

· 监测 ·

基于有序聚类分析法探讨成年人体质指数的年龄和性别分布特征

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【摘要】目的 探讨我国成年人BMI的年龄和性别分布特征。**方法** 采用中国健康与营养调查(CHNS)2009年的调查数据,选取≥20岁且年龄、身高、体重资料完整的成年人作为研究对象,分别按5、10岁分组后运用SAS 9.2软件对各组平均BMI再按性别进行有序聚类分析。**结果** 有序聚类分析将我国成年人BMI值按年龄特征划分为3类,5岁分组的性别合并组及女性组聚类结果第一类为20~岁,第二类为40~65岁,第三类为>65岁;5岁分组男性组第一类为20~岁,第二类为40~60岁,第三类为>60岁。10岁分组中,所有分组结果一致,均为第一类20~岁,第二类为40~60岁,第三类为>60岁。提示5岁分组比10岁分组聚类分析结果更精细,BMI的性别分布特征之间存在一定差异。**结论** 我国成年人BMI按年龄特征可划分为3类,与“老中青”3个年龄段的年龄划分基本一致,且青年人群随年龄增长,BMI呈上升趋势,中年人群BMI约稳定在24 kg/m²,老年人群BMI呈下降趋势。

【关键词】 体质指数;年龄;性别;有序样品聚类分析

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Using the sequenced sample cluster analysis to study the body mass index distribution characteristics of adults in different age groups and genders Cai Yaning, Pei Xiaoting, Sun Panpan, Xu Yiping, Liu Li, Ping Zhiguang

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the characteristics of distribution on Chinese adult body mass index (BMI) in different age groups and genders and to provide reference related to obesity and related chronic diseases. **Methods** Data from the China Health and Nutrition Survey in 2009 were used. Sequential sample cluster method was used to analyze the characteristics of BMI distribution in different age groups and genders by SAS. **Results** Our results showed that the adult BMI in China should be divided into 3 groups according to their age, as 20 to 40 years old, 40 to 65 years old, and >65 years old, in females or in total when grouped by difference of 5 years. For groupings in male, the three groups should be as 20 to 40, 40 to 60 years old and >60 years old. There were differences on distribution between the male and female groups. When grouped by difference of 10 years, all of the clusters for male, female and total groups as 20–40, 40–60 and >60 years old, became similar for the three classes, respectively, with no differences of distribution between gender, suggesting that the 5-years grouping was more accurate than the 10-years one, and BMI showing gender differences. **Conclusions** BMI of the Chinese adults should be divided into 3 categories according to the characteristics of their age. Our results showed that BMI was increasing with age in youths and adolescents, remained unchanged in the middle-aged but decreasing in the elderly.

【Key words】 Body mass index; Age; Gender; Sequenced sample cluster

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BMI是衡量人体胖瘦程度及营养状况的常用指标,并与肺活量、握力等人体体质指标有着显著联

系^[1],BMI超标还是心血管疾病等肥胖相关疾病的危险因素^[2-3]。BMI变化是一个连续性过程,考虑

