Body Mass Index/BMI & Body Fat

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Obesity (too much body fat) nearly doubled in the United States from 1980 to 1999; there is no indication that the epidemic of obesity will slow down in the near future. The Centers for Disease Control estimates 66% of US adults are overweight and 30% are actually obese. There are so many people overweight or obese in America that overweight and obese people are now thought of as being "normal." Many overweight or obese people do not realize their weight is extremely beyond what is considered to be a "normal" weight for good health. The two leading health concerns in the United States are now 1) lack of physical activity 2) overweight & obesity (smoking is #3).

Body Mass Index (BMI) replaced the outdated Ideal Body Weight Tables in 1998. BMI parameters for "normal" are based on *Federal Obesity Clinical Guidelines*. BMI is also based on height and weight but it is more accurate (but not perfect) than the Ideal Body Weight Tables. BMI is a helpful indicator of obesity and also underweight *adults.

BMI compares well to body fat but cannot be interpreted as a certain body fat %. For example, women and seniors are more likely to have a higher body fat % than men who have the same exact BMI. BMI is used to screen, monitor, and detect risk of health or nutritional disorders. Other data must also be used to determine if a high BMI is associated with increased risk of disease and death for individuals.

BMI alone is NOT diagnostic. Sometimes a person will weigh a lot, but the excess weight is not due to fat; therefore, the BMI value will be appear high. Examples are people retaining water (edema) and lean or muscular athletes.

BMI Values for *Adults

1	Underweight	BMI less than 18.5	
	Normal	BMI of 18.5 to 24.9	
	Overweight	BMI of 25.0 to 29.9	
	Obese	BMI of 30.0 or more	

*Children must factor BMI with age and sex according to CDC Growth Chart data.

It is important to know your BMI and to understand the risk of being at an unhealthy weight. BMI ranges are based on the effect body weight has on disease and death. A high BMI is predictive of death from cardiovascular disease. People that are obese are also more likely to have other serious health problems like diabetes, high blood pressure, cancer, breathing problems, etc.

- ✓ Using the BMI Table (Back Page): 1) Find your height inches in left column.
- 2) Follow height across to the right until you come to your body weight in pounds.
- 3) Look above body weight to see your BMI value and range along top of page.
- **Conversions:**4'10"(58");4'11"(59);5'(60);5'1"(61);5'2"(62);5'3"(63);5'4"(64);5'5"(65);5'6"(66);5'7"(67);5'8"(68);5'9"(69);5'10"(70);5'11"(71);6'(72);6'1"(73);6'2"(74);6'3"(75)

 References: Centers for Disease Control (www.cdc.gov); WebMD (www.webmd.com).

* Ron Jones (9.23.08)

