

## ARTICLE STATS

### Employment and Income

Fat women are 16 times more likely than men to perceive discrimination

- Rate hypothetical job candidates on desirability (other variables held constant) experimenters can vary candidates weight manipulating photo, video or verbal descriptions
  - @ An All female college: fat women were rated more negatively than non fat women on supervisory potential, self discipline, professional appearance, personal hygiene, ability to perform job
  - Both male and female students:
    - 1. Males reported less desire to work with a fat women when there was no comparable gender difference in desire to work with a fat man
    - 2. Less interest in working with a fat female employee than a fat male employee
    - 3. Fat female applicants less likely than fat male applicants to be recommended for hiring especially by raters who were satisfied with their own bodies
- Obese female political candidates rated more negatively overall and assessed more negatively in reliability, dependability, honesty, inspire ability, and ability to perform under stress. Obese men actually rated more positive than non obese male candidates
- Non fate men who were merely associated with a fat women judged more harshly in job interview than men seated next to a non-fat woman
- Employees described as extremely overweight more likely to be assigned by sales managers to undesirable sales territories – discrimination stronger for fat women than fat men
- Discipline unethical behaviors more harshly for fat women than nonfat women. If non fat, sales women punished less than men for unethical behavior, this disparity disappears if women is fat

### Longitudinal studies

- Lower occupational attainment and lower hourly earnings by fat women
- FW have lower household incomes than NFW, not case for FM
  - Confounded by lower marriage
- FW earned average of 12% less than NFW- doesn't apply to FM
- Obese men can sort themselves into jobs where weight did not impact wages but FW can only offset if they have above average skill level
- Negative relationship b/w body weight and wages is found most in significantly overweight white women –paid 9% less than median weight women (wage difference = 3 yrs.' of prev. job expel)
- Weight penalty for both men and women (but twice as much for women)- men only penalized for “obese”; women “overweight” and “obese”

- Obesity reduces likelihood of employment for white women, reduces hourly wages for WW and BW, no impact on men. This increases with age (over 30) and if occupation is social interaction based
- Screening for women and high level jobs: Thinness/ideal weight specifically related to high occupational status jobs (male dominated professions)
  - Absence of fat women
  - Too few fat female lawyers to survey
  - Women already under represented in CEO world
    - Only 10% of W CEOs fall under overweight and obese
    - Overweight men overrepresented – 61% top US male CEOs are overweight
  - Fat women's self esteem negatively impacted in situations emphasizing achievement (not true for thin women)
- Greatest wage penalty shown when women move from below average weight to slightly over ideal weight- highlights extremely narrow range of body weights acceptable

#### Education

- Body weight and educational attainment inversely related for white women more than BW and BM
- Elite universities: obese students (esp.) women more likely to be denied than non obese even if all scores, extra curriculars, interest are the same
  - Because of interviews
- 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> public school
  - Obese girls two times likely to perceive themselves as below average students
  - 1.5x likely to be held back a year
- 7-12 obese
  - MF: lower academic achievement over all, especially if avg BMI at school was lower
  - F: BMI increase=friends decrease, peers organize by size so socially segregates
  - OF: less likely to enter college after High school. Not OM
    - 1/3 because of internalizing symptoms, drug use, academic disengagement
- College:
  - High body weight= less financial support from parents- particular FW.
  - Showed parental negative parental attitudes toward fat daughters to be the reason vs. low financial means
- HS
  - Obese female teens show more depression than obese males
  - Negative relationship b/w BMI and grade point average in WF 14-17, if they perceived themselves as overweight, even lower. Does not show in BF or Males

- Asian obese/overweight girls suffer largest penalty for higher weight status; overweight worse than obese for WF negative; obese, not overweight for Hispanic; no adverse impact on BF

## Romantic relationship

- Heterosexual
  - Early adolescence, women at higher end of weight spectrum to HS:
    - Fewer opportunities to date, less indolent with romantic relationships
    - WF and BF (BF w/ college graduate mothers) less likely to report dating in past 6 months
    - Less engaged in sexual activity –reduced opportunities
    - For each 1 point increase in BMI, 6-7% decrease likelihood of a romantic relationship
  - Similar pattern of college age women- less sexual experience less relationships despite a positive attitude
  - Comparisons
    - 9-12 grade: 50% OF never dates compared to 20% NWF
      - OM and NWM both average 30%
    - College
      - 1 standard deviation above BMI= half as likely to be dating
      - No difference in male
      - Weight inverse related to relationship satisfaction for women but positive for men
      - OM perceived as having same amount of sexual desire and experience as NWM
      - OW Less sexually desirable, skilled, warm and responses, and less sexual desire than NWW
      - Male study participants rated OW as less attractive than women missing a limb, in a wheel chair, mentally ill, or with an STD
      - Male choose sexual partners based on weight more than women
    - Personal advertisement: men more likely to respond to recovering drug addict than 50lbs overweight female
    - Women lie about their weight in online dating more
    - FW
      - Lower rates of cohabitation, marriage than thinner women
      - If they do marry, partners tend to have Lower education level, shorter stature, less physically attractive than thinner women
      - Stats don't apply to men
- Homosexual

- Not a lot of data
- Lesbians more satisfied with body, diet less, weigh more, and less eating disorders
- Gay men less satisfied with bodies, diet more, higher eating disorders
- Weight less of a stigma for lesbians than gay men

#### Health and mental health

- Heavier female patient rated by med students
  - Less educated, less in need of help, incompetent, depressed, unlikable, more continuing problems, but were more willing to help her
- BMI of 25 doctors
  - Recommend weight loss, weight watchers ire reduction of calories for female and encourage body acceptance for male (phis=both genders)
- Doctors show anti fat bias on variables bad/good; lazy/motivated; stupid/smart and worthless/valuable
  - Women and younger participants showed more anti fat bias
  - Over half physicians regard fat patients as noncompliant, ugly, awkward. But overall female had more positive attitudes about fat patients such as greater empathy
- Twice as likely to diagnose obesity in F than M
- BMI over 25
  - 1/3 reported barriers to healthcare discrimination based on weight (negativity, disrespect, weighing)
  - Heavier women lower frequency of pelvic
  - Doctors:
    - 83% hated performing pelvic on reluctant patients
    - 17% did not like examining obese
    - Older male dress especially
    - More likely to discuss weight with heavier female patients (counseling nutrition stress)
    - More likely to recommend exercise for heavier females
  - Related to delayed gyro exams, pap smears, breast exams (trying to lose weight before apt, fear of lecture)
  - Less likely to exercise publicly
- Mental health aptitudes
  - Mental health professionals report higher psychological dysfunction on 40% overweight female photograph
  - More unattractive and embarrassed but kinder and softer than average female case
  - Fat photograph
    - More likely to diagnose eating disorder
    - Suggest improve body image
    - Increase sexual satisfaction as treatment goals
    - Worse prognosis
    - More likely to diagnose fat women as obese; assign negative qualities,

## Media

- 88% W thin-avgas body types vs. 12% "Overweight or obese"
- Larger men depicted twice as frequently (15%) than women (8%)
- 72.5% F 29.2% males underweight on soap opera and primetime
- 12.8% F 32.9% M overweight
- Thin women outnumber overweight women on weightless commercials when they are depicted as satisfied customers and men "scientific experts"
- All television
  - 14% F 24% M overweight or obese category
  - FW less likely for romantic interactions, judged as attractive, less show of physical affection, and more the object of humor vs. thinner females
  - Below weight women overrepresented and receive more positivity
  - Heavier: more derogatory comments from males, followed by audience laughter
    - Male fat characters self deprecating rather
  - Butt of the joke, if romantic and heavy, women's weight is often the main topic of interest
- Public battles of weight
  - Oprah, Rosanne, Ricky lake
    - Appear to defy expectations and don't apologize for size, but then lose weight and distance themselves from fat images.

Initially gives better outcome for OBW but then says that's probably because the issue is overshadowed by racism

Fat body has been ignored by feminism focusing on anorexia

This is the first systematic review

Anorexia=victims; overweigh = blame placed on individual