Headquarters U.S. Air Force

Integrity - Service - Excellence

AF Height, Weight, and Body Fat Policies



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U.S. AIR FORCE



- What is your Services' current height/weight policy?
 - AFI 36-2905, Fitness Program 27 August 2015 states USAF follows DoDI 1308.3, DoD Physical Fitness and Body Fat Programs Procedures
 - Height and weight are obtained with Fitness Assessment
 - Height and weight are not factored into Fitness Assessment score
 - AFI 44-170, Preventive Health Assessment (PHA) 30 January 2014
 - Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated with PHA, preventive medicine guidelines are followed based on BMI as appropriate
 - This is for clinical and preventive medical care recommendations only, and not for administrative or separation action



- What is the methodology used to create the current policy?
 - The AF currently uses abdominal circumference (AC) testing, rather than body fat or BMI estimates, as the preferred methodology to estimate total adiposity as a fitness predictor
 - AF initiated the AC program in 2004
 - Based on improving evidence and fitness criteria developed from the program, it was updated in 2010 to score individuals based on high, moderate or low health risk criteria
 - For BMI based on current United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) guidelines

- When was the last time this policy was updated?
 - **2010**
- Has your Service ever completed an anthropometric study? If so, was the study utilized to update the height/weight standards?
 - No
- If a Service member exceeds their height/weight allocation, what method is used to determine their body fat (BF)?
 - Body composition is assessed during the Fitness Assessment by measuring abdominal circumference, and not height/weight
 - The following define methods for estimating body fat, but they are not generally used for AF:
 - DoDI 1308.3, DoD Physical Fitness and Body Fat Programs Procedures Enclosure 3
 - AFI 36-2905, Attachment 19 and tables in Attachment 20



- Does the method to determine BF defer between genders? If so, what is the scientific validation which constitutes this difference?
 - Methodology are different due to inherent morphologic differences in body fat deposition patterns
 - Body Composition example: an AC value of 37.0 inches results in a moderate health risk for a male, but a high health risk for a female
 - A female must have a lower AC measure than a male to achieve the same health outcome
- Of the Service members who are discharged for height/weight/BF failures, what is the breakdown in men compared to women?
 - AF does not collect data on who were discharged for height/weight/BF failures
- Of the servicewomen who were processed out for height/weight/BF failures, how many received failures that were within 12 months postpartum?
 - AFI 36-2905 currently exempts postpartum women from completing the Fitness Assessment for 12 months following delivery so female Airmen will not be separated for body composition failures within 12 months postpartum