THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBESITY AND EARNINGS IN QUEBEC: A SPATIAL-PANEL ANALYSIS

Presented by:

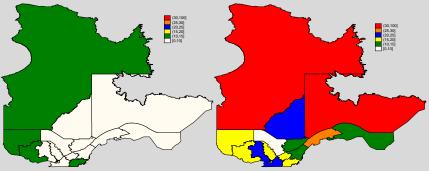
Bodel AYMELE GNINTEDEM

Ph.D. Student

March 12, 2015

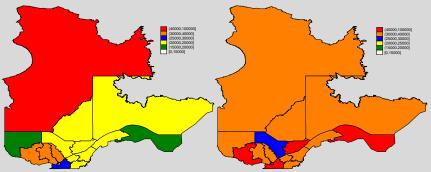
The analysis presented in this paper was conducted at the Quebec Interuniversity Centre for Social Statistics which is part of the Canadian Research Data Centre Network (CRDCN). The services and activities provided by the QICSS are made possible by the financial or in-kind support of the SSHRC, the CIHR, the CFI, Statistics Canada, the FRQSC and the Quebec universities. The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of the CRDCN or its partners.

Obesity in Quebec between 1994 and 1995 Obesity in Quebec between 2010 and 2011



Source: The author's calculations

Income in Quebec between 1998 and 1999 Income in Quebec between 2010 and 2011



Source: The author's calculations

Research question

Is obesity the source of discrimination among the continuously employed in Québec?

Literature Review

Article	Data source	Results Reduce to 12% only for women	
Register & Williams (2011)	Sample survey(NLSCY82)		
Baum & Ford (2004)	Sample survey(NLSCY88)	Reduction between 10%-24% for women and 8% for men	



Data

Sources of Data

- To carry out this study, we need longitudinal and geo-located data.
- 2000-2011 National Population Health Survey (NPHS).



SAR model :
$$y = \lambda (I_T \otimes W)y + X\beta + u$$

 $u = (\iota_T \otimes I_N)\mu + \epsilon$



SAR model :
$$y = \lambda (I_T \otimes W)y + X\beta + u$$

 $u = (\iota_T \otimes I_N)\mu + \epsilon$
SEM model : $y = X\beta + u$;
 $u = (\iota_T \otimes I_N)\mu + \epsilon$;
 $\epsilon = \rho(I_T \otimes W)\epsilon + \nu$.



SAR model :
$$y = \lambda(I_T \otimes W)y + X\beta + u$$
 $u = (\iota_T \otimes I_N)\mu + \epsilon$

SEM model : $y = X\beta + u$;
 $u = (\iota_T \otimes I_N)\mu + \epsilon$;
 $\epsilon = \rho(I_T \otimes W)\epsilon + \nu$.

SARAR model : $y = \lambda(I_T \otimes W)y + X\beta + u$;
 $u = (\iota_T \otimes I_N)\mu + \epsilon$;
 $\epsilon = \rho(I_T \otimes W)\epsilon + \nu$.

SEM model : $v = X\beta + u$:



$$u = (\iota_{T} \otimes I_{N})\mu + \epsilon;$$

$$\epsilon = \rho(I_{T} \otimes W)\epsilon + \nu.$$
SARAR model : $y = \lambda(I_{T} \otimes W)y + X\beta + u;$

$$u = (\iota_{T} \otimes I_{N})\mu + \epsilon;$$

$$\epsilon = \rho(I_{T} \otimes W)\epsilon + \nu.$$
General model : $y = \lambda(I_{T} \otimes W)y + X\beta + u;$

$$u = (\iota_{T} \otimes I_{N})\mu + \epsilon;$$

$$\epsilon = \rho(I_{T} \otimes W)\epsilon + \nu;$$

$$\nu_{t} = \psi\nu_{t-1} + e_{t}.$$

Moran's test

Variables	p-value	
Obesicycle4	0,012*	
Obesicycle9	0,006**	
Incpercy4	0,008**	
Incpercy9	0,023*	

Result

Variables	SAR	SEM	SARAR	GENERAL
Lamda	0.532255***		0.699832***	0.704533***
Rho		0.653770***	(-0.597376)***	(-0.600266)***
Psi				0.146112***
Phi	0.759046***	0.741358***	0.754788***	0.672812***
BMI	0.03316231**	0.03223352**	0.03150412**	0.03195089**
BMISQ	(-0.00034635)*	(-0.00032087).	(-0.00034142).	(-0.00035106)*
sexfemale:BMI	(-0.02341485)*	(-0.02430641)**	(-0.02227376)**	(-0.02158166)**
Age	0.09877225***	0.09705775***	0.09747079***	0.09813159***
Agesq	(-0.00104079)***	(-0.00105313)***	(-0.00104655)***	(-0.00105930)***
Sexfemale	0.44920315*	0.47475144*	0.41672964.	0.39916830.
Hileducplus	0.25420805**	0.25323213**	0.24221427**	0.24852373**
Hileduchigh	0.45386380***	0.44076868***	0.44187049***	0.44556599***
Englishspeak	0.07783662*	0.07018095*	0.08111562*	0.08306018*

Source: The author's calculations

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Obesity is not discriminated against in the population. But
- Relative to men, women are slightly penalized by obesity.
- Relative to men, women earn less.
- There is a strong spatial dependence in earnings Quebec.

