

4.4 วิจัยเพิ่มเติมและสรุปผลการศึกษา

☐ ถูกต้อง ☐ ควรแก้ไข

5. การใช้ภาษา

☐ ถูกต้อง ☐ ควรแก้ไข

6. เอกสารอ้างอิง (เป็นระบบแนวคู่มือ)

☐ ถูกต้อง ☐ ควรแก้ไข

7. คำแนะนำอื่นๆ

8. สรุปผลการประเมิน

☐ ลงตีพิมพ์ได้

☐ ไม่ควรลงตีพิมพ์

☐ ควรแก้ไขปรับปรุงก่อนลงตีพิมพ์

☐ ไม่ควรแก้ไขปรับปรุงก่อน และส่งให้พิจารณาอีกครั้ง

ลงนาม



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ผู้ตรวจสอบคุณภาพบทความ

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Place of Residence And Sport Campaign Participation on Exercise of Thai Population

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Abstract

Introduction: The goal of this paper is to explore and examine causal relationship between socio-demographic factors and sport and exercise practice among the Thai population. The objectives of this research are: (1) to analyse the difference in exercise by the place of residence (urban – rural) and socio-demographic factors. (2) to analyse the difference of a sport campaign participation in exercise by socio-demographic factors. (3) to explore the socio-demographic variations in exercise. (4) to analyze and measure the interactive effect between place of residence and sport participation on probabilities of practicing sport and exercise among the Thai population.

Method: We employed the data of The evaluation of health program of health promotion and sports at the local region in 2010. The last survey was conducted by the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) Mahidol University. This survey used the multi-stage stratified random sampling. The survey included 8,325 subjects aged 15 years old and over. We implemented the Multinomial logistic regression model (MLR) to analyze the independent and dependent variables.

Results: Male and females shared the same proportion of non-exercise. Urban residents were more likely not to exercise compared with rural residents. The average age of respondent was 50 years. We found that among those who did not exercise, 36.68% were not involved in any sport participation; 45.02% had no education and most of the respondents who did not exercise resided in the east region (37.56%). The analysis showed that there is a positive relationship between attitudes toward exercise and sport campaign participation with both local and general exercise. Importantly, the interactive effect between place of residence and sport and exercise participation have strong effect on sport and exercise practicing.

Discussion and conclusion: the analysis demonstrate that attitudes towards exercise and sport campaign participation have an influence on exercise behavior for both types of exercise. In addition, sport campaign participation is more important than the place of residence which clearly shows an increase in the probability of exercise in urban and rural areas. However, it is very important to organize sport and exercise campaign in both areas. The main result of this analysis show that interaction between the two have a strong influence on probabilities of practicing sport and exercise.

Key words: Exercise, Physical Activity, Sport Campaign Participation, Rural, Urban

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