Introduction: Depending on dwelling place and socio-economic factors, children experience different prerequisites for health. In the present study, we gathered information about the national Swedish prevalence of overweight and obesity among 7–9-year-old children. Further, the impact of level of urbanisation, and level of education in the children's living areas, on prevalence of overweight and obesity was investigated.

Method: In spring 2008, 4538 children in ninety-four proportionally randomly selected primary schools in Sweden underwent anthropometric examinations by trained staff. Overweight, pre-obesity and obesity were defined using the International Obesity Task Force reference. School areas were classified based on level of urbanisation and area-level education.

Results: Overweight was found in 17 % of the children, including 14 % pre-obese and 3 % obese. For overweight, OR with 95 % CI was 1·33 (0·92, 1·88) and 1·61 (1·25, 2·07) in semi-urban and rural areas, respectively, relative to urban areas. After adjusting for area-level education, differences by degree of urbanisation were greatly attenuated and non-significant. For obesity the urban–rural gradient was observed in boys only and remained after adjustment for area-level education. For area-level education, risk estimates were significantly elevated, OR = 1·75 and 2·21 for overweight and OR = 2·62 and 3·69 for obesity, in medium and low education areas, respectively, when compared with high education areas.

Conclusions: The present study confirms an urban–rural gradient, for overweight in both boys and girls, but for obesity only in boys. The socio-economic gradient based on area-level education was more robust, unaffected by gender and could partly explain the observed urban–rural differences.

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07 – Sociodemographic and lifestyle factors associated with overweight in a representative sample of 11–15-year-olds in France

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Introduction: Lifestyle factors can interact to influence overweight. Comprehensive studies linking overweight, concomitantly with several demographic and potentially modifiable lifestyle factors and health-risk behaviours, have been limited in adolescents – an age-group characterized by changes in lifestyle behaviours, which shows high overweight prevalence.

Method: Self-declared data were obtained from a nationally representative sample of 11–15-year-olds (*n* 7154) concerning their age, height, weight and lifestyle factors. Overweight was defined using International Obesity Task Force reference. The multivariate association of overweight with several sociodemographic and lifestyle factors was examined with logistic regression.

Results: The adjusted OR (AOR) for the association with overweight in boys were: 1·53 (95 % CI 1·05, 2·22) for low family affluence; 0·65 (0·51, 0·83) for eating breakfast daily; 0·71 (0·56, 0·91) for moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA); and 0·70 (0·55, 0·90) for vigorous physical activity (VPA). For boys, MVPA compensated the effect on overweight of TV watching during the week. For girls, the AOR were: 0·59 (0·42, 0·82) for age (15 *v.* 11 years); 2·28 (1·58, 3·29) for low family affluence; 0·62 (0·42, 0·90) for MVPA; 0·75 (0·56, 0·99) for VPA; and 1·92 (1·42, 2·59) for TV viewing. Fruit and vegetable intake, computer and videogames use, smoking and alcohol consumption were not associated with overweight.

Conclusions: Family affluence and moderate/vigorous physical activity were negatively associated with overweight in this nationally representative sample of youth. Breakfast skipping and watching TV were the strongest lifestyle correlates of overweight in boys and girls, respectively. These findings could serve to prioritize areas for developing actions and targeted messages for overweight prevention in youth.

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08 – Influence of socio-economic factors on obesity prevalence among children and teens in Hainaut

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