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Physical and Social Contexts of Physical Activities Among Adolescent Girls

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Abstract

Background—With limited opportunities for physical activity during school hours, it is important to understand the contexts of physical activities done outside of school time. Given the importance of physical and social aspects of environments, the purpose of this study was to describe where and with whom girls participate in physical activities outside of school.

Methods—Participants were 1925 sixth-grade girls in the Trial of Activity for Adolescent Girls (TAAG). At baseline, they completed a 3-day physical activity recall (3DPAR), reporting the main activity performed during 30-minute intervals and the physical and social contexts of physical activities.

Results—The most frequently reported physical activities done outside of school time were house chores, walking (for transportation or exercise), dance, basketball, playing with younger children, and running or jogging. The most common location for these activities was at home or in the neighborhood. With the exception of household chores, these activities were typically done with at least one other person.

Conclusions—Interventions that promote physical activities that can be done at or around home or developing supportive social networks for physical activity would be consistent with the current physical activity contexts of adolescent girls.

Keywords

environment; 3-day physical activity recall; out-of-school

Regular physical activity confers many health benefits.¹ However, a national survey indicated that less than half of children age 9 to 13 years participate in organized physical activity during nonschool time, and nearly one-fourth do not engage in any free-time physical activity.² Adolescence is a time during which lifelong behaviors, including physical activity, are established. However, physical activity levels decline considerably during this time period, particularly among girls.^{3–5} Other than physical education (PE) class, there are few opportunities for most adolescents to be physically active during school. Hence, it is particularly important to understand physical activities done outside of school time.

Ecological models focus on the physical (where) and social (with whom) environments in which behaviors, such as physical activity, take place.^{6,7} Physical environmental factors, such as access to equipment at home, school, or in the community, might interact with individual factors to influence physical activity. A study with sixth- and eighth-grade girls found that they were more likely to be more physically active if they had sports equipment at home.⁸ Girls were also more likely to report higher levels of physical activity if they had physical activity facilities near their home. Another study found that equipment accessibility, mediated by self-efficacy for overcoming barriers, was related to adolescent girls' physical activity.⁹ Supportive social environments might also prompt and reinforce physically active behaviors. For example, encouragement to be physically active by family and friends and participation in a physical activity with a friend were significantly associated with moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in adolescent girls.¹⁰ Hence, understanding the physical and social contexts of adolescent girls' physical activity might be helpful in developing effective interventions.

The purposes of the current study were to describe (a) where and with whom girls participate in the most frequently reported physical activities outside of school and (b) where and with whom girls of different racial/ethnic backgrounds and weight-status groups participate in physical activity outside of school. Although recent studies have examined the types of physical activity that adolescent girls do^{11–14} and the physical and social contexts of physical activity,¹⁵ this is the first to examine the physical and social contexts in which different types of physical activity are done in a large, ethnically diverse sample of girls from different locations in the United States.

Methods

The Trial of Activity for Adolescent Girls (TAAG) was a group-randomized trial designed to develop and assess the efficacy of a school- and community-linked physical activity intervention for middle school girls.¹⁶ It used a social ecological model¹⁷ as its theoretical framework with 3 targets for change: the physical environment, the social environment, and

the individual. TAAG involved 6 field centers (University of Maryland, University of South Carolina, University of Minnesota, Tulane University, University of Arizona, and San Diego State University), a data coordinating center (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and the project office at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health. Six schools were recruited at each of the 6 field centers ($n = 36$ schools) and randomized within each center to either intervention or control conditions. This manuscript used baseline data only.

Participants

During the spring semester of the 2002–2003 school year, 60 sixth-grade girls were randomly selected from each of the 6 schools at the 6 TAAG field centers to undergo a series of baseline measurements, including body composition and self-report questionnaires. Of this random sample of 2160 girls, 80% provided parental consent and participant assent ($N = 1721$). In addition, some field centers recruited all sixth-grade girls to participate in baseline questionnaires, resulting in a total sample size of 1925 girls for this study. The protocol was approved by the human subjects review board at each field center.

Measurements

Measurement coordinators from each field center were trained and CERTIFIED MAIL at a centralized training. The measurement coordinators then trained and certified local measurement staff at each field center. The TAAG Measurement Committee provided oversight of all measurement. Data at each school were collected over at least 2 separate calendar weeks to minimize the school-level intraclass correlation between girls within a school.¹⁸

Participants completed the TAAG 3-Day Physical Activity Recall (3DPAR). They reported the types and contexts of the physical activities that they engaged in over the 3 days before administration.¹⁹ The 3DPAR has been validated in adolescent girls.²⁰ To help girls recall activities, each day was divided into 30-minute blocks from 6 AM to midnight. The 3DPAR provided a list of 70 sedentary and physical activities with code numbers, arranged in categories (eg, eating, sleeping, personal care, transportation, work, school, spare time, and physical activities). Participants recorded the code number of the predominant activity that they performed during each 30-minute block of time. In addition to activities occurring in sports, recreation, and fitness training, physical activities also included walking and biking for transportation and working, including house chores and yard work. Data on the physical and social contexts in which physical activity occurred (ie, where and with whom) were also collected. The physical context for transportation activities was the destination. The TAAG 3DPAR had 5 response options for physical location (ie, community facilities, outdoor public areas, other facilities, home or neighborhood, and school). Because community facilities could include outdoor public areas (eg, park, field), *community facilities*, *outdoor public areas*, and *other facilities* were collapsed into a single category labeled *community facility* so that 3 categories are reported herein—home or neighborhood, school, and community facility. The social context had 4 response options (ie, alone; with one other person; with several people [but not an organized program, class, or team]; and with an organized program, class, or team). *One other person* and *several people* were collapsed into

a single category labeled *with other person(s)* so that 3 categories are reported herein—alone, with other person(s), and with an organized group.

Race/Ethnicity—Participants self-reported their race/ethnicity on a checklist that included White, Black/African American, Hispanic, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Other. They were asked to check as many categories as applied.

Weight Status—Participants' weight was measured twice to the nearest 0.1 kg on an electronic scale (Seca, Model 770, Hamburg, Germany). Their height was measured twice to the nearest 0.1 cm using a portable stadi-ometer (Shorr Height Measuring Board, Olney, MD). The average of each of the 2 measures was used to calculate body mass index (BMI, kg/m²). BMI categories of underweight, normal weight, at risk for overweight, and overweight were derived from the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) United States Growth Charts (<http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts/>) using age-specific percentiles for females. *Underweight* was defined as below the 5th percentile. *Normal weight* was defined as at or above the 5th percentile but below the 85th percentile. *At risk for overweight* was defined as at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile. *Overweight* was defined as at or above the 95th percentile.

Statistical Analysis

Only 30-minute blocks outside of school hours, when the participant was not sleeping, were examined. Blocks including the school start or end time (ie, school did not always start or end on the hour or half-hour) were considered outside of school hours if school time comprised less than 15 minutes of the 30-minute block.

The frequencies of physical activities reported in different contexts (ie, physical location and social context) were examined at both girl and block levels. A participant was classified as engaging in physical activity in a given context if she reported doing any physical activity in that context for at least one 30-minute block in the previous 3 days. Similarly, a participant was classified as engaging in a particular activity if she reported doing that activity for at least one 30-minute block in the previous 3 days. For each context and for physical activities reported by 10% or more of girls, the mean and standard deviation of the number of 30-minute blocks per day was determined among girls who were physically active in that context or did that physical activity. Differences in the distribution of 30-minute blocks across the different physical and social contexts for the most frequently reported physical activities and by race/ethnicity and weight status were tested for statistical significance using chi-square tests with alpha = .0001 to control for multiple comparisons. If fewer than eight 30-minute blocks (ie, 4 hours) of nonsleeping activity outside of school time were reported for a given day, that day was excluded from the analyses (n = 32 of 5694 days or 0.6% excluded). Data were analyzed using SAS version 9.1.

Results

Between 290 and 372 girls completed the 3DPAR at each of the 6 field centers. The sample was racially/ethnically diverse with nearly half reporting being White (45%), followed by

Hispanic (23%), African American (21%), multiple race (6%), Asian (4%), and American Indian (0.7%). Based on measured height and weight, approximately two-thirds were classified as either underweight (3%) or normal weight (64%), and one-third were either at risk for overweight (17%) or overweight (16%).

Participants reported their activities for an average of 19.7 30-minute blocks/d outside of school time during the previous 3 days (Table 1). Nearly all girls (1785 or 93%) reported doing a physical activity outside of school time for at least one 30-minute block. However, less than 20% of the blocks outside of school time (mean = 3.8 blocks/d) were spent doing physical activity. Most participants were physically active outside of school time in more than one context, 55% were physically active in more than one physical location, and 59% were physically active in more than one social context (data not shown).

General Physical Activity Context

Table 1 lists the physical and social contexts for physical activities done outside of school time. Most girls (80%) reported doing a physical activity outside of school time at home or in the neighborhood, and over half reported doing so at a community facility (52%). Approximately one-fourth reported doing a physical activity at school outside of school time. Participants who reported doing a physical activity outside of school time at home/neighborhood or at a community facility did so for an average of 2.5 and 2.0 30-minute blocks/d, respectively, compared with 1.0 30-minute blocks/d at school.

Over three-fourths of participants reported doing a physical activity outside of school time with other person(s) (78%), and over half reported doing so alone (55%). Nearly 30% of participants reported doing a physical activity outside of school time with an organized group. Those reporting doing a physical activity outside of school time with other persons(s) did so for an average of 2.6 30-minute blocks/d compared with 1.7 30-minute blocks/d if done alone and 1.4 30-minute blocks/d if done with an organized group.

Context of Most Common Physical Activities

Table 1 shows that the most common physical activities outside of school time were doing house chores (43% of participants) and traveling by walking (36% of participants). Other common physical activities included dancing (25%), playing basketball (24%), playing with younger children (20%), walking for exercise (18%), and running or jogging (18%). Girls reporting these activities indicated they did them for an average of 0.8 to 1.3 30-minute blocks/d over the 3-day recall period. All other physical activities done outside of school time were reported by less than 10% of participants.

The physical context for each of the most frequently reported physical activities done outside of school time is shown in Table 2. Home/neighborhood was reported as the physical location for 45% or more of the blocks for which these physical activities were reported. Nearly all (97%) of the blocks spent doing house chores were done at a home or in the neighborhood. Playing with younger children, walking for exercise, and running or jogging also tended to occur at a home or in the neighborhood (83%, 62%, and 67% of blocks, respectively). The percent of blocks spent doing the most frequently reported physical activities at home or in the neighborhood were all significantly different ($P < .0001$), except

traveling by walking and dancing ($P = .45$), dancing and walking for exercise ($P = .001$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .05$). Community facility was reported as the physical location for approximately one-third of blocks for dancing (38%), playing basketball (33%), and walking for exercise (32%). The percent of blocks spent doing the most frequently reported physical activities at a community facility were all significantly different ($P < .0001$), except traveling by walking and running or jogging ($P = .12$), dancing and playing basketball ($P = .001$), dancing and walking for exercise ($P = .005$), basketball and walking for exercise ($P = .89$), basketball and running or jogging ($P = .005$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .02$). School was a common physical location for 2 physical activities done outside of school time—traveling by walking (22% of blocks) and playing basketball (22% of blocks). The other most commonly reported physical activities outside of school time occurred at school for less than 7% of blocks. The percent of blocks spent doing the most frequently reported physical activities at school were all significantly different ($P < .0001$), except traveling by walking and playing basketball ($P = .83$), dancing and walking for exercise ($P = .24$), dancing and running or jogging ($P = .77$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .47$).

The social context for each of the most commonly reported physical activities done outside of school time by 30-minute block is shown in Table 3. Each of these physical activities was done with at least one other person for over 40% of blocks. The vast majority (93%) of blocks that were spent playing with younger children were with someone else. Traveling by walking, walking for exercise, and running or jogging also frequently occurred with at least one other person (72%, 62%, and 63% of blocks, respectively). The percent of blocks spent doing the most frequently reported physical activities with at least one other person were all significantly different ($P < .0001$), except basketball and walking for exercise ($P = .04$), basketball and running or jogging ($P = .007$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .47$). House chores tended to be done alone (57% of blocks). Other physical activities done outside of school time that were often done alone included traveling by walking, dancing, walking for exercise, and running or jogging (26%, 26%, 35%, and 31% of blocks, respectively). The percent of blocks spent doing the most frequently reported physical activities alone were all significantly different ($P < .0001$), except traveling by walking and dancing ($P = .96$), traveling by walking and running or jogging ($P = .002$), dancing and running or jogging ($P = .003$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .14$). Dance and basketball were frequently done with an organized group (25% and 33% of blocks, respectively), whereas the other most common physical activities were done with an organized group for less than 6% of blocks. The percent of blocks spent doing the most frequently reported physical activities with an organized group were all significantly different ($P < .0001$), except traveling by walking and playing with younger children ($P = .87$), traveling by walking and walking for exercise ($P = .28$), traveling by walking and running or jogging ($P = .001$), playing with younger children and walking for exercise ($P = .38$), playing with younger children and running or jogging ($P = .004$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .08$).

General Physical Activity Context by Race/Ethnicity and Weight Status

The physical context of physical activity outside of school time by 30-minute block by race/ethnicity and weight status is shown in Table 4. White girls (55%) spent relatively fewer physically active blocks at home or in the neighborhood than did Hispanic (63%) or African American (65%) girls ($P < .0001$). Under- or normal-weight girls (57%) spent relatively fewer physically active blocks at home or in the neighborhood than did at risk for overweight (65%) or overweight (64%) girls ($P < .0001$). Other racial/ethnic and weight-status differences in the percent of physically active blocks outside of school time spent at home or in the neighborhood were not significant ($P > .004$). White girls (36%) spent relatively more physically active blocks at a community facility than did other racial/ethnic groups (25% to 30%; $P < .0001$). Under- or normal-weight girls (34%) spent relatively more physically active blocks at a community facility than did at risk for overweight (26%) or overweight (29%) girls ($P < .0001$). Other racial/ethnic and weight-status differences in the percent of physically active blocks outside of school time spent at a community facility were not significant ($P > .001$). Asian girls (14%) spent relatively more physically active blocks outside of school time at school than did White (9%), African American (9%), or Hispanic (7%) girls ($P < .0001$). The difference between White and Hispanic girls approached statistical significance ($P = .0005$). Overweight girls (7%) spent relatively fewer physically active blocks outside of school time at school than did at risk for overweight girls (9%; $P < .0001$). The difference between overweight and under- or normal-weight (9%) girls approached statistical significance ($P = .0002$). Other racial/ethnic and weight-status differences in the percent of physically active blocks outside of school time spent at school were not significant ($P > .004$).

The social context of physical activity outside of school time by 30-minute block by race/ethnicity and weight status is shown in Table 5. White (56%) and Asian (54%) girls spent relatively fewer physically active blocks with at least one other person than did Hispanic (63%) or African American (70%) girls ($P < .0001$). Other racial/ethnic and all the weight-status differences in the percent of physically active blocks outside of school time spent with at least one other person were not significant ($P > .002$). Overweight girls (26%) spent relatively more physically active blocks alone than did under- or normal-weight girls (22%; $P < .0001$). All the racial/ethnic and the other weight-status differences in the percent of physically active blocks outside of school time spent alone were not significant ($P > .003$). White (21%) and Asian (19%) girls spent relatively more physically active blocks with an organized group than did Hispanic (12%) or African American (9%) girls ($P < .0001$). Under- or normal-weight girls (17%) spent relatively more physically active blocks with an organized group than did at risk for overweight girls (14%; $P < .0001$), which was greater than among overweight girls (10%; $P < .0001$). The differences in the percentages of physically active blocks outside of school time spent with an organized group between White and Asian girls ($P = .20$) and Hispanic and African American girls ($P = .01$) were not significant.

Discussion

Increased attention is being paid to the role of aspects of the physical (where) and social (with whom) environments in physical activity participation. The current study examined the physical and social contexts of the physical activities done outside of school time among a large, diverse sample of adolescent girls from different locations across the United States. The most common location for the most frequently reported physical activities outside of school time was at home or in the neighborhood. With the exception of household chores, these activities were usually done with at least one other person. The proportions of blocks spent in the different physical and social contexts were similar for walking for exercise and running or jogging. In addition, the proportions spent in the different locations were similar for walking for exercise and dancing. Hispanic and African American girls had similar proportions of blocks spent in the different physical and social contexts, and White and Asian girls had similar proportions spent in the different social contexts.

Adolescent girls' physical activity outside of school time might tend to occur at home or in the neighborhood because they might be more convenient than other locations, particularly for girls who have limited mobility outside of the home or school environments. A previous study showed that parent transportation to physical activity locations was particularly important for middle school girls.²¹ The availability of equipment at home, neighborhood features, and school environment were each associated with physical activity among high school students, but convenient community facilities was not.²² Community facilities might be difficult to get to or too costly to join.²³ Opportunities for being active at school might be scheduled at inconvenient times,²³ and access to school facilities, particularly indoor facilities, might be limited.²⁴

Several interventions that promoted developing social networks to support being physically active, such as setting up a buddy system, have been found to increase physical activity levels.²⁵ In our study, most physical activities were done with at least one other person, but it is unclear whether the girls were being active with friends or family members because the 3DPAR did not make this distinction. Although parents and family are still important influences on adolescents, they are increasingly influenced by their peers. In one study, support from friends, but not parents or siblings, was associated with more physical activity among youth.²⁶ Nonetheless, an adolescent's decision to be physically active or not can also be influenced by parents' expectations.²³ Future research should examine the specific sources of companionship in adolescent physical activities.

The most commonly reported physical activities done outside of school time were doing house chores, walking (for transportation or exercise), dance, basketball, playing with younger children, and running or jogging. These findings are similar to other research with adolescent girls. In a study with 6th- to 8th-grade North Carolina students, the most frequently reported top-3 physical activities of girls included running, walking, bicycling, dancing, basketball, and housework.¹³ A study with 8th-grade girls living in South Carolina found that house chores, walking (for transportation or exercise), basketball, jogging or running, bicycling, working, and dancing were the most commonly reported physical activities.¹¹ Results from the TAAG formative evaluation with another group of 6th- and

8th-grade girls indicated that the most common physical activities included indoor chores, running or jogging, dance, calisthenics, child care, and walking for exercise.¹² A study with 7th- to 9th-grade Pittsburgh-area students found similar physical activities were common among girls, including basketball and running, but also found some different common physical activities, including softball, aerobics, bowling, and tennis.¹⁴ However, as noted earlier, none of these studies examined the physical or social contexts of physical activity. At least one study¹⁵ has examined the physical and social contexts of adolescent physical activity, but walking and exercise were the only physical activities examined. Similar to our study, Dunton and colleagues¹⁵ found that physical activity occurred most often with at least one other person (eg, friends, family members, classmates). It is unclear whether they were done with an organized group, unless participants were with classmates. In contrast with our study, Dunton et al¹⁵ found that physical activity occurred most often at school or outdoors followed by at home. Their study included school time, which might explain why they observed more activity at school than we did. Furthermore, activities done outdoors might have been done in the neighborhood.

Compared with previous studies of adolescent girls' physical activities,^{11–15} the current investigation used a larger, more diverse sample of girls from 6 different locations across the United States. Future studies should examine how individual factors, such as race/ethnicity and weight status, as well as socioeconomic status, might affect the contexts of specific types of physical activity. The 3DPAR allowed girls to report where and with whom they were physically active, allowing the examination of aspects of the physical and social environment. Furthermore, the 3DPAR can be used to identify the types of activities that girls do, which cannot be measured by accelerometers. The 3DPAR is, however, a self-report instrument and, thus, might be subject to poor recall and social-desirability bias. That is, the girls might have reported physical activities over sedentary activities to appear more physically active. Although the previous 3 days is a time frame that adolescent girls are likely to recall accurately, this time frame might not be representative of regular physical activity.

Conclusions

Outside of school time, adolescent girls in this study tended to be physically active at home or in the neighborhood. This suggests that availability and convenience are important and that physical activity interventions should consider promoting activities that could be done at or near home to help maintain physical activities of adolescent girls. Moreover, more physical activity opportunities at schools or community facilities could be made available or existing activities could be made more accessible to increase their use. The girls also tend to be physically active outside of school time with at least one other person. Interventions should teach adolescents the skills necessary to maintain and develop supportive social networks for physical activity. They should also help adolescents start building social support as part of the physical activity program, such as offering bring-a-friend or parent–child activities. In addition, interventions could teach adolescents skills to perform physical activities that could be done alone and familiarize them with organized physical activity programs. Hence, promoting contexts that are already being used might help maintain current levels of physical activity, while promoting less used contexts might help increase

physical activity by supporting use of alternative contexts. This study contributes to the essential preceding step: understanding how the physical and social contexts vary for different activity types and different groups of girls.

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Table 1
Physical Activity Context and Most Frequently^a Reported Physical Activities Outside of School Hours and Mean 30-Minute Blocks^b

Context or physical activity	n	%	Average blocks/d	SD
Total ^c	1925	100.0	19.65	3.87
Any activity ^d	1785	100.0	3.76	2.63
Physical context ^e				
home or neighborhood	1532	79.6	2.51	2.08
school	534	27.7	1.03	0.92
community facility ^f	943	51.6	2.04	1.92
Social context ^e				
alone	1064	55.3	1.36	1.29
with other person(s) ^g	1510	78.4	2.62	2.15
with an organized group ^h	576	29.9	1.74	1.56
Physical activity ⁱ				
doing house chores	818	42.5	1.04	0.91
travel by walking	700	36.4	0.96	0.82
dance	476	24.7	1.27	1.31
basketball	460	23.9	1.28	1.12
playing with younger children	385	20.0	1.29	1.47
walking for exercise	343	17.8	0.92	0.88
running or jogging	341	17.7	0.76	0.67

^a *Most frequently* refers to physical activities that 10% or more of participants reported doing for most of at least 1 block over the previous 3 days.

^b *Block* is a 30-minute block of time for which participants reported what activity they were doing most of that time.

^c *Total n (%)* refers to participants who completed the questionnaire. *Total blocks* refers to number of blocks per day outside of school hours during which participants were not sleeping.

^d *Any activity n (%)* refers to participants who reported physical activity for at least 1 block over the previous 3 days. *Any activity blocks* refers to blocks per day over the previous 3 days during which participants were physically active outside of school hours.

^e *Context blocks* refers to number of blocks per day over the previous 3 days during which physical activity was done in that context among participants who were active in that context.

^f *Community facility* includes community facilities, outdoor public areas, and other facilities.

^g *Other person(s)* includes one other person and several other people but not an organized program, class, or team.

^h *Organized group* includes organized programs, classes, or teams.

ⁱ *Physical activity blocks* refers to number of blocks per day over the previous 3 days for which that activity was done among participants who did it.

Table 2
Physical Context of Most Frequently^a Reported Physical Activities Outside of School Hours

Physical activity	Total blocks ^b	Home or neighborhood ^c		School ^d		Community facility ^e	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	20,062	11,480	59.9	1,650	8.6	6,046	31.5
Doing house chores	2,526	2,318	96.5	14	0.6	71	3.0
Travel by walking	2,017	1,039	54.1	421	21.9	459	23.9
Dance	1,800	954	55.4	117	6.8	651	37.8
Basketball	1,760	771	45.2	379	22.2	555	32.6
Playing with younger children	1,484	1,167	83.2	27	1.9	209	14.9
Walking for exercise	934	554	62.1	50	5.6	288	32.3
Running or jogging	775	485	66.7	47	6.5	195	26.8

^a *Most frequently* refers to physical activities that 10% or more of participants reported doing for most of at least 1 block over the previous 3 days.

^b *Block* is a 30-minute block of time for which participants reported what activity they were doing most of that time.

^c Proportions of blocks spent at home or in the neighborhood were all different ($P < .0001$), except between traveling by walking and dancing ($P = .45$), dancing and walking for exercise ($P = .001$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .05$).

^d Proportions of blocks spent at school were all different ($P < .0001$), except between traveling by walking and basketball ($P = .83$), dancing and walking for exercise ($P = .24$), dancing and running or jogging ($P = .77$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .47$).

^e *Community facility* includes community facilities, outdoor public areas, and other facilities. Proportions of blocks spent at a community facility were all different ($P < .0001$), except between traveling by walking and running or jogging ($P = .12$), dancing and basketball ($P = .001$), dancing and walking for exercise ($P = .005$), basketball and walking for exercise ($P = .89$), basketball and running or jogging ($P = .005$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .02$).

Table 3
Social Context of Most Frequently^a Reported Physical Activities Outside of School Hours

Physical activity	Total blocks ^b	Alone ^c		With other person(s) ^d		With an organized group ^e	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	20,062	4305	22.5	11,798	61.8	2995	15.7
Doing house chores	2526	1372	57.3	996	41.6	26	1.1
Travel by walking	2017	484	25.5	1366	71.9	51	2.7
Dance	1800	444	25.5	858	49.3	437	25.1
Basketball	1760	160	9.4	978	57.5	562	33.1
Playing with younger children	1484	66	4.7	1298	92.5	39	2.8
Walking for exercise	934	306	34.9	541	61.7	30	3.4
Running or jogging	775	229	31.4	463	63.4	38	5.2

^a *Most frequently* refers to physical activities that 10% or more of participants reported doing for most of at least 1 block over the previous 3 days.

^b *Block* is a 30-minute block of time for which participants reported what activity they were doing most of that time.

^c Proportions of blocks spent alone were all different ($P < .0001$), except between traveling by walking and dancing ($P = .96$), traveling by walking and running or jogging ($P = .002$), dancing and running or jogging ($P = .003$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .14$).

^d *Other person(s)* includes one other person and several other people but not in an organized program, class, or team. Proportions of blocks spent with at least one other person were all different ($P < .0001$), except between basketball and walking for exercise ($P = .04$), basketball and running or jogging ($P = .007$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .47$).

^e *Organized group* includes organized programs, classes, or teams. Proportions of blocks spent with an organized group were all different ($P < .0001$), except between traveling by walking and playing with younger children ($P = .87$), traveling by walking and walking for exercise ($P = .28$), and traveling by walking and running or jogging ($P = .001$), playing with younger children and walking for exercise ($P = .38$), playing with younger children and running or jogging ($P = .004$), and walking for exercise and running or jogging ($P = .08$).

Table 4
Physical Context of Physical Activity Outside of School Hours by Race/Ethnicity and Weight Status

Physical activity	Total blocks ^a	Home or neighborhood ^b		School ^c		Community facility ^d	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	20,062	11,480	59.9	1650	8.6	6046	31.5
Race/Ethnicity							
White	9119	5016	55.0	816	8.9	3287	36.0
Hispanic	4350	2751	63.2	312	7.2	1287	29.6
African American	3457	2241	64.8	308	8.9	908	26.3
Asian	678	411	60.6	95	14.0	172	25.4
Weight status ^e							
under or normal weight	12,695	7296	57.5	1106	8.7	4293	33.8
at risk for overweight	3195	2074	64.9	303	9.5	818	25.6
overweight	2957	1900	64.3	195	6.6	862	29.2

^a Block is a 30-minute block of time for which participants reported what activity they were doing most of that time.

^b Proportions of blocks spent at home or in the neighborhood were different ($P < .0001$) between White girls and Hispanic and African American girls and between under- or normal-weight girls and at risk for overweight and overweight girls. Other group differences were not significant ($P > .004$).

^c Proportions of blocks spent at school were different ($P < .0001$) between Asian girls and White, Hispanic, and African American girls and between at risk for overweight and overweight girls. Difference between White and Hispanic girls ($P = .0005$) and between under- or normal-weight and overweight girls approached statistical significance ($P = .0002$). Other group differences were not significant ($P > .004$).

^d Community facility includes community facilities, outdoor public areas, and other facilities. Proportions of block spent at a community facility were different ($P < .0001$) between White girls and Hispanic, African American, and Asian girls and between under- or normal-weight girls and at risk for overweight and overweight girls. Other group differences were not significant ($P > .001$).

^e Under or normal weight is defined as <85th age-specific BMI percentile for girls, at risk for overweight as 85th to <95th percentile, and overweight as 95th percentile.

Table 5
Social Context of Physical Activity Outside of School Hours by Race/Ethnicity and Weight Status

Physical activity	Total blocks ^a		Alone ^b		With other person(s) ^c		With an organized group ^d	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	20,062	4305	22.5	11,798	61.8	2995	15.7	
Race/Ethnicity								
White	9067	2031	22.4	5091	56.1	1945	21.5	
Hispanic	3814	956	25.1	2396	62.8	462	12.1	
African American	3430	736	21.5	2388	69.6	306	8.9	
Asian	681	178	26.1	371	54.5	132	19.4	
Weight status ^e								
under or normal weight	12,613	2722	21.6	7692	61.0	2199	17.4	
at risk for overweight	3192	735	23.0	2026	63.5	431	13.5	
overweight	2961	776	26.2	1896	64.0	289	9.8	

^aBlock is a 30-minute block of time for which participants reported what activity they were doing most of that time.

^bProportions of blocks spent alone were different ($P < .0001$) between under- or normal-weight girls and overweight girls. Other group differences were not significant ($P > .003$).

^cOther person(s) includes one other person and several other people but not an organized program, class, or team. Proportions of blocks spent with at least one other person were different ($P < .0001$) between White and Asian girls compared with Hispanic and African American girls. Other group differences were not significant ($P > .002$).

^dOrganized group includes organized programs, classes, or teams. Proportions of blocks spent with an organized group were different ($P < .0001$) between White and Asian girls compared with Hispanic and African American girls and all weight-status groups. Other group differences were not significant ($P = .01$).

^eUnder or normal weight is defined as <85th age-specific BMI percentile for girls, at risk for overweight as 85th to <95th percentile, and overweight as 95th percentile.