Body size measurements in public health: A social justice & weight stigma perspective

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### **Presenter Disclosures**

#### Natalie Ingraham

 The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose





### Learning Objectives

- Evaluate the critiques of common body size measurements such as BMI or silhouette matching tests (SMT) in public health practice.
- Explain how current body size measurement may support weight stigma in public health contexts.
- Evaluate the feasibility and usefulness of emerging technologies in providing accurate, non-stigmatizing body measurements for use in public health research.





# <section-header> Current Body Measurement Tools BW Wright Silhouette matching tests (right) Waist Circumference Clothing size Self-identification

## **Body Measurement Critiques**

- BMI: (Burkhauser & Cawley, 2008)
   Doesn't take muscle/fat ratio into account
  - Not designed as an individual-level assessment
  - Poorly predictive
  - Standardization based
  - Standardization based on White male body



### **Body Measurement Critiques**

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 Body line drawings: (Ambrosi-Randic Pokrajac-Bultan, & Taksic, 2005; Gardner, Jappe, & Gar 2009; Peterson et al., 2003)
 Donolt account for difforences in

- Don't account for differences in body shape
   Drawings aren't standardized
- Drawings aren't standardized between drawings
   Female participants usually who

 Female participants usually white, feminine-presenting, hourglass shaped

• Limited in the upper and lower ranges of body sizes (only up to 140% of "average body weight"











