Introduction

The energy cost to walk a given distance increases with pace, while the energy requirement to run a given distance is constant regardless of running speed, if the activity is predominantly aerobic (Margaria, Cerretelli, Aghemo, & Sassi, 1963; Di Prampero, 1986; Saibene, & Minetti, 2003; Bramble & Lieberman, 2004). At lower speeds of locomotion, walking costs less, while running is more efficient at higher speeds. When increasing or decreasing the speed of locomotion, a spontaneous transition occurs (walk-to-run, or run-to-walk) at approximately the same speed for both genders (2 m/s), and this intensity is commonly referred to as the preferred transition speed (PTS) (Hreljac, 1993b). Several metabolic, mechanical, and perceptual factors have been postulated to trigger the walk-run transition (Hreljac, 1993a, 1993b; Hreljac, 1995a, 1995b; Mercier et al., 1994;
Kram, Domingo, & Ferris, 1997; Minetti, Ardigo, & Saijne, 1994; Turvey, Holt, LaFiandra, & Fonseca, 1999; Neptune & Sasaki, 2005; Prilutsky & Gregor, 2001; Raynor, Yi, Abernethy, & Jong, 2002; Segers, Lenoir, Aerts, & De Clercq, 2007; Sasaki & Neptune, 2006; Malcolm, Segers, Van Caekenbergh, & De Clercq, 2009; Kung, Fink, Legg, Ali, & Shultz, 2018). Although women demonstrate a significantly lower aerobic capacity than men do, there are no gender differences in the PTS. Recently, it has been shown that the preferred transition speed between walking and running in men: 1) does not differ from the aerobic (“lactate”, or “first ventilatory”) thresholds for both, walking (ATw) and running (ATr) gaits, 2) is related to the aerobic threshold for running, but not for walking (Sentija & Markovic, 2009). No study has, to the best of our knowledge, examined those relationships in female subjects.

Therefore, the study aimed to investigate the energy expenditure, the aerobic threshold for walking, the aerobic threshold for running, and the preferred transition speed in women, and to establish gender differences, by comparing the observed parameters with published data on male subjects.

Methods

Eleven female (19.4±0.5 y, 169±6 cm) physical education students participated in the study. All subjects were familiarized with treadmill walking and running prior to data collection (Schieb, 1986). Five tests were performed on a motorized, calibrated treadmill with a speed resolution of 0.1 km·h⁻¹ (Run Race Technogym, Gambettola, Italy), and preceded by a short warm-up and stretching procedure. Gas exchange data were measured breath-by-breath using a Quark b2 metabolic measurement cart (Cosmed, Italy). Before each test, the gas analysers were calibrated using gasses of known concentration, and the flow-meter was calibrated using a 3-L syringe. Heart rate was recorded during the tests using an HR monitor (Polar Electro, Kempele, Finland).

Incremental running (VO₂max) and walking treadmill tests

A treadmill test to volitional exhaustion was performed for the determination of VO₂max. The starting speed of 3 km·h⁻¹ was maintained for 3 min, after which the speed was increased by 1 km·h⁻¹ every 60 s. The subjects walked the first two stages (up to 4 km·h⁻¹), and continued running from 5 km·h⁻¹ until volitional exhaustion. The last half or full stage the subject could sustain (for either 30 or 60 s) was defined as the subject’s maximal speed. During recovery, the subjects walked at 5 km·h⁻¹ for 5 min.

All subjects performed the other ramp treadmill test with a similar procedure as in the VO₂max test, except subjects walked through all the stages. As the peak VO₂ for walking is generally 5–15% lower compared to running (Hagberg & Coyle, 1983), the maximal speed was limited to 10 km·h⁻¹ for all subjects, regardless of whether exhaustion was achieved (at this or lower speed) or not, to minimize musculoskeletal stress and prevent injury to the lower leg muscles.

Gas exchange data (Quark b2, Cosmed) were averaged at 30 s intervals and analysed (simplified V-slope method) to determine the first ventilatory (aerobic) threshold for each gait modality (Schneider, 1993; Sentija & Markovic, 2009). The highest oxygen uptake for any 30-second period recorded in the incremental running test was defined as VO₂max.

Determination of metabolic cost for walking and running

All subjects performed two incremental treadmill tests with 4-min stages, walking in one and running in the other, in order to determine steady-state VO₂ at speeds below and above PTS (5-9 km/h). One test was performed by walking at all speeds and started at 5 km·h⁻¹, after which the speed was increased by 1 km·h⁻¹ every 4 min up to 8 km·h⁻¹. The other test was performed by running at all speeds and started at 6 km·h⁻¹ with a speed increase of 1 km·h⁻¹ every 4 min up to 9 km·h⁻¹. The tests were separated by a 30-min rest and were performed in randomized order. The average VO₂ achieved in the 4th minute of every stage was used as a measure of steady-state VO₂ at that particular speed. The curves of energy expenditure (VO₂/kg) in relation to gait speed were fit to the four data points for both walking and running, using a least squares regression method. A third-order polynomial model was used to fit walking data and a linear model to fit running data. The steady-state VO₂ at the PTS was interpolated from the respective curves for walking and for running.

PTS test

A fifth treadmill test was also performed with all subjects to determine their individual PTS, according to the procedure described previously by Sentija and Markovic (2009).

In all walking tests, subjects had to fulfil the criteria used in race walking, i.e., the stance leg has to be extended in the mid-stance phase (inverted pendulum model), while in the running tests the stance leg had to be flexed in the midstance (spring-mass model). All testing sessions were separated by 1–3 days and performed in randomized order.

Statistical analysis

The results are presented as means±SD for all subjects. The normality of appropriate data sets was confirmed with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Paired t-tests were used to make comparisons between the PTS and velocities at the gas exchange thresholds and between data in this study and the findings for male subjects in a similar study by Sentija and Markovic (2009). Relationships between the PTS and velocities at the gas exchange thresholds were determined using Pearson product-moment correlations. A value of p<0.05 was established a priori to determine statistical significance.

Results

The preferred gait transition speed in the female subjects occurred at 7.21±0.3 km/h, in close agreement with values for the PTS reported in previous studies (Hreljac, 1993a, 1993b; Raynor, 2002). The corresponding energy expenditures at PTS for walking and for running (Figure 1) were 26.6±3.7 and 31.3±2.9 ml O₂/min/kg, respectively, and also did not differ from values reported for male subjects in the study of Sentija and Markovic (2009) (24.3±3.6 and 29.5±2.6 ml O₂/min/kg, PTS=7.15±0.4 km/h, all p>0.05).
The ATr had a similar average value (7.34±0.5 km/h) as all female subjects (6.64±0.5 km/h, p<.001). PTS (p>.05), while ATw was lower than the PTS and ATr in

The PTS was significantly correlated with both ATw ($r=0.72$, Figure 2) and ATr ($r=0.77$, Figure 3). ATr and ATw were also highly correlated ($r=0.80$, Figure 4).
The PTS in males was reported to be similar and highly correlated to ATr (r=0.82) but not to ATw (r=0.06). Furthermore, the aerobic thresholds for walking and running in men were not correlated (r=0.26, p>0.05). As expected, the VO2max in the present study was significantly lower (44.9±4.0 vs 50.8±4.7 ml O2 min/kg, p<0.01) than previously found in males (Sentija, & Markovic, 2009). However, the relative energy expenditures at the PTS, expressed as percentages of VO2max, were significantly higher in women than the values reported for males, both for walking (59±6% vs. 48±6%, p<0.01) and for running (70±6% vs 58±6%, p<0.01).

**Discussion**

In comparison to the results reported for males (Sentija & Markovic, 2009), several findings in our study suggest significant gender differences in the PTS/AT relationship: 1) the ATw in our sample of female subjects was found to be significantly lower than both the ATr and PTS, suggesting that the speed at the aerobic threshold in women depends on the modality of gait, 2) the ATw was significantly correlated to both, PTS and ATr suggesting that the ATw could also be an important predictor of the PTS in young, untrained women, 3) in comparison to men, women change gait at a similar absolute intensity (speed of locomotion), but significantly higher relative intensity due to lower aerobic fitness.

There is no experimental evidence explaining why women change gait at the same speed as men. The lack of difference between the PTS of male and female subjects probably reflects the pressure of natural selection that has shaped the development of a similar gait transition speed and aerobic thresholds in men and women despite significant gender differences in stature, mass and aerobic capacity. Sentija, Rakovac, and Babic (2012) investigated the relationship between anthropometric variables and the PTS in both genders. They found moderate but significant gender-specific correlations between PTS, and several body-size and body-shape variables. Female foot length is consistently smaller than male foot length, independent of absolute stature (Fessler, Haley, & Lal, 2005), which may also contribute to higher walking efficiency in women in comparison to men, due to lower inertia with increasing walking speed. Smith, Lelas, and Kerrigan (2002), and Chumanov, Wall-Scheffler, and Heiderscheit (2008) found significant gender differences in the centre-of-mass and non-sagittal motion at the hip and pelvis, as well as greater gluteus maximus activity in females than in males.

In summary, our results indicate that the gait transition speed corresponds to, and is highly related with the aerobic threshold for running and, to a lesser degree, with the aerobic threshold for walking in young women. The observed aerobic capacity (VO2max) in young women is significantly lower, while the metabolic thresholds and the preferred transition speed are similar to the values previously reported for male subjects. Therefore young women, in comparison with men, have a wider relative range of energy expenditure for walking. The sexual dimorphisms in body size, body shape, and locomotion kinematics established in previous studies probably reflect the intersexual selection to overcome a lower aerobic capacity in women, favouring the preservation of similar walking capacity and endurance in men and women. Gender differences should be taken into consideration for proper interpretation of the parameters that supposedly determine the preferred transition speed between walking and running.

**Acknowledgements**

There are no acknowledgements.

**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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