

Perceived Body Size and Weight Control Practices of Adolescents in Rural and Urban Communities in South Western Nigeria

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Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: Body size perception has been described as the image of our own shape created in our imagination. Body image perception determines the adolescent engagement in weight control activities, such as bulimia and anorexia. A misperception of body size may lead the adolescent into engagement in weight control activities that may be injurious to adolescent's health. This study assessed the perceived body size and weight control practices among adolescents in different settings.

Methodology: A cross-sectional, multistage cluster sampling method was used to recruit 913 adolescents in Ibadan North Local Government, Ibadan, Nigeria who were interviewed using a semi-structured, self-administered questionnaire. Anthropometric measurements were taken; perceived body size were determined by Stunkard Figure Rating Scale Silhouette. Analysis was done using the Chi-square statistic and $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Results: Over four-fifths (87.4%) of the adolescents wrongly perceived their actual body size. Body size overestimation was reported by both females and males. About 11.3% respondents recorded making an effort to reduce weight whereas, 12.7% recorded they were also involved in gaining weight. Over twice as large urban respondents (14.7%) engaged in weight reduction habits contrast to rural (6.8%). Majority of females with normal weight perceived themselves overweight ($\chi^2=50.06$, $p=0.000$). More males were involved in weight gain practise ($\chi^2=6.94$, $p=0.031$).

Conclusion: The increased frequency of body weight misperceived within rural/urban adolescents and the reported influence and motivation of weight control behaviours, makes adolescent education on assessment of their weight and BMI imperative in adolescent health care services.

Keywords: body image perception, obesity, weight control practices, adolescents

1. Introduction

Globally, overweight and obesity combined has risen in prevalence by 27.5% for adults and 47.1% for children between 1980 and 2013 (Marie et al., 2013). Obesity has become an epidemic disease in industrialised and increasing in industrialised countries (Trishnee & Rajesh, 2014) (Maruf, Akinpelu, & Nwankwo, 2012). Obese infants remain more prone to develop into obese adolescents, and obese adolescents remain more prone to develop into obese adults (Goodman, & Hinden, 2000).

As stated by World Health Organisation (WHO), overweight and obesity are number five in the series of prominent exposure for universal mortality, approximately 2.8 million adults die every year as a consequence of being overweight or obese (Knight & Illingworth, 2009). Also, 44% of the diabetes problem, 23% of the ischaemic heart disease problem and between 7% and 41% of certain cancer problems are inferable to overweight and obesity (Wong, 2010).

Lately, there was an increased prevalence in adolescent's Body Mass Index mean level of about 0.2kg per year in

some Europe and Asia countries (Mahshid, Noori, & Anwar, 2005). Unmodified estimate of being underweight differed from 12.6% (Egypt) to 31.9% (Djibouti), as being overweight varied between 8.7% (Ghana) to 31.4% (Egypt). Obesity estimates varied from 0.6% (Benin) to 9.3% (Egypt) (Manyanga, El-sayed, & Doku, 2014).

In Nigeria, early data on adolescents' obesity and overweight in the middle and later part of the last 20th century suggested a low prevalence, but recent reports from studies indicated an increasing prevalence (Brenner, Eaton, & Lowry, 2006)(Okeke & Ibeh, 2006). In a population-based study of adolescents in Nigeria, obesity was present in 21% of males and 28% of females. Obesity tends to be associated with non-communicable diseases (Iliyasu, I. Abubakar, S. Abubakar, Lawan, & Gajida 2013). Its impact has become notable due to its important impact on both physical and mental health and the intermediate risk factor to other non-communicable diseases (Yan, Harris, & Wang, 2009). In Nigeria, compared with other African countries, the risk of overweight has increased amidst children 10 to 18 years of age (13%) compared to those in 5 to 9 years of age groups (9.4%), with the frequency estimates of overweight and obesity advancing amidst urban Nigerian children and adolescents and of equivalent significant to the pervasiveness of undernutrition (National Population Commission[NPC], 2006).

Perceived size has been described to be an image of our own shape created in our imagination (Burns & Tijhuis, 2001). Accurate perception of body size is a significant influence on adolescent's healthful habits and weight reduction (Maruf, Akinpelu, & Nwankwo, 2012). Inaccurate image of one's actual body size and having a particular desire for an ideal body size that is larger than WHO's approved, might diminish a person's desire to reduce weight and keep up a healthful weight (Knight & Illingworth, 2009). Hence, knowing the body size perceptions held by individual has significant health associations (Knight & Illingworth, 2009). Instigating people to observe their size accurately may be an efficient system for regulating excessive weight challenges. Individuals with excessive weight who observe themselves as overweight or obese are more probably to commit in weight reduction activities, while individuals with an excessive bodyweight who do not perceive themselves overweight will not commit themselves in weight loss behaviours (Wong, 2010)(Brenner, Eaton, & Lowry, 2004).

In Nigeria, studies have mentioned the understanding of size status among non-rural residents (Okeke & Ibeh, 2006)(Olaoye & Oyetunde, 2012)(Maruf & Akinpelu, 2014)(Iliyasu, et al.,2013). Even so, published studies on size status perception of Nigerians in rural areas are rare. Such studies are required to analyse the Body Mass Index-related outcome, particularly within the rural adolescent population since there is limited information in rural population worldwide.

Overweight or obese adolescents and young adults ought to have a precise and proper self-evaluation and healthful weight control behaviours in order to effectively control the epidemic (Yan, Harris, & Wang, 2009). This study, therefore, assessed the perception of body size as well as weight control practices among rural and urban adolescents.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Study Design

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 913 adolescents in Ibadan, South-western Nigeria.

2.2 Study Site and Participants

The research was conducted at districts different from one another in Ibadan North Local Government Area. Ibadan North Local Government contains 12 districts. These districts were divided into homogenous strata of urban and rural communities using the Census Bureau definition of urban and rural (NPC, 2006). Ibadan North Local Government Area is positioned on an angular distance 8°5' East of the Greenwich meridian and angular distance 7°23' North of the great circle. On the report of the 2006 population enumeration (provision result); it has a population size of 306,763. The male residents are given as 153,039 while female residents as 153,756 (NPC, 2006). The Ibadan North LGA is populated mainly by Yoruba dialect people and comprises city and hovel communities. The occupants are majorly marketers, teaches, public servants and scholars. The Local Government also accommodates some academic establishments such as the premier university (University College Ibadan), University College Hospital (College of Medicine), The Polytechnic Ibadan and many private and public secondary and primary schools.

2.3 Sampling Technique

A cross-sectional, multistage cluster sampling system was used to enrol participants into the study. The Nigerian Population Commission's enumeration blocks planning in Ibadan North Local Government formed the six districts. Simple random sampling technique (toss of a die) was used to select three from the total districts. Probability proportional to size method was used to select for each section the number of participants to be recruited. An opening, a noticeable indicator such as commercial enterprise, sanctuaries, minaret or bus terminal

was elected in each district. Using the spin of a bottle, the route to follow from the indicators were determined. Each successive dwelling was explored till the required number for that section was completed. Assistant investigators (residents of Ibadan North Local Government) assisted in the finding of noticeable indicator separating the six districts. They were further effective in the earlier community based contact with the natives. Inclusion criteria; children within the ages of 10 and 19 years old, with self-identify principal care giver in the randomly selected wards were recruited. Respondents with illness fourteen days prior to the study were ruled out.

2.4 Data Collection Procedures

Using a self-administered, semi-structured questionnaire, information on socio-demographic data and weight control practice were collected. The anthropometric measurements including weight, height as determined as per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Growth Chart: (BMI < 5th percentile: Underweight; BMI \geq 5th and < 85th percentile: Normal weight; BMI \geq 85th and < 95th percentile: Overweight; and BMI \geq 95th percentile: Obese) (World Health Organization Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group, 2006). Stunkard Figure Rating Scale Silhouette was used to ascertain perceived body size of participants (see appendix 2). The Stunkard scale rises gradually in measurements between underweight (a value of 1) to very overweight (a value of 9) and it contains nine silhouette figures (Elizabeth et al., 2009) Based on other findings (Elizabeth et al., 2009) (Bhuiyan, Gustat, Srinivasan & Berenson, 2003), we categorised these figures into underweight (figures 1 and 2), normal weight (figures 3 and 4), overweight (figures 5 through 7), and obese (figures 8 and 9). All evaluations were conducted twice, and mean values documented. BMI was computed as weight (kg)/ height (m²) to one decimal place. The questionnaire was preliminarily tested in a similar group of adolescents at a different Local Government, with significant internal consistency, Cronbach's alpha of 0.75.

2.5 Data Analysis

Every statistical analyses was performed with STATA 13. The main outcomes for this research were: being obese, overweight, or underweight as stated by the recommendations set out by the WHO for adolescent (World Health Organization Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group, 2006)(Onis, Onyango, Borghi, Siyam, & Nishida, 2007). Categorical variables were analysed with the chi-square test. The degree of statistical significance was determined at P value<0.05.

Quality control: Study protocol was preliminarily tested, among adolescents in a different Local Government Ward. The research assistants were trained and retrained midway into data management and collation periods. Every questionnaire was validated instantly to reduce lost data. Charged voltaic cells were obtainable for the Omron body composition scale and detached at the recess daily.

2.6 Ethical Clearance

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Committee of the Oyo State Research Ethical Review Committee Ministry of Health Secretariat Ibadan Ethical Board.

3. Results

3.1 Actual Size Based on BMI

In terms of locality, 183 males and 212 females were from rural area while 230 males and 288 females were from urban area respectively (see appendix 1). The mean age of the respondents was 16.0 \pm 1.5years. Based on total body mass index (BMI), 3.7% were underweight (1.8% in male versus 6.6% in female); 91.9% were overweight (100.0% in male versus 91.2% in female; and about 11.8% were of normal weight (7.0% in male versus 15.0% in female). (λ^2 =33.04, p=0.000), Table 1.

3.2 Body Size Perception

Over four-fifths (87.4%) of the respondents reviewed wrongly assessed their actual size. Overestimation of body size was documented by 80.0% of the females and 93.5% of males Figure 1. Majority (71.4%) of respondents that were actually underweight perceived they were overweight /obese, while 86.7% that were normal weight perceived they are overweight /obese and more than 90% of the respondents that are overweight perceived themselves to be overweight /obese., Table 1. The females had a significant difference in actual BMI and perceived body size, (λ^2 =50.06, p=0.000),

Table 1. Relationship Between Body Mass Index and Respondent’s Perceived Body Size (N= 913).

		Perceived Body Size			λ^2	P-value
BMI		Underweight	Normal weight	Overweight/Obese		
All (n=913)	Underweight	10(3.7)	68(24.9)	195(71.4)	33.04	0.000*
	Normal weight	9(1.6)	71(11.8)	523(86.7)		
	Overweight	0(0.0)	3(8.1)	34(91.9)		
Male (n=413)	Underweight	3(1.8)	25(15.0)	139(83.2)	7.35	0.119
	Normal weight	4(1.7)	17(7.0)	222(91.4)		
	Overweight	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(100.0)		
Female (n=500)	Underweight	7(6.6)	43(40.6)	56(52.8)	50.06	0.000*
	Normal weight	5(1.4)	54(15.0)	301(83.6)		
	Overweight	0(0.0)	3(8.8)	31(91.2)		

*Statistically significant p<0.05.

Table 2. Weight Control Practices of Respondents by Actual Body Mass Index and Gender (N=913)

		Categories	No weight control	Weight Lost	Weight Gain	λ^2	P-value
Actual BMI (N=913)	Underweight		212(77.7)	10(3.7)	51(18.7)	101.69	0.000*
	Normal weight		456(75.6)	85(14.1)	62(10.3)		
	Overweight		13(35.1)	22(59.5)	2(5.4)		
Sex (N=913)	Male		291(70.5)	63(15.3)	59(14.3)	6.94	0.031*
	Female		390(78.0)	54(10.8)	56(11.2)		

*Statistically significant p<0.05.

Table 3. Body Weight Control Practices and Respondent’s Perceived Body Size Categories (N=913)

		Categories	No weight control	Weight Lost	Weight Gain	λ^2	P-value
Perceived Body size (N=913)	Underweight		11(57.9)	3(15.8)	5(26.3)	5.02	0.285
	Normal weight		110(77.5)	14(9.9)	18(12.7)		
	Overweight		560(74.5)	100(13.3)	92(12.2)		
Rural (n=395)	Underweight		3(37.5)	2(25.0)	3(37.5)	11.58	0.021*
	Normal weight		43(82.7)	6(11.5)	3(5.8)		
	Overweight		260(77.6)	24(7.2)	51(15.2)		
Urban (n=518)	Underweight		8(72.7)	1(9.1)	2(18.2)	7.94	0.044*
	Normal weight		67(74.4)	8(8.9)	15(16.7)		
	Overweight		300(71.9)	76(18.2)	41(9.8)		

*Statistically significant p<0.05.

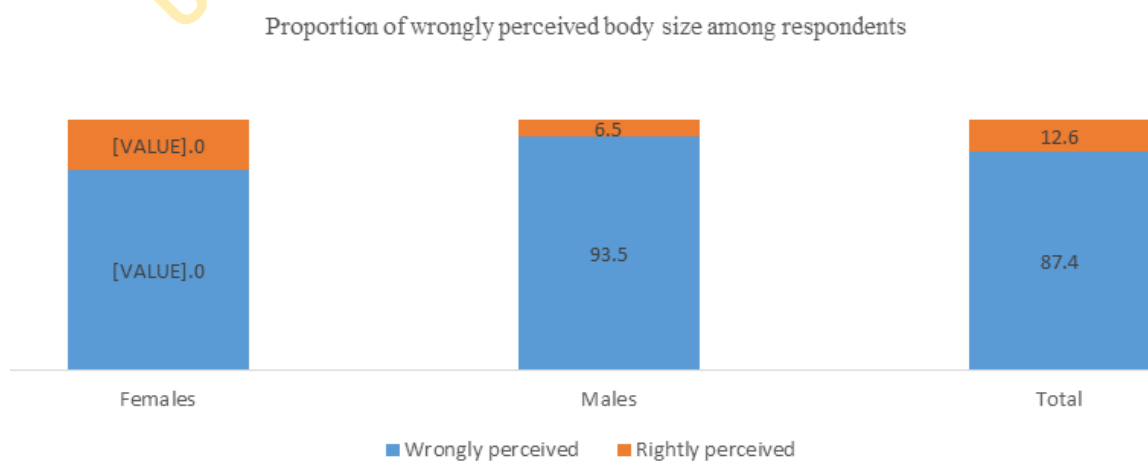


Figure 1. Proportion of wrongly perceived body size among respondents

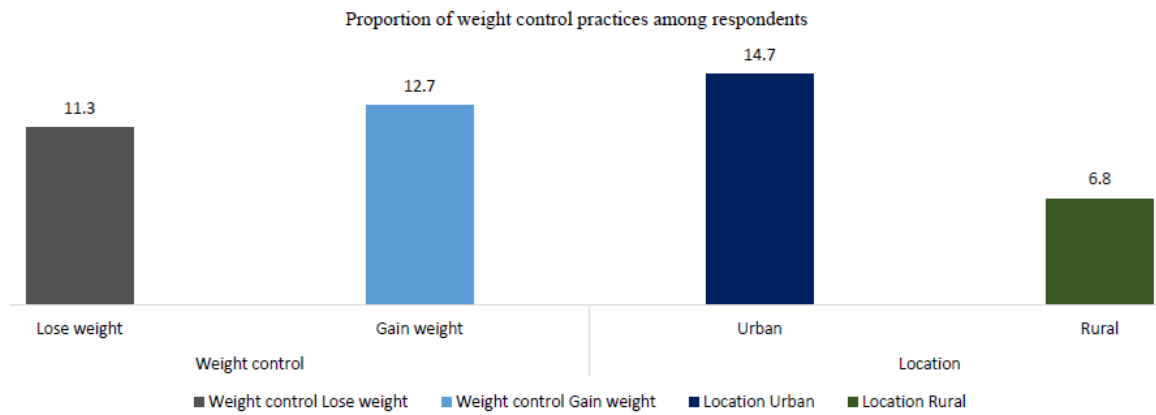


Figure 2. Proportion of weight control practices among respondents

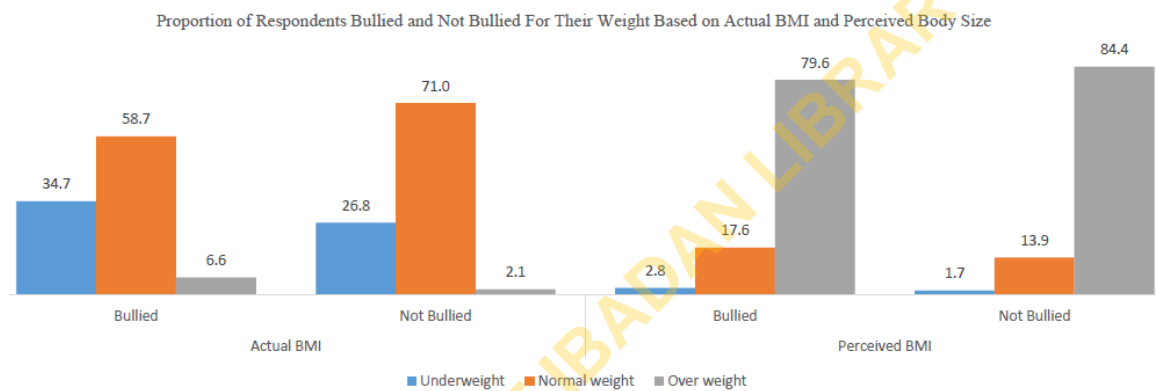


Figure 3. Proportion of Respondents Bullied Based on Actual BMI and Perceived Body Size

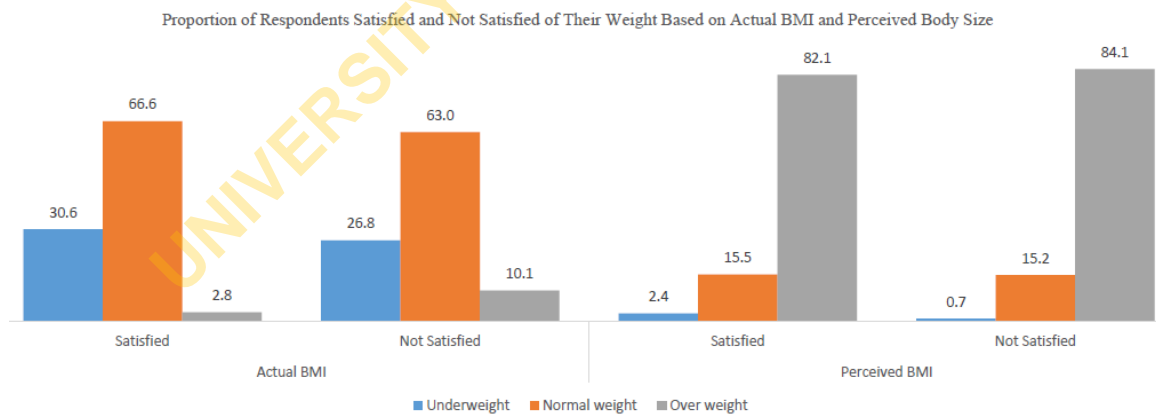


Figure 4. Proportion of respondents' satisfied and not satisfied with size based on actual BMI and perceived Body Size

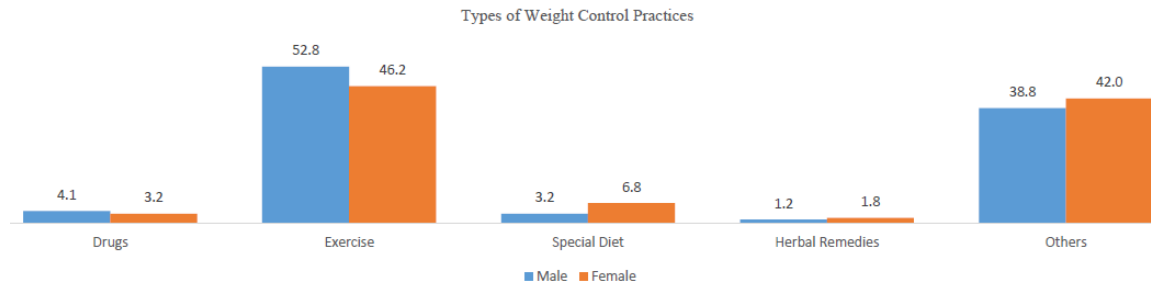


Figure 5. Types of Weight Control Practices

3.3 Weight Control Practices

Table 2 shows that male (14.3%) were more involved in weight gain than female (11.2%) ($\lambda^2 = 6.94$, $p = 0.031$). Respondents that documented their intentions to lose weight were 11.3% so also, 12.7% reported that they were engaged in weight gain activities. The prevalence of urban respondents (14.7%) involved in weight loss practices were two times double compared to the rural respondents (6.8%) Figure 2.

Table 3 shows a significant association linking body size perception and weight reduction habits, such that 7.2% rural ($\lambda^2 = 11.58$, $p = 0.021$) and 18.2% urban ($\lambda^2 = 7.94$, $p = 0.044$) of those involved in weight loss behaviour perceived they were overweight.

Body size reaction of respondents:

Satisfaction and bullying were the two most cited size reaction concerns among respondents. Based on actual BMI, 58.7% of normal weight respondents were bullied for their size while 6.6% overweight were bullied ($\lambda^2 = 20.17$, $p = 0.000$). Meanwhile based on perceived size, 79.6% of overweight respondent were bullied and 17.6% of normal weight ($\lambda^2 = 3.53$, $p = 0.171$), Figure 3. About 66.6% normal weight respondents were satisfied with their size while, 2.8% were not based on actual BMI ($\lambda^2 = 16.46$, $p = 0.000$). Also, 82.1% of overweight respondents were satisfied while 15.5% normal weight were satisfied based on perceived BMI ($\lambda^2 = 1.62$, $p = 0.446$) Figure 4.

3.4 Types of Weight Loss Practices

Four separate dieting habits were evaluated to decide weight reduction practices. The most generally reported habits by all the respondents were exercise (male: 52.8%; females: 46.2%), while herbal remedies (male: 1.2%; females: 1.8%) was of the lowest frequency. ($\lambda^2 = 9.49$, $p = 0.050$) Figure 5.

4. Discussion

The aim of this research was to study body size perception and weight reduction habits amidst rural/urban adolescents, meanwhile the result shows that majority of respondents had the wrong perception of their body size. Males compared to females overestimated their size, while more urban respondents took part in weight loss practices compared to rural respondents. Bullying was a major size concern in overweight female than male respondents.

This study reported a poor correlation of actual weight status with size perception and also, a significant gender differences in body size perception. Overestimated body size and engaging in weight gain activities were higher among males than females whose body size perception tends to be inaccurate when compared to BMI.

Substantially, a high proportion of respondent's size was inaccurately perceived compared to their BMI values similar to Maruf, Akinpelu, & Nwankwo, (2012) but in contrast to Olaoye, & Oyetunde, (2012), where 46.0% had the wrong perception. This present study shows that majority of the respondents that had well balanced BMI perceived they were overweight or obese; most were also females. This maybe based on the self-ideal body size perception by females reported Maruf et al., (2012) which this study was not set out to assess. Maruf et al., (2012) reported that discrepancy in perceived body size reflect body dissatisfaction and can be a factor for weight loss activities. Also, in this current study, overestimation of body weight was more frequently reported among males than females. This may be a perception that needs further insight as was similarly reported by a recent study in Nairobi, where males have a strong preference for the larger body sizes (Ettarh, Van de Vijver, Oti, & Kyobutungi, 2013). However, this finding is contrary to the previous report by Strauss, (2000) who reported more female body weight exaggeration than male.

Though this current study is in agreement with Boutelle, Neumark-Sztainer, Story, Resnick (2002), who reported

a higher proportion of urban respondents compared with rural respondents that attempted weight reduction. According to Boutelle et al., (2002), Urban respondents with excessive body weight were more likely to lose weight than those in the rural communities.

In this current study, body size perception has a significant association with weight control rather than actual BMI. This was similarly reported by Goodman, & Hinden, (2000); Manyanga et al., (2014); Maruf, Akinpelu, & Nwankwo, (2012); Knight, & Illingworth (2009). Considering, the geographical settings, according to Maruf, Akinpelu, & Nwankwo, (2012), dieting and engaging in weight control methods are more likely to be frequent among non-rural female adolescents than rural female adolescents. However, contrary to the previous report, in this present research, both urban and rural respondents were equally involved in weight control methods. It is important to state there is a dearth of published literature at the time of this write up to compare this current study.

Despite the fact that the objective of this research was not to evaluate the relationship between respective documented understanding of weight reduction and healthy habits as well as physical activity level, however, in agreement with Goodman, & Hinden, (2000) and Manyanga, El-Sayed, & Doku, (2004) findings, adolescents who declared attempting to reduce weight were comparatively sedentary and did not satisfy the international recommendations of at least 2.5 hours of average-strength aerobic physical activity throughout the week or do at least 75 minutes of energetic-strength aerobic physical activity throughout the week or an equivalent combination of average and energetic-intensity activity (Goodman, & Hinden, 2000; Manyanga et al., 2014). It is obvious from the current study that adolescents do not know the appropriate approaches for weight loss.

5. Conclusion & Recommendations

The conclusion from this research confirms that body size was poorly perceived among both urban and rural Nigerian adolescents. In view of the overall misconception on body size among rural/urban adolescents and the association between body size perception and motivation to engage in weight control behaviours. This research, accordingly, proposes that adolescents need be enlightened on the significance of observing their weight and BMI regularly in order to avert variation from healthful weight. Enlightenment on the health implication of being underweight, overweight or obese as well as risk-free and efficient long-term weight control solution should be advocated. Enlightenment can be accomplished by course of instruction, fitness familiarity campaign, disseminating therapeutic flyer, issuing related reviews and via the news (social media networks, telecasting, radio communication and newsprint).

6. Limitation and Suggestion for Further Research

Due to size reduction stigmatization among adolescents in south west Nigeria, this study observed poor adherence among male population hence, foresight must be applied when extrapolating findings and also, the study overlooked association between size reduction and socioeconomic status (SES) of the respondents. Prospective reviews need to research both ideas as they predetermines body size and weight control practices.

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Authors' contributions

OBO and OFF conceived the investigation, drafted the study procedure, designed the survey form, managed every section of this study, which include overseeing data collection in the communities, conducting data analysis and outlining the manuscript. AIA, funded research, drafted the study procedure, writing discussion and editing of the final draft for publication. BOA editing of the final draft for publication, DMA drafted the study procedure, discussion and editing of the final draft for publication.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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Appendix 1

Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents

Table 4. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Rural		Urban	
	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Sex				
Male	183	46.3	230	44.4
Female	212	53.7	288	55.6
Age(years)				
10-14	35	8.9	135	26.1
15-19	360	91.2	383	73.9
Religion				
Christianity	197	50.1	410	79.1
Islam	188	47.8	105	20.3
Tradition	7	1.8	1	0.2
Others	1	0.3	2	0.4
Living with				
Both parents	295	74.8	433	84.6
Father alone	33	8.4	17	3.3
Mother alone	56	14.2	46	8.9
Siblings	5	1.3	7	1.4
Other relation	5	1.3	9	1.8
Father education				
No formal education	17	4.4	2	0.4
Primary education	41	10.6	8	1.6
Junior secondary	46	11.9	15	2.9
Senior secondary	150	38.9	97	18.9
Tertiary/university	132	34.2	392	76.2
Mother education				
No formal education	12	3.2	2	0.4
Primary education	36	9.6	12	2.4
Junior secondary	36	9.6	12	2.4
Senior secondary	178	47.5	110	21.6
Tertiary/university	113	30.1	373	73.2

Table 5. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables	Rural		Urban	
	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency(n)	Percentage (%)
Father occupation				
Professional	72	19.3	216	43.9
Artisan	52	13.9	18	3.7
Business owner	134	35.9	128	26.0
Civil servant	19	5.1	73	14.9
Clergy	16	4.3	23	4.7
Military	22	5.9	14	2.9
Unemployed	58	15.6	19	3.9
Mother occupation				
Professional	44	11.9	175	35.4
Artisan	32	8.7	23	4.7
Business owner	264	71.7	219	44.2
Civil servant	6	1.6	60	12.1
Clergy	3	0.8	6	1.2
Unemployed	19	5.3	12	2.4

Appendix 2

STUNKARD FIGURE RATING SCALE SILHOUETTE

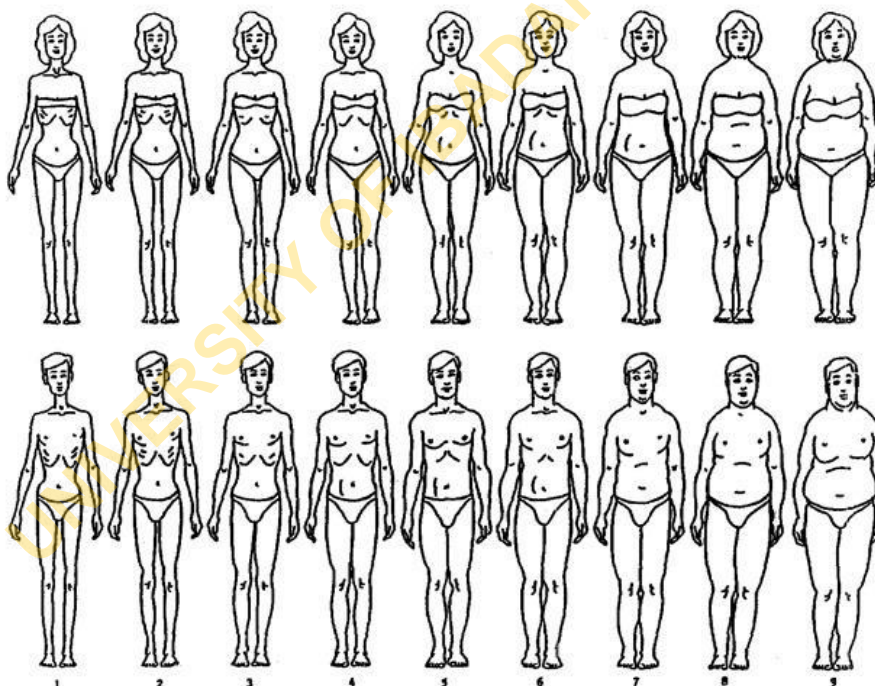


Figure 2. Stunkard Figure Rating Scale Silhouette (Elizabeth et al., 2009)

- Figure 1 - Figure 2= “Underweight
- Figure 3 - Figure 4 = “Normal Weight”
- Figure 5- Figure 6 = “Overweight”
- Figure 7- Figure 8 = “Obese”

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