Body mass index category code N[.N]

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Body mass index category code N[.N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Value Domain
METEOR identifier:	311166
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 21/09/2005 Indigenous, Standard 13/03/2015
Definition:	A code set representing categories of weight deficit/excess in adults and/or weight excess in children and adolescents.
Context:	In order to correctly categorise adults and children/adolescents, please refer to the categorisation protocol described under Guide for Use.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N[.N]
Maximum character length:	2

	Value	**Meaning**
Permissible values:	1	Not overweight or obese < 25.00
	1.1	Underweight < 18.50 Low (but risk of other clinical problems increased)
	1.2	Normal range 18.50 - 24.99 Average
	2	Overweight ≥ 25.00 Average
	2.1	Overweight ≥ 25.0 Average
	2.2	Pre Obese 25.00 - 29.99 Increased
	3	Obese ≥ 30 Increased
	3.1	Obese class 1 30.00 - 34.99 Moderate
	3.2	Obese class 2 35.00 - 39.99 Severe
	3.3	Obese class 3 ≥ 40.00 Very severe
Supplementary values:	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:

Adults:

Body mass index for adults cannot be calculated if components necessary for its calculation (weight or height) is unknown or has not been collected (i.e. is coded to 888.8 or 999.9).

BMI for adults is categorised according to the range it falls within as indicated by codes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 or 9. For consistency, when the sample includes children and adolescents, adults can be analysed under the broader categories of 1, 2, 3 or 9 as used for categorising children and adolescents.

Children/adolescents:

Body mass index for children and adolescents aged 2 to 17 years cannot be calculated if components necessary for its calculation (date of birth, sex, weight or height) is unknown or has not been collected (i.e. is coded to 888.8, 999.9 or 9).

Self-reported or parentally reported height and weight for children and adolescents should be used cautiously if at all.

To determine overweight and obesity in children and adolescents, compare the derived BMI against those recorded for the relevant age and sex of the subject to be classified, against Table 1: Classification of BMI for children and adolescents, based on BMI cut-points developed by Cole et al (2000). For example, an 11 year old boy with a BMI of 21 would be considered overweight (i.e. coded as 2), or a 7 year old girl with a BMI of 17.5 would be considered not overweight or obese (i.e. coded as 1).

Using this method, children and adolescents can only be coded as 1, 2, 3 or 9.

Collection Methods:

Use N for BMI category determined (1, 2, 3 or 9) for persons (children and adolescents) aged 2 to 17 years.

Use N.N for BMI category determined (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 or 9) for persons aged 18 years or older.

Standard definitions of overweight and obesity in terms of BMI are used to derive age-specific and age-adjusted indicators of overweight and obesity for reporting progress towards National public health policy.

Source and reference attributes

Reference documents:

Cole TJ, Bellizi MC, Flegal KM, Dietz WH 2000. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. British Medical Journal 320: 1240-1243

Relational attributes

Data elements implementing this value domain:

Person—body mass index (classification), code N[.N]
Health!, Standard 01/03/2005
Indigenous, Standard 13/03/2015