Ein Bild, das Text enthält.

Automatisch generierte Beschreibung

1. *News article*

The news article was published on BBC News on 11 August 2022. Unfortunately, the author of the article is not mentioned.

link: <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-leeds-62504018> (18/01/2022)

1. *Variables and Research question*

The explanatory variable is a group dummy. Those dummies are women with a vegetarian-, a pescetarian diet, women who eat meat sometimes and women who eat meat regularly.

The dependent variable is the risk of a hip fracture for women.

The main message of the news article is that vegetarian women experience a higher risk of breaking hips in later life compared to non-vegetarian women. The period of the research was 20 years. About 26,000 women aged 35 to 69 took part. Among the group, 3% suffered a hip break.

1. *Economic and Econometric model*

According to the news article, the focus was on females only. In this case, a dummy variable which shows the person’s sex is not included. But we suggest a dummy for the type of the diet (0 for diets featuring meat, 1 for vegetarian diet). We must add that the article does not feature vegan women and those who eat fish only. There is a variable for the age of the person.

The economic model according to the news article would look like this:

The econometric model is:

1. *claiming (causal) relationship in news article*

The headline of the article claims a clear relationship of breaking hips and vegetarian diet. The wording in the articles text is a bit more cautious. The authors are quoted multiple times. As they point out other factors, that might have an impact on the dependant variable. Such as how healthy a person’s lifestyle is, or weather body weight has an impact as well. Still, the article claims a causality between vegetarian diet and hip fracture risk, to some extent, but other factors might play a role as well.

1. *claiming (causal) relationship in original paper*

How is the risk of hip fracture in occasional meat-eaters, pescatarians, and vegetarians compared to regular meat-eaters in the UK? (Webster et al. 2022: 1)

“Vegetarians but not occasional meat-eaters or pescatarians were at higher risk of hip fracture than regular meat-eaters in this cohort of UK women” (Webster et al. 2022: 6) When describing the findings of the study the authors describe a correlation between vegetarian diet and hip fractures. Further the paper refers to findings that a higher risk of having a hip fracture is associated with a lower Body mass index (BMI). At the papers study the group including vegetarians had a lower mean BMI than the other groups. That could partly explain the higher risk of hip fracturs of vegetarian women. (Webster et al. 2022: 7)

This interpretation of the study results indicates rather a correlation of the two variables. Causality only to some extent.

As a second potential reason for the results is mentioned the lack of important nutrients, that vegetarians tent to have due to their diet. Other studies are quoted that indicate whether a lack of these nutrients can cause a higher risk of hip fractures. (Webster et al. 2022: 7)

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3. text

<https://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12916-022-02468-0>

data: <https://ukwcs.leeds.ac.uk/>

<https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/uk-womens-cohort-questionnaire-data>