Robert L. Peralta

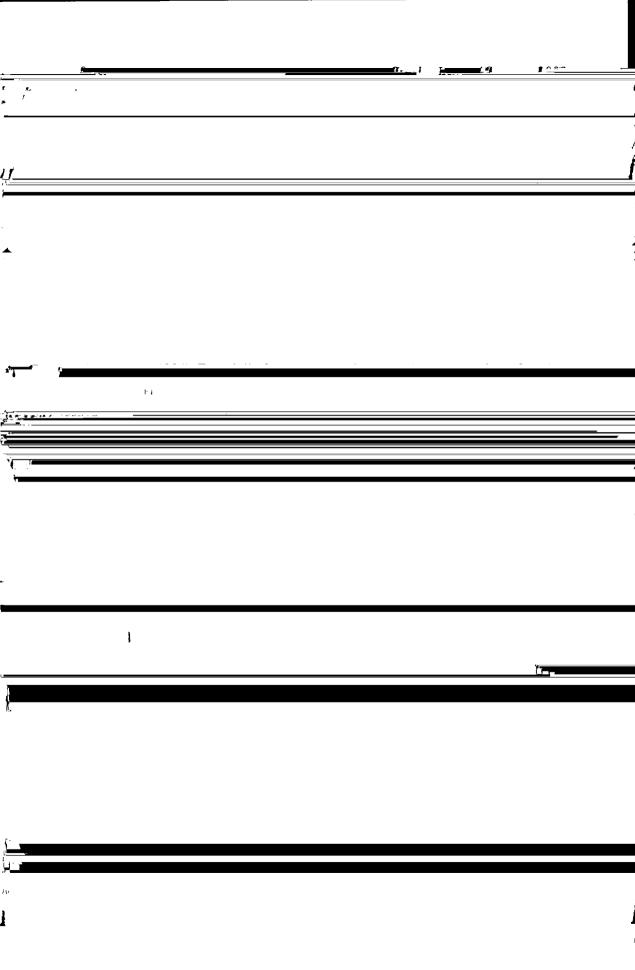
## Thinking Sociologically about Sources of

The social origins of obesity discussed in this piece will include an examina-

TABLE 1
Overweight and Obesity among Persons 20–74 According to Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin:
United States, 1999–2000.\*

	Percent of Population	n (standard error)
	Overweight <sup>1</sup>	Obesity <sup>2</sup>
Both Sexes <sup>3</sup>	64.5 (1.5)	30.9 (1.6)
Male	67.0 (1.5)	27.7 (1.7)
Female	62.0 (2.0)	34.0 (2.0)
Mexican Male⁴	74.4 (2.8)	29.4 (2.5)
Mexican Female	71.8 (2.5)	40.1 (3.8)
White Male	67.3 (2.0)	27.4 (1.9)
White Female	57.2 (2.7)	30.4 (2.3)
Black Male	60.3 (2.3)	28.9 (2.4)
Black Female	77.7 (1.9)	50.4 (2.8)

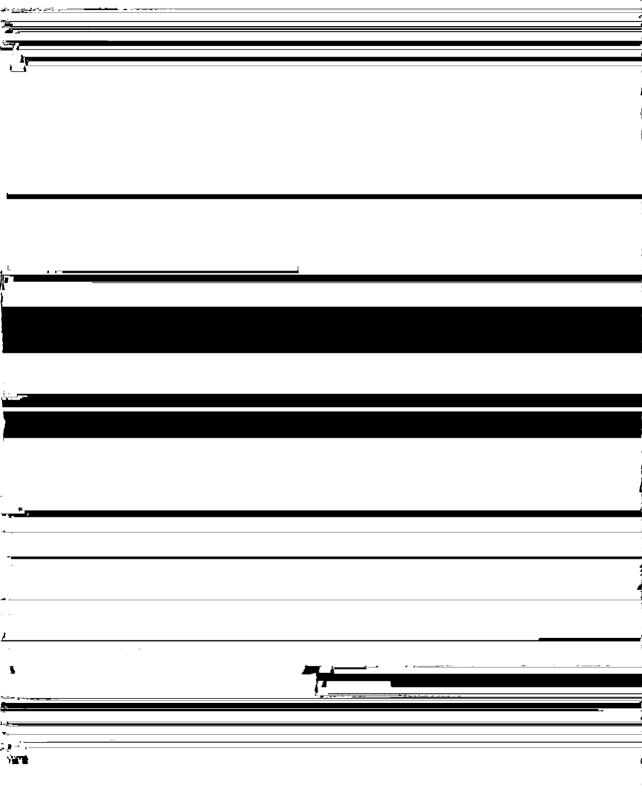
<sup>\*</sup> Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and



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	mon mechanisms underlying some aspects of disease including obesity are social in	1
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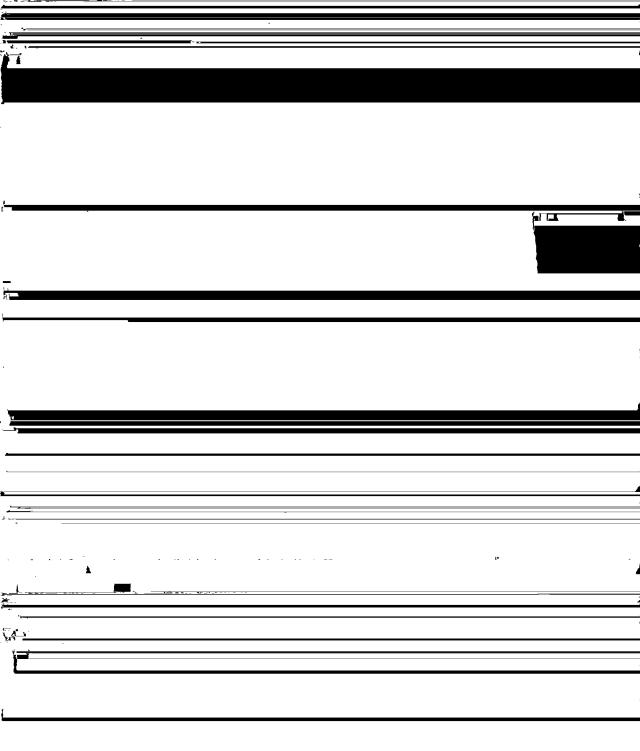
Drewnowski (2003) has gone as far as to say "obesity in the U. S. and similar

zine placed in the August 1983 issue, 75 percent said that they were "too fat," even



stigma. Could this double burden increase or decrease the probability of improving health by reducing risky weight levels? To my knowledge, there is very little research on this question.

Where race is concerned, research suggests black self-acceptance among obese



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	Alaima K Olson C M Francillo Ir F A & Ronatte P R 2001 "Food In	sufficiency Family
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Parker, S. et al. 1995. "Body Image and Weight Concerns among African American and White Adolescent Females: Differences Make a Difference." *Human Organization*, 54: 103–14.

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