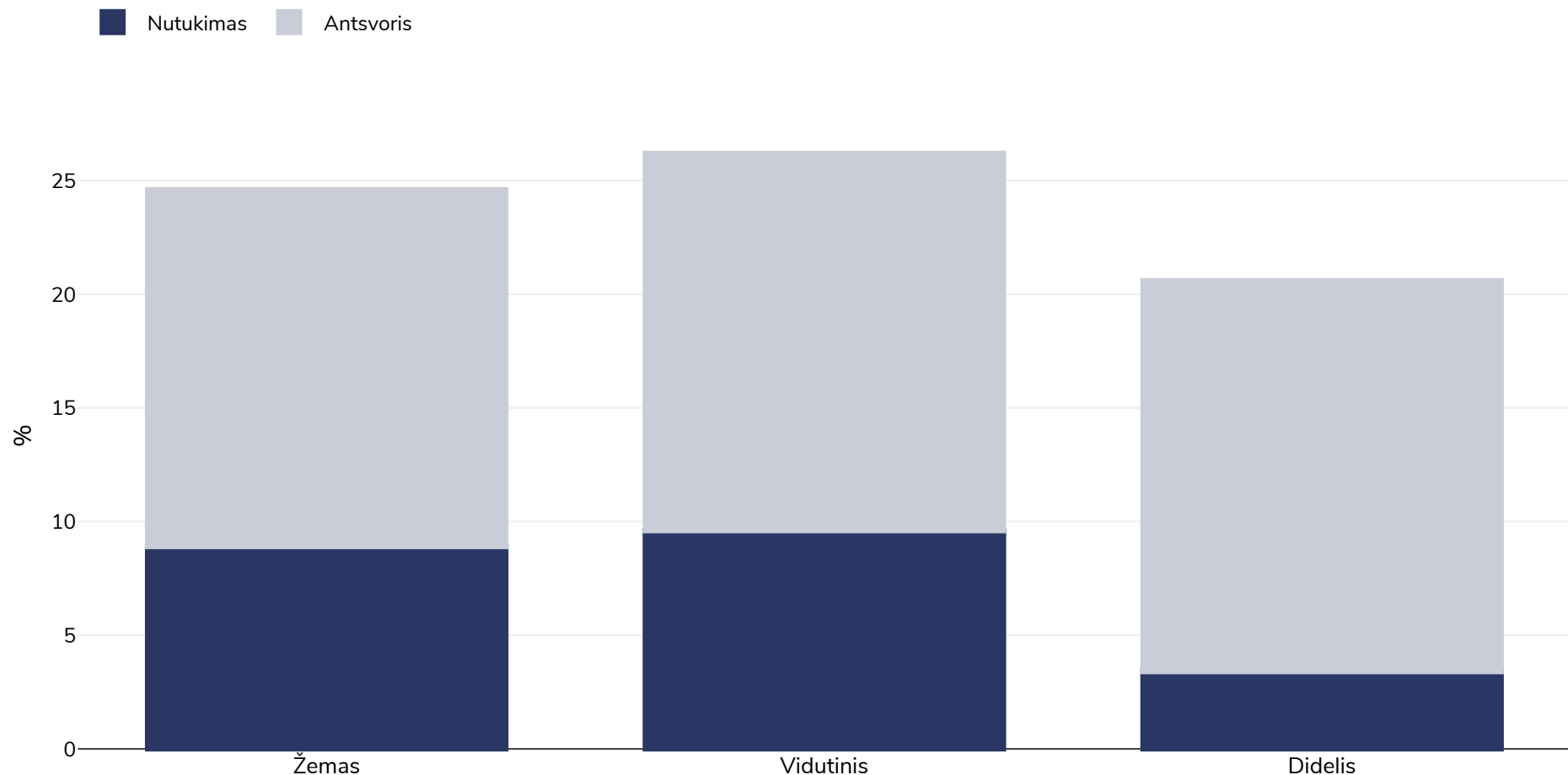


# Brazilija: Overweight/obesity by socio-economic group

Vaikai, 2010



<b>Tyrimo tipas:</b>	Išmatuotas
<b>Amžius:</b>	6-10
<b>Imties dydis:</b>	939
<b>Teritorija:</b>	Municipality of Cruzeiro do Oeste, Southern Brazil.
<b>Nuorodos:</b>	Azambuja, Ana Paula de O., Netto-Oliveira, Edna Regina, Oliveira, Amauri Aparecido B. de, Azambuja, Maximiliano dos Anjos, & Rinaldi, Wilson. (2013). Prevalence of overweight/obesity and economical status of schoolchildren. <i>Revista Paulista de Pediatria</i> , 31(2), 166-171. <a href="https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-05822013000200006">https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0103-05822013000200006</a>
<b>Pastabos (tik anglų k.):</b>	The socioeconomic status was defined through a questionnaire of economic classification by the Brazilian Association of Research Companies – Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Pesquisa, ABEP. This classification is based on items such as ownership of goods (television, radio, car, vacuum cleaner, VCR and/or DVD player, fridge, freezer and washing machine), services (housemaid), household characteristics (number of bathrooms) and educational level of the head of the household. The total score for each item results in the classification of respondents into seven strata identified as "social classes" A1, A2, B1, B2, C, D, and E(17). For analysis purposes, the eight economic levels, proposed by ABEP, were regrouped and named as follows: A1, A2, and B1 in High Economic Level (H); B2, C1 and C2 in Medium Economic Level (M) and, D and E in Low Economic Level (L).
<b>Cutoffs:</b>	Other