

Over for the group of women expected: men

Nutrition



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Over the last couple of decades the weight of people all around the world has increased significantly. The percentage of overweight adults has increased from 36% in 1980 to 57.8% in 2016, according to the WHO¹, an increase of 21.8% in the Netherlands alone! In comparison, this percentage rose 23.

9% in the same period in the US. The question arises what effect this weight increase has on the overall wellbeing of people across the world and, in particular, what effect being overweight has on the wages people make. According to NRC² there is a negative correlation between obesity and wage. According to this article, there is actually a link between body weight and salary level in developed countries. Overweight is negative for socioeconomic status.

It has been proven that people with obesity have more health risks than people with normal weight. (Nutrition Center) Then it is not strange when the employers see obesity as a risk for less productivity and poorer health. According to the article in the NRC, people are being discriminated against because of this fact. In this essay we will try to find the correlation between Body Mass Index (from here on abbreviated to BMI) and wage.

We will calculate BMI in the same way the WHO³ does, dividing mass in kilograms by length in meters squared (kg/m^2). BMI is usually divided into 4 groups; BMI <18.5, 18.5-30.

In general, you have obesity, excessive body weight, if you have BMI > 30. With the accumulated data of BMI of the test subjects we will graphically analyse the data in hope of finding a clear correlation. In this report we have <https://assignbuster.com/over-for-the-group-of-women-expected-men/>

information that we look for a correlation between the BMI and the salary, where we distinguish between man and woman.

If the theory is correct, we should recognize a negative effect on the salary for both men and women for heavy obesity. In women we expect this effect to be greater and we also expect a negative effect for the group of women. Expected: men and women will have a negative effect on underweight and overweight, but only for women there is a negative effect on overweight in the 25-30 BMI category. Women with a higher income are less often obese than women with a lower income. Just like women with a higher education are less often obese than women with a low level of education. And in general, the lower the training, the lower the salary.

This is evident, for example, from figures from the American Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which carry out extensive long-term studies. And also figures from the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). About 15 percent of the low educated (and less earning) women in the Netherlands are obese, while among highly educated women 9 percent.