

DACOWITS RFI 6 Navy Culture & Force Resilience June 2023



a. Provide an overview of your Service's Body Composition (Body Fat) Assessment process for the past 5 years. If the process has changed within this time period, provide the impetus for the change(s), as well as describe what exactly was modified.

Navy Body Composition Assessment

Step 1: Weight for Height

• If Sailor is within weight for height standards, they pass the BCA. If not, they proceed to Step 2.

Step 2: Abdominal Circumference (AC)

- AC measurement is taken horizontally at the top of the Iliac Crest
- If Sailor is within maximum allowable AC standard (Males 39 in., Females 35.5 in.), they pass the BCA. If not, they proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Body Circumference (BC)

- BC measurement is calculated based on 2-site (Males, abdomen neck) or 3-site (Females, waist + hips neck) circumference measurements. Body fat percentage is estimated based on a Sailor's BC and height.
- If Sailor is within the maximum allowable body fat percentage (Males 26%, Females 36%), they pass the BCA. If not, they fail the BCA and are subject to administrative actions. Sailors that pass the BCA but are outside of their age-adjusted standard (AAS) for body fat are placed on the Fitness Enhancement Program (FEP) until within their AAS.

No changes in the past five years



- b. Cite the anthropometric research utilized to support your Services' Body Composition (Body Fat) Assessment policy.
- d. What is the margin of error associated with your Services' Body Composition (Body Fat) Assessment process (e.g., percentage range)?

Hodgdon and Friedl. 1999. Development of the DoD Body composition estimation equations. Technical Report No. NHRC-TD-99-2B. San Diego, CA: Naval Health Research Center.

- Updated original equations for body density developed by Hodgdon & Beckett (1984) to utilize imperial units and validated equations against a four compartment model to estimate body fat percentage.
- Margin of error for current body fat percentage estimation equations

Men: 3.52% body fatWomen: 3.61% body fat

Peterson, D.D. 2015. History of the U.S. Navy body composition program. Mil Med 180:91-6.

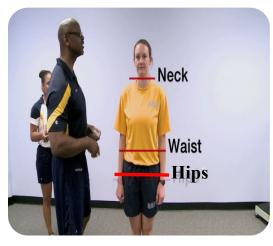
- Abdominal fat is highly correlated to all-cause mortality risk; abdominal girth is a good indicator of that risk independent of BMI.
- NIH criteria for high risk is an abdominal circumference of 40 in. and 35 in. for males and females, respectively, as measured at the superior border of the iliac crest
- AC (Step-2) measurement introduced in Jan 2016



c. Provide photos that demonstrate how Service members' body fat is assessed (by gender).















e. Explain whether the method of Body Composition (Body Fat) Assessment has either increased or decreased separations (broken down by gender). Provide data/metrics for the last 5 years.

By Navy policy instituted in 2017, no Sailors are administratively separated for PFA failures.



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Navy Body Composition Study – In Progress

"Evaluation of Alignment of Current Navy Body Composition Analysis (BCA) Methods by Sex and as Indicator of Health and Performance."

- To validate the current mathematical model in today's more diverse Navy population by comparing anthropometric measurements obtained using three methods: Dual-energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DXA), 3-D Body Scanner, and Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA).
 - Examine BCA validity as it applies to sex differences (female vs. male) while taking into account other factors that can influence body composition (i.e., race/ethnicity, age, and postpartum status).
 - Determine if body fat percentages using BCA predicts performance (i.e., physical readiness test (PRT) scores) and general health (i.e., metabolic biomarkers, blood pressure).
- Timeline
 - Study commenced Sep 2022. Data analysis and a final report by Sep 2024.

Any changes to policy – TBD