus interventions on particular paediatric populations (urban boys).

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Hellenic Journal of Physical Education & Sport Science, 2010, 30 (2): 191-204

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