



Faculty of Physical Education for Boys
Department of Educational Sciences
, psychological and social

Abstract

Research Title

Relationship to socio-economic level with body mass index for Preparatory Students in Qaliubiya Governorate

Preparation

Demonstrator / Osama Awde Abd ELghany Ibrahim

supervisors

prof . dr .Mahmoud Yehia Saad

Prof. dr . atef nemr khalifa

The research aims to identify the relationship socio-economic level body mass index of students middle school Qalubia, the researcher used the descriptive study was conducted on a sample of 4191 of pupils preparatory stage as they hit the sample exploratory First 100 pupils were excluded 124 pupils for non-completion of data form, while the core sample 3967 of students middle school representatives to the countryside and urban Qalubia, results showed a correlation weak between socio-economic level and body mass index births research sample, results also indicate the existence of significant differences at the level of moral (0.05) between female urban and female rural in the lower body mass index for female urban and were more axes influential in the prevalence of obesity among female urban is the focus of "exercise regularly in Club particular," axis "non sporting activities within the share of physical education school," as The results indicated that there were statistically significant differences at the level of moral (0.05) among male urban and male rural middle class to BMI for males urban urban and were more axes influential in the prevalence of obesity among males urban is the focus of "eating while watching TV" , axis "lack of interest and parents sleep early and not ensure for long periods," The results also indicate the existence of significant differences at the level of moral (0.05) among male urban and male rural in the upper layer of the body mass index for male urban, as reflected us there statistically significant differences between the female urban and female rural in the upper layer of the body mass index for female urban and were more axes influential in obesity prevalence between males and urban females urban Come axis "eat while watching TV," axis "to invite parents for meals outside the home" .

Research Summary

Introduction and research problem

Saw the Arab states developments significant economic and social during the four centuries past the led to changes in the health and nutritional status, and became diseases related chronic food of the most important causes of death in most of these countries, and comes obesity on top of these diseases by showing that obesity rates in children and adults has doubled During the past twenty years is alarming large If you do not do this preventive action by the states and wide to halt the spread of obesity at all age groups. In fact, there is no overlap disease causing agents to happen such as obesity, and this form a major obstacle in its fight against the obesity is caused by social and economic factors, or health factors or hereditary.

As indicated by numerous studies conducted in the Arab countries that obesity spread significantly in most Arab countries despite the disparity in the economic situation and cultural relations between these countries, ranging incidence overweight and obesity in children before school age (less than 6 years) between (3% -8%), a high percentage if compared with Western countries, rising ratio (8% -12%) when children at the elementary level, and then multiply the ratio in adolescence and between (12% -45%.

(6 : 10)

It is also the problem of obesity one of the biggest challenges facing humanity in recent times, where she was obese before the twentieth century of rare diseases but the World Health Organization announced in 1997 obesity epidemic worldwide, according to estimates by the World Health Organization in 2006, the (400) million people on least of adults suffer from obesity.

Obesity days considered a problem in high-income countries, increasing their rates in all parts of the world, affecting developed and developing countries alike, however this increase was observed more in urban environments.

(79)

The importance of this problem in that it will guide map for those interested in the district's health students in the Ministry of Education to draw appropriate policies to face the specter of obesity and overweight among students middle school depending on the environment that was urban or rural, as mentioned, "Hassan Ali Hassan" (1991) that rural areas vary for urban areas in many

properties, it has enjoyed some areas natural and economic resources, and social or economic advantages may not be available like in other areas which should not be with the implementation of the policy and one for the advancement of those areas without taking into account the different resources and different cultures of each. This addition to the plans proposal to raise the awareness of culture's health and nutrition and to provide effective programs begin educating families importance Ahtara appropriate food for their children and attention the state of health for them through medical examination continued, leading to the school and attention meals food assistance for students and interest in the work seminars for the dissemination of health education and awareness of the importance of healthy food and how his choice in addition to directing students to practice sports activities both within the school during physical education lesson or indoor or outdoor activity for school or through sporting activities outside of school and stay away from physical inactivity and watching TV for long hours.

-Aim Search

The research aims to identify the socio-economic level relationship body mass index (BMI), through:

-Determine the socio-economic level for middle school pupils among males in rural and urban males, females rural and urban women.

-Know height and weight measurements for middle school pupils among males in rural and urban males, females rural and urban women.

-See BMI for middle school pupils among males in rural and urban males, females rural and urban women.

Find questions

-What are the levels of body mass index (BMI) for middle school pupils Qalubia among males in rural and urban males?

-What are the levels of body mass index (BMI) for middle school pupils Qalubia among females in rural and urban females?

- Is there a relationship between socio-economic level and body mass index (BMI) among a sample search?

-Are there differences between male urban and rural males and females urban and rural females in the lower social class and body mass index (BMI) Qalubia?

-Are there differences between male urban and rural males and females urban and rural females in middle social class and body mass index (BMI) Qalubia?

-Are there differences between male urban and rural males and females urban and rural females in the upper social class and body mass index (BMI) Qalubia?

-Search procedures

-Research Methodology

The researcher used the descriptive method style survey so as to relevance with the nature of the research procedures.

- Sample search

-The research community

Consists research community of students middle school Qalubia representatives in 12 management educational Qalubia a (Banha, Tukh, Kaha, Qalyub, arches, Khanka, west, east, Kafr Shukr, transit, Shebeen, particular) and after the final inventory of the number of schools affiliated and types of the total number of pupils 219,355 pupils .

-Sample search

Sample consisted of 4191 students were selected in the manner intentional random, where she reached the sample exploratory 100 pupils, was also eliminated 124 students for not completing form data, and thus became the core sample 3967 of schoolchildren's preparatory departments educational derived (Banha, Tukh, arches) and representatives in eleven schools, the sample was divided into four categories as follows (Zkoralhoudr - rural males - females incitement - rural female) .

-Data collection methods

-Reference Survey:

-The researcher conducted a benchmark survey of scientific studies and research and in the light of the availability of the researcher of the databases for Scientific Research and the World magazines and periodicals.

-Form socio-economic level:

-Use Form researcher measure the socio-economic level of the design as a means of data collection so as to suitability of the nature and methodology of research and achieve its objectives.

-Device Alrstamitr to measure kidney upper body in centimeters.

-A balance to measure the weight of medical student KGS.

-Survey

-The first scoping study

The researcher studied reconnaissance on a 100 students from middle school, where the researcher applying form socio-economic level (Attachment 2) on the sample in order to identify the extent of response of pupils to axes form and access to the selection

optimized formulation phrases within the form through their responses and inquiries about axes form.

-Basic study

-The researcher application form socio-economic level, height and weight measurements on sample prep school students search in the period from 03/11/2012 till 26/03/2012

-Statistical treatments

Not how it Happened researcher statistical program spss ver. : 18 to find the following:

- Percentages.
- Arithmetic averages.
- Standard deviation.
- Test and tireless Cookson.
- Spearman correlation matrix.
- Mann Whitney test for nonparametric data.

the most important results :

1. It is clear from the spread of the rate of obesity among urban males is very large compared to attribute among males in the countryside.
2. Prevalence of obesity among rural males than in urban males in the lower social class, while spreading obesity dramatically among urban males compared to the rate of obesity among rural males in both upper social class, the middle class.
3. It is clear from the spread of obesity among urban women is very large compared to attribute among females in the countryside.
4. The prevalence rate of obesity among rural females compared attribute among urban women in the lower social class, while the percentage prevalence of obesity among urban women is too large compared to the rate of obesity among rural females in the upper social class.
5. A weak correlation between the socio-economic level and body mass index (BMI) among a sample search .
6. There were statistically significant differences between females and urban females countryside in body mass index (BMI) in social class lower for females urban, evident from the average grade indicates where table (15) that average grade female urban (291.50), while for female rural (205.37) when level of significance of the moral (0.05), while there are no statistically significant differences between males urban and

male rural in the lower body mass index (BMI). also indicate results of Table (18) and private responses sample in that the reason behind the prevalence of obesity significantly between female urban than among females countryside was the focus of "exercise regularly in club specific" where Astgbat female urban to this axis (66.7%) for lack of exercise versus (48.9%) for females countryside, and in the same proportion axis "sporting activities within the quota of Education school sports "for lack of physical activity in the share of Physical Education.

7. There were statistically significant differences between males urban and male rural middle class to body mass index (BMI) for male urban, evident from the average grade indicates where table (16) that average grade male urban (574.03), while for males countryside (424.96) at the level significance of the moral (0.05), while there are no statistically significant differences between the female urban and female rural middle class to body mass index (BMI). also indicate results of Table (19) and private responses sample in that the reason behind the prevalence of obesity significantly between males urban was the focus of "eating while watching TV", reaching a proportion of (61%) to eat permanently in front of the TV for (54.8%) for males countryside, while come axis "interesting and cock [to sleep early and not ensure for long periods" by (75.5 %) for lack of interest and your parents that sleep early and to ensure for long periods compared to (9.5%) for rural males.
8. There were statistically significant differences between males urban and male rural in the upper layer of the body mass index (BMI) for male urban, evident from the average grade indicates where table (17) that average grade male urban (381.88), while for males countryside (286.16) at the level significance of the moral (0.05), as reflected us there were statistically significant differences between the female urban and female rural in the upper layer of the body mass index (BMI) in favor of female urban evident from the average grade indicates where table (17) that average grade female urban (88.64) while rural females (61.87) at the level of moral (0.05). As results indicate Table (20) of your responses sample that the reason behind the prevalence of obesity among males urban compared males rural, female urban compared Banat rural confined in two axes Hamyin very two "eat while watching TV," which reached percentage of the male urban to

(55%) versus (41.9%) for males countryside, while reached accounted among female urban to (69.5%) compared to (62.5%) for females countryside, and is considered the center "to invite parents for meals outside the home," second most axes influential in obesity prevalence between males and urban females urban compared to rural males and females countryside, where they arrived rate (65.7%) for the urban males compared to (61.6%) of rural males, while the rate among females reached urban (64.2%) compared to (62.5%) of rural .