

1: The Growth of Philippine Children John Franklin Bobbitt: www.enganchecubano.com: Books

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In , extreme poverty in the Philippines was estimated at Most of the poor in the Philippines live in rural areas and work in the agriculture sector, mainly in farming and fishing. Urban poverty, however, has been increasing in recent years. Migrants without jobs or with low-paying jobs are unable to afford decent housing. As a result, Philippine cities have high proportions of informal settlers who are among the poorest of the poor. Moreover, poverty is severe in parts of the country with high levels of conflict. The poor in the Philippines have families of six or more members, with greater numbers of younger and older dependents. In the majority of poor families, the head of household has only an elementary education or below. These families have few or no assets and minimal access to electricity, water sources and toilet facilities. They also have limited access to health and education services. Among Philippine citizens, the poor are most vulnerable to financial and price shocks and natural disasters. Often their efforts to cope with these shocks and make up for lost livelihoods and income result in deeper levels of indebtedness. What do you see as some of the biggest challenges to ending extreme poverty in the Philippines? What have been the most promising efforts so far in reducing extreme poverty? Cities in the Philippines have not been able to keep pace with the explosive growth of urban populations, as evidenced in infrastructure and housing deficiencies, traffic congestion and environmental pollution. The Government of the Philippines currently provides targeted direct assistance to the extremely poor through social protection programs. Through a conditional cash transfer program, extremely poor families receive cash assistance when they fulfill requirements for free, government-provided child immunizations and enroll their children in school. In order to fund and implement its universal health program and improve access to basic education, the Government of the Philippines is aggressively accelerating revenue collection, improving public expenditure management and addressing constraints to effective local governance. At the same time, the Government of the Philippines recognizes that ending extreme poverty requires strategies and programs aimed at sustaining inclusive, resilient growth. USAID supports efforts to help the secondtier cities outside of Metro Manila to become effective engines of growth in their localities and surrounding areas. USAID is enhancing environmental resilience through programs that mitigate the impact of natural disasters, so as to minimize the impact on the poor, who are disproportionately affected by these disasters. USAID is also implementing programs that improve access to quality education and health services. Finally, through humanitarian assistance work in disaster- and conflict-affected areas, USAID is supporting efforts to restore immediate accessâ€”especially for the poorâ€”to basic services. Data Sources and References: Asian Development Bank â€” Poverty in the Philippines: September 16, Share This Page.

2: Demographics of the Philippines - Wikipedia

*The Growth of Philippine Children.. [John Franklin Bobbitt] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

ShareCompartir The World Health Organization WHO released a new international growth standard statistical distribution in , which describes the growth of children ages 0 to 59 months living in environments believed to support what WHO researchers view as optimal growth of children in six countries throughout the world, including the U. The distribution shows how infants and young children grow under these conditions, rather than how they grow in environments that may not support optimal growth. Recommendation CDC recommends that health care providers: Use the WHO growth charts to monitor growth for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U. Use the CDC growth charts to monitor growth for children age 2 years and older in the U. Why use WHO growth standards for infants and children ages 0 to 2 years of age in the U. The WHO standards establish growth of the breastfed infant as the norm for growth. Breastfeeding is the recommended standard for infant feeding. The WHO charts reflect growth patterns among children who were predominantly breastfed for at least 4 months and still breastfeeding at 12 months. The WHO standards provide a better description of physiological growth in infancy. Clinicians often use the CDC growth charts as standards on how young children should grow. However the CDC growth charts are references; they identify how typical children in the US did grow during a specific time period. Typical growth patterns may not be ideal growth patterns. The WHO growth charts are standards; they identify how children should grow when provided optimal conditions. The WHO standards are based on a high-quality study designed explicitly for creating growth charts. The WHO standards were constructed using longitudinal length and weight data measured at frequent intervals. For the CDC growth charts, weight data were not available between birth and 3 months of age and the sample sizes were small for sex and age groups during the first 6 months of age. Why use CDC growth charts for children 2 years and older in the U. The CDC growth charts can be used continuously from ages In contrast the WHO growth charts only provide information on children up to 5 years of age.

3: Philippines in 'golden age' of growth – ADB

GROWTH OF PHILIPPINE CHILDREN 25 Chart VIII. A Comparison of Philippine and American Girls in Absolute Growth. 26 GROWTH OF PHILIPPINE CHILDREN Years- 7 i i i ^ V) 1 1 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 F, 1 ^ Per cent o l \ O .. ^ ^ t=â€” a 3 1 A \, b^.

Child study to date has occupied itself almost exclusively with children of the white races, and anthropology has been concerned chiefly with adults. Both of these fields of research have become widely extended, but neither has yet seriously undertaken the study of the children of the various colored races. This remains an almost untouched field. If one wishes to obtain exact data with reference to the physical or mental capabilities of the children of any race other than the white, there is scarcely a study to which one can refer with confidence. In the writings of travellers, explorers, teachers, and missionaries, one finds numerous opinions as to the children. Anthropologists have in many cases made a few measurements and tests upon children, perhaps a half dozen in a tribe. The opinions, however, are too casual and conflicting, and the measurements too few and inexact as to age and other conditions, to be of great service in estimating either the physical or the mental efficiency of the children observed. The chief exceptions are a few studies made by the Japanese, and the recently-published elaborate study of Ales Hrdlicka upon the Indians of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. To take a concrete case illustrative of our uncertainty in this field, it is usually assumed and frequently asserted that the children of the Tropics develop more rapidly and mature earlier than the children of colder lands. It is at present difficult either to prove or to disprove the statement, owing to the dearth of exact statistical data. Barrows, Director of Education, and Mr. Without their help this study could not have been carried through to its present proportions. Thanks are due also to Miss Jessie Iy. Durham, Supervisor of the Londo Schools; to Mr. Lutz, principals of intermediate schools; to Mrs. Woolley, who aided in verifying the ages of the students. In attempting to fit the stages of instruction to the stages of normal growth, the questions naturally arose as to what the normal growth-stages are, at what age each appears, and how long each continues, in the case of the Malay children of the Philippines. Such questions were of practical importance. If the periods of development of Philippine children are fore-shortened, then the courses of instruction should be correspondingly fore-shortened ; but if, on the other hand, their growth is as slow as that of European children, then for equal results they probably require courses of instruction of equal length. In answer to the questions, there were no figures to which to appeal, and one could obtain from the teaching profession any sort of opinion that one might be looking for. The only method of finding out was to measure the children. This was undertaken, and the present study presents certain anthropometric evidence as to the rates and stages of their physical growth. This was naturally the first step to be taken even where the facts aimed at were the stages of mental growth and the age of mental maturity. In the Philippine Normal School, about three-fourths of the students measured were from the provinces outside of Manila, chiefly those of southern and central Luzon. In the two intermediate schools, about half were from the provinces; and in the primary schools a considerable proportion were born outside of Manila. About all of the Christian provinces were represented ; but the major portion of the students measured were Tagalog, Pangasinan, and Ilocano. One cannot say that the students measured were all of pure Malay blood, so widespread is the infusion of Spanish and Chinese blood in the archipelago. The most that can be said is that they were typical Filipinos, fair representatives of the Christian population of the archipelago. Measurements made on students that admitted themselves to be mestizos, or that gave unmistakable evidence in their appearance of the possession of Spanish or Chinese blood were discarded. Besides determining growth-stages, a further aim of the study was to make a comparison of Philippine children with those of Europe or America in size and efficiency. His study appeared to be a careful one, and both his methods and his apparatus were described in detail, verbally and graphically. In order to obtain entirely comparable results, therefore, I duplicated his apparatus and used his methods. These are not here repeated since they can be found in his report. The measurements taken were: Span of arms was not measured by Mr. One of the most significant of Mr. It is to be hoped that some one will be moved to carry through this portion of the study in the not distant future. The measurements

on each child were recorded on an individual card, yellow cards being used for boys, and white for girls, to prevent any possibility of mixing data of the two sexes. One serious difficulty met with was obtaining the ages of the children. They easily fail to keep track of their ages. Great effort had therefore to be made to obtain the true age. Of pupils born in the city of Manila, we verified the ages from the baptismal records in the churches. Also the ages given by a pupil to his teachers at different times were compared, and if he had given his age consistently for three or four times, it was considered evidence of correctness, but when he had given contradictory ages at different times, his statements had to be inquired into before his age could be determined. We impressed upon pupils the desirability of getting correct ages, and asked them to inquire of their parents so as to make no mistake. They are an extremely obliging people and they took an interest in the work ; so I have reason to believe that we obtained the true age in most cases. In the case of students fourteen years old and over there is perhaps only very slight error in the matter of age. In verifying the ages of the younger pupils in the churches, it was found that when the age was given wrong, it varied upward from the true age about as often as downward, so that even if these errors had not been eliminated, they would not greatly have affected the median values. The errors that yet remain uneliminated are undoubtedly of this fluctuating sort, not seriously affecting median or average values where the number of pupils measured is considerable. After rejecting those of questionable age and the mestizo class those with some Spanish or Chinese blood records remain of 1, boys and girls from 6 to 21 years of age. The numbers are large enough to show the approximate curves of growth, though, especially in the upper and lower age- extremes, the numbers are too few for exactness. This is clearly indicated by the irregular angular nature of some of the curves, particularly those for girls where the numbers are far fewer than in the case of boys. Still it is believed that a greater number of observations would do little more than to smooth out the irregularities. The pupils measured were typical of their class. O 28IO 18 97 If errors of age are entirely of a fluctuating character, it is possible that the medians may be less affected by this form of error than the averages. The differences, however, between the two are not great. Curves based upon averages follow the same general lines; the differences are but slight. All measurements are in terms of metric units. Age is that of the last birthday. Children called ten years of age in Span of Arms Height Sitting 03 0!! It is believed that the usual error of this assumption as pointed out by Dr. Boas does not exist in the case of Philippine children, or at least did not when these measurements were made. The schools had been only recently established, the pupils were very indiffer- ently graded, and classes were organized irrespective of age. As in all studies made upon European and Ameri- can children, there appear to be three clearly marked stages of growth in Philippine children: The accelerated growth of puberty occurs in Philippine boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, with the greatest an- nual increment from fourteen to fifteen; in girls, between eleven and fourteen years, with the greatest annual increment from eleven to twelve. The acceleration begins and ends two years earlier with girls than with boys; the greatest annual increment, however, comes three years earlier with girls than with boys, coming in the earlier part of the pubescent growth of girls and in the later portion of that of boys. After sixteen, boys grow slowly for four years more, growth extending to the age of twenty. Growth after seventeen is very slight, however, amounting to not more than two centi- meters. The average of the adult Filipinos measured by Dr. Folkmar, if his anthropometric measurements can be re- lied upon, is on an exact level with that of the seventeen- year-old boys recorded in this study. This does nor mean that Filipinos cease to grow at seventeen. It perhaps rather indi- cates slight differences in the samples of the population meas- ured. The adults measured by Dr. Folkmar were inmates of Bilibid prison. He selected his individuals out of a possi- ble 3, Absolute Growth of Philippine Boys and Girls. Absolute growth of Philippine Boys and Girls. Yearly Increments of Growth in Percents. On the other hand, our Manila schools, perhaps, contain a slightly larger proportion of mestizo blood than does the population in gen- eral. Yet after allowance is made for these things, the evidence is to the effect that Philippine boys on an average grow in height but little after seventeen years of age. Philippine girls after the age of fourteen grow in height for three years more, or until the age of seventeen. At this age their height appears to be complete. In this respect, girls appear to attain complete maturity at least three years before boys. As with Europeans, Philippine girls are taller than boys from eleven to fourteen. In the girls measured, height was greater than that of boys at all ages before fourteen, which differs from the studies on Europeans. The stages of growth in

absolute height for both boys and girls are shown graphically in Chart I; annual increments in Chart-III. The growth of the span of arms from finger-tip to finger-tip very nearly parallels that of stature, indicating the same stages of growth at the same ages. Girls again are slightly superior to boys until fourteen, after which they fall behind. Span of arms at the age of eight is about Since this is a measurement in one dimension of the vital organs of trunk and head, the limbs being totally excluded, it is, perhaps, a more significant measurement than stature or span of arms. In the curves of growth in sitting height given on Chart I, the three stages of growth are very clearly shown. In the growth of boys, these stages correspond exactly with those of stature; with girls, however, the post-pubertal growth appears to extend up to nineteen, or two years longer than in the case of stature. Although slight after seventeen, it is sufficient to be significant. The steady growth of boys from seventeen to twenty is more clearly shown than in the case of stature. In this dimension, girls are shorter than boys until twelve, taller between twelve and fourteen, and then again falling behind after fourteen. That girls should surpass boys in both stature and span of arms at all ages before twelve, but fall behind them in sitting height for the same period, seems to indicate a relatively greater length of limb in girls for this period. In the later post-pubertal period, this relation is reversed. Weight was taken with clothing, but tropical clothing is very light in weight. The stages of the growth in weight are synchronous in all important respects with growth in stature.

4: Growth Charts - WHO Child Growth Standards

The Growth of Philippine Children.. by John Franklin Bobbitt (Creator) starting at \$ The Growth of Philippine Children.. has 6 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Advanced Search Abstract Potential for catch-up growth among stunted children is thought to be limited after age 2 y, particularly when they remain in poor environments. The mean increase in HAZ among those with such improvements was 1. The likelihood that children stunted at age 2 y would no longer be stunted at 8. Low birth weight, which was associated with more severe stunting in the first 2 y of life, significantly reduced likelihood of catch-up growth in later childhood. Similar factors predicted the improvement in linear growth from 8. These results suggest that there is a large potential for catch-up growth in children into the preadolescent years. It is generally well accepted that most growth retardation occurs during the first 2 y of life, associated primarily with high rates of infection and inadequate nutrition related to poor weaning practices and poor dietary quality. After 2–3 y of age, linear-growth rates of poor children are more similar to those observed in well-nourished children. Thus, deficits in adult height are attributed primarily to linear-growth retardation in infancy and early childhood Martorell and Habicht There is a lack of a consensus about the extent to which catch-up growth in later childhood and adolescence reduces the height deficit incurred in early childhood. The biological potential for catch-up growth is well illustrated in studies that evaluate response to clinical intervention with supplementary feeding, treatment of illness or hormone therapy Golden Tanner advanced the general hypothesis that when undernourished children are exposed to better environments and good nutrition, the likelihood of catch-up is greater, with the degree of recovery depending on the severity of growth retardation and the timing of exposures. However, the degree to which catch-up occurs in the absence of medical or nutrition intervention is less well documented. They concluded that when children remain in the same poor environment, the growth deficits developed in early childhood persist into adulthood, with little catch-up growth. Relatively little is known about the potential for catch-up growth during adolescence. Conclusions about whether, how, and when catch-up occurs are based on limited evidence. First, relatively few longitudinal studies followed children from birth to late childhood or adulthood. Second, in the longitudinal studies that have been done, there are limited observation points with long gaps between measurements, so that changes in the environment and other factors that influence growth are not well documented. Third, epidemiologic studies of catch-up growth tend to compare groups of children or adults by their initial level of stunting e. These studies tend to show substantial tracking of stature, with groups who were short as young children remaining short as older children or adults. However, with their focus on central tendencies of the groups, they fail to identify individual children who exhibit catch-up growth, and thus cannot contribute substantially to our understanding of the circumstances under which catch-up occurs. In this paper, we present evidence of catch-up growth based on a longitudinal ecological study of a cohort of Filipino children from Metro Cebu. We focus on growth from age 2 to 12 y, with an intermediate measurement taken at age 8. We model the overall determinants of height increments, identify children who exhibit catch-up growth, and identify factors associated with recovery from stunting. The study has a number of important strengths. Third, we have detailed, repeated measures of socioeconomic and ecological conditions in each household, as well as dietary intake. Finally, by identifying individual children who recover from stunting, we can report the incidence of catch-up growth and, using multivariate methods, report determinants of recovery from stunting. This is an ongoing survey in Metro Cebu, the second-largest metropolitan area in The Philippines. Metro Cebu encompasses urban and rural communities within and surrounding Cebu City. The most rapidly growing area of The Philippines, Metro Cebu is characterized by substantial economic development overall, but a high level of income disparity within the population. From all of the barangays local administrative units of Metro Cebu, 17 rural and 16 urban barangays were randomly selected for the study. All pregnant women in these communities who gave birth in a 1-y period from to were asked to participate in the CLHNS. Home visits were made to collect data during the last trimester of pregnancy, immediately after birth, then bimonthly for 2 y. Follow-up surveys were conducted in 1992 and 1995 when

the children were, on average, ages 8. Infant recumbent length and weight were measured through 24 mo according to standard techniques, and interobserver reliability was routinely assessed. Height, weight and triceps and subscapular skinfold thicknesses were measured during the follow-up surveys. When there were pregnancy complications, an uncertain last menstrual period date, or when the infant weighed less than g at birth, the Ballard method was used to clinically assess gestational age Ballard et al. Preterm infants were those who completed less than 37 wks gestation. Detailed in-home interviews with mothers or caretakers, and community surveys with key informants, provided extensive information to characterize family socioeconomic status, demographics, and environment. Dietary intake of mothers, infants, and children was assessed using h dietary recalls or quantitative food frequency questionnaires. The present analysis has a focus on three time points: In previous papers Adair , Adair et al. The present analysis begins with 2-y-old children because this is the age by which most linear growth retardation is thought to occur. The two intervals from age 2â€”8. First, patterns of growth and prevalence of catch-up during each of the two intervals are described, as are characteristics of children who exhibit catch-up growth vs. Multivariate linear and logistic regression models are used to identify factors significantly associated with growth increments and catch-up growth. Sample The analysis sample includes 2, children with complete data from the birth, 24 mo and two follow-up surveys. Losses to follow-up occurred because of death and migration from the metro Cebu area. Exclusion from the analysis sample occurred because of missing data at one or more time points. As expected, the children lost to follow-up because of death differed significantly from the surviving cohort: However, children lost to follow-up after 12 mo or who had missing data did not differ significantly in weight or length at 12 mo from those included in the sample. Characteristics of the sample are shown in Table 1. HAZ-scores for the full sample are presented in Figure 1. Data from the survey are cross-sectional by age, but linked with earlier longitudinal data for each child.

5: Normal growth and development: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

A COMPARISON OF THE GROWTH OF PHILIPPINE CHILDREN WITH WHITE CHILDREN A comparison of the children of the two races is best shown graphically, as in the Charts IV to XII.

Largely seen as underdogs because of their short stature, the team managed to win every game except the one against the United States. Though that particular game against the eventual victors was one-sided, James Naismith, the inventor of basketball, wrote in his diary that the Philippine team would have won if not for their height. Over 80 years later, basketball has enduring in popularity in the Philippines, and height continues to play a decisive role not just in the game, but in different domains in society. In the Philippines, advertisements for popular growth supplements feature tall basketball players or celebrities. In my PhD research as part of the Chemical Youth Project, I was interested in making sense of the popularity of these supplements - and understanding the meanings of height in the Philippines. I surveyed Philippine society to understand how and why height matters in a country where the average is estimated to be centimetres for males and cm for females. Basketball and beyond With the standard 3. Understandably, then, tallness is a desirable trait for many Filipino youths, especially males, for whom basketball is a route to social, educational and economic opportunities. Beauty pageants, another unlikely but well-trodden path for success, likewise privilege tallness. Tellingly, no woman shorter than cm has ever won the Miss Universe title. In beauty pageants, height emerges as a constitutive element of beauty. More significantly, however, height remains a requirement for many jobs in the Philippines, particularly those that are within reach of the great majority. To be a police officer, for instance, the law requires a height of least cm for males and cm for females. Security guards are legally required to be least cm. Many scientists agree that height is partly genetic and partly environmental, and that nutrition plays a big role in maximising genetic potential. Even so, wealth and good quality of life are no guarantee of tallness. For many Filipino youths, especially males, basketball is a route to social, educational and economic opportunities. Perhaps this uncertainty is why growth supplements, despite the lack of evidence for their efficacy, continue to be in high demand: Making sense of the height premium Studies from various fields - from evolutionary psychology to economic history - support the view that height is indeed advantageous in many ways. Tall people are more likely to have higher salaries, overall success in their careers, and even more sexual partners. Cultural history can furnish some context to help us make sense of the meanings of height. In the Philippines, while a preference for tallness can be found in some indigenous, likely precolonial epics, the American colonial period can arguably be identified as the period when height truly became a premium. Aside from introducing basketball and including height as a measure of child health, the Americans required certain heights for civilian and military jobs. But the preference for tallness persisted even after the American period. Though stories of success despite shortness were also celebrated, it was tallness that was sought after and eventually commercialised. Former president Benigno Aquino vetoed a bill changing height requirements for policemen and firemen. The attention to height is not unique to the Philippines - and neither are attempts to become taller. If the Philippines today has growth supplements, growth hormones have been used to boost the height of perfectly normal children all over the world. But how tall is tall enough? Nutrition studies suggest that it is indeed possible for Filipinos to become taller. But what of the Filipino poor and the many others who are caught in an unnecessary vertical hierarchy? Beyond a warranted concern over parents spending money on unproven and unsafe therapies in the hopes of having taller children, there is something troubling in the thought of people being made to aspire to heights that are literally beyond their reach.

6: In the Philippines, the premium placed on height is no tall tale

The Growth of Philippine Children, Vol. A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and Accepted on the Recommendation of G. Stanley Hall.

The pyramid provided is not corresponding to data given above because the age groups have different number of years. As we can see the Philippines population pyramid has an expanding type. This type of pyramid is common for developing countries with high birth and death rates. Relatively short life expectancy, as well as low level of education and poor health care are also describe such kind of population age distribution model. The estimation data for section "Philippines age structure" is based on the latest demographic and social statistics by United Nations Statistics Division. Age dependency ratio Dependency ratio of population is a ratio of people who are generally not in the labor force the dependents to workforce of a country the productive part of population. The dependent part includes the population under 15 years old and people aged 65 and over. The productive part of population accordingly consists of population between 15 and 64 years. This ratio shows the pressure on productive population produced by the dependent part of population. The total dependency ratio of population in Philippines is What does this value mean? It shows that the dependent part of population is more than a half of the working part. It means that the working population labor force in Philippines must provide goods for itself and cover expenditure on children and aged persons this population is more than a half of working population. Child dependency ratio Child dependency ratio is a ratio of people below working age under 15 to workforce of a country. Child dependency ratio in Philippines is The estimation data for section "Philippines age dependency ratio" is based on the latest demographic and social statistics by United Nations Statistics Division. Life expectancy Life expectancy at birth is one of the most important demographic indicator. It shows the number of years a newborn infant would live assuming that birth and death rates will remain at the same level during the whole lifetime. Total life expectancy both sexes at birth for Philippines is This is above the average life expectancy at birth of the global population which is about 71 years according to Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. Male life expectancy at birth is Female life expectancy at birth is Literacy of population According to our estimates 65,, persons or Accordingly about 2,, adults are illiterate. Literacy rate for adult male population is Literacy rate for adult female population is Youth literacy rates are The overall youth literacy rate is Youth literacy rate definition covers the population between the ages of 15 to 24 years. Philippines historical population - The data is given as of 1st of January of an year.

7: Growth & Development

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See other formats 2. Child Study to date has occupied itself almost exclusively with children of the white races, and anthropology has been concerned chiefly with adults. Both of these fields of research have become widely extended, but neither has yet seriously undertaken the study of the children of the various colored races. This remains an almost untouched field. If one wishes to obtain exact data with reference to the physical or mental capabilities of the children of any race other than the white, there is scarcely a study to which one can refer with confidence. In the writings of travellers, explorers, teachers, and missionaries, one finds numerous opinions as to the children. Anthropologists have in many cases made a few measurements and tests upon children, perhaps a half dozen in a tribe. The opinions, however, are too casual and conflicting, and the measurements too few and inexact as to age and other conditions, to be of great service in estimating either the physical or the mental efficiency of the children observed. The chief exceptions are a few studies made by the Japanese, and the recently-published elaborate study of Ales Hrdlicka upon the Indians of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. To take a concrete case illustrative of our uncertainty in this field, it is usually assumed and frequently asserted that the children of the Tropics develop more rapidly and mature earlier than the children of colder lands. It is at present difficult either to prove or to disprove the statement, owing to the dearth of exact statistical data. Barrows, Director of Education, and Mr. Without their help this study could not have been carried through to its present proportions. Thanks are due also to Miss Jessie L. Durham, Supervisor of the Londo Schools; to Mr. Ivutz, principals of intermediate schools; to Mrs. Woolley, who aided in verifying the ages of the students, J. Such questions were of practical importance. If the periods of development of Philippine children are fore-shortened, then the courses of instruction should be correspondingly fore-shortened ; but if, on the other hand, their growth is as slow as that of European children, then for equal results they probably require courses of instruction of equal length. In answer to the questions, there were no figures to which to appeal, and one could obtain from the teaching profession any sort of opinion that one might be looking for. The only method of finding out was to measure the children. This was undertaken, and the present study presents certain anthropometric evidence as to the rates and stages of their physical growth. This was naturally the first step to be taken even where the facts aimed at were the stages of mental growth and the age of mental maturity. In the Philippine Normal School, about three-fourths of the students measured were from the provinces outside of Manila, chiefly those of southern and central Luzon. In the two intermediate schools, about half were from the provinces ; and in the primary schools a considerable proportion were born outside of Manila. About all of the Christian provinces were represented ; but the major portion of the students measured were Tagalog, Pangasinan, and Ilocano, One cannot say that the students measured were all of pure Malay blood, so widespread is the infusion of Spanish and Chinese blood in the archipelago. The most that can be said is that they were typical Filipinos, fair representatives of the Christian population of the archipelago. Measurements made on students that admitted themselves to be mestizos, or that gave unmistakable evidence in their appearance of the possession of Spanish or Chinese blood were discarded. His study appeared to be a careful one, and both his methods and his apparatus were described in detail, verbally and graphically. In order to obtain entirely comparable results, therefore, I duplicated his apparatus and used his methods. These are not here repeated since they can be found in his report. The measurements taken were: Span of arms was not measured by Mr. One of the most significant of Mr. This omission was unfortunate since, as may be seen later in this study, one is led to expect some rather surprising and perhaps quite favorable results. It is to be hoped that some one will be moved to carry through this portion of the study in the not distant future. The measurements on each child were recorded on an individual card, yellow cards being used for boys, and white for girls, to prevent any possibility of mixing data of the two sexes. One serious difficulty met with was obtaining the ages of the children. They easily fail to keep track of their ages. Great effort had therefore to be made to obtain the true age. Of pupils

born in the city of Manila, we verified the ages from the baptismal records in the churches. Also the ages given by a pupil to his teachers at different times were compared, and if he had given his age consistently for three or four times, it was considered evidence of correctness, but when he had given contradictory ages at different times, his statements had to be inquired into before his age could be determined. We impressed upon pupils the desirability of getting correct ages, and asked them to inquire of their parents so as to make no mistake. They are an extremely obliging people and they took an interest in the work ; so I have reason to believe that we obtained the true age in most cases. In the case of students fourteen years old and over there is perhaps only very slight error in the matter of age. In verifying the ages of the younger pupils in the churches, it was found that when the age was given wrong, it varied upward from the true age about as often as downward, so that even if these errors had not been eliminated, they would not greatly have affected the median values. The errors that yet remain uneliminated are undoubtedly of this fluctuating sort, not seriously affecting median or average values where the number of pupils measured is considerable. After rejecting those of questionable age and the mestizo class " those with some Spanish or Chinese blood " records remain of 1,180 boys and girls from 6 to 21 years of age. The numbers are large enough to show the approximate curves of growth, though, especially in the upper and lower age- extremes, the numbers are too few for exactness. This is clearly indicated by the irregular angular nature of some of the curves, particularly those for girls where the numbers are far fewer than in the case of boys. Still it is believed that a greater number of observations would do little more than to smooth out the irregularities. The pupils measured were typical of their class. If errors of age are entirely of a fluctuating character, it is possible that the medians may be less affected by this form of error than the averages. The differences, however, between the two are not great. I 1. Curves based upon averages follow the same general lines ; the differences are but slight. All measurements are in terms of metric units. Age is that of the last birthday. I 14 93 It is believed that the usual error of this assumption as pointed out by Dr. Boas does not exist in the case of Philippine children, or at least did not when these measurements were made. The schools had been only recently established, the pupils were very indiffer- ently graded, and classes were organized irrespective of age. As in all studies made upon European and Ameri- can children, there appear to be three clearly marked stages of growth in Philippine children: The accelerated growth of puberty occurs in Philippine boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, with the greatest an- nual increment from fourteen to fifteen; in girls, between eleven and fourteen years, with the greatest annual increment from eleven to twelve. The acceleration begins and ends two years earlier with girls than with boys; the greatest annual increment, however, comes three years earlier with girls than with boys, coming in the earlier part of the pubescent growth of girls and in the later portion of that of boys. After sixteen, boys grow slowly for four years more, growth extending to the age of twenty. Growth after seventeen is very slight, however, amounting to not more than two centi- meters. The average of the adult Filipinos measured by Dr. Folkmar, if his anthropometric measurements can be re- lied upon, is on an exact level with that of the seventeen- year-old boys recorded in this study. This does nor mean that Filipinos cease to grow at seventeen. It perhaps rather indi- cates slight differences in the samples of the population meas- ured. The adults measured by Dr. Folkmar were inmates of Bilibid prison. He selected his individuals out of a possi- ble 3, Absolute Growth of Philippine Boys and Girls. Absolute growth of Philippine Boys and Girls. Yearly Increments of Growth in Percents. On the other hand, our Manila schools, perhaps, contain a slightly larger proportion of mestizo blood than does the population in gen- eral. Yet after allowance is made for these things, the evidence is to the efifect that Philippine boys on an average grow in height but little after seventeen years of age. Philippine girls after the age of fourteen grow in height for three years more, or until the age of seventeen. At this age their height appears to be complete. In this respect, girls appear to attain complete maturity at least three years before boys. As with Europeans, Philippine girls are taller than boys from eleven to fourteen. In the girls measured, height was greater than that of boys at all ages before fourteen, which differs from the studies on Europeans. The stages of growth in absolute height for both boys and girls are shown graphically in Chart I; annual increments in Chart III. The growth of the span of arms from finger- tip to finger-tip very nearly parallels that of stature, indicating the same stages of growth at the same ages. Girls again are slightly superior to boys until fourteen, after which they fall behind. Since this is a measurement in

one dimension of the vital organs of trunk and head, the limbs being totally excluded, it is, perhaps, a more significant measurement than stature or span of arms. In the curves of growth in sitting height given on Chart I, the three stages of growth are very clearly shown. In the growth of boys, these stages correspond exactly with those of stature; with girls, however, the post-pubertal growth appears to extend up to nineteen, or two years longer than in the case of stature. Although slight after seventeen, it is sufficient to be significant. The steady growth of boys from seventeen to twenty is more clearly shown than in the case of stature. In this dimension, girls are shorter than boys until twelve, taller between twelve and fourteen, and then again falling behind after fourteen. That girls should surpass boys in both stature and span of arms at all ages before twelve, but fall behind them in sitting height for the same period, seems to indicate a relatively greater length of limb in girls for this period. In the later post-pubertal period, this relation is reversed. Weight was taken with clothing, but tropical clothing is very light in weight. The stages of the growth in weight are synchronous in all important respects with growth in stature. Girls are absolutely heavier than boys from eight to fifteen. In relation to height, weight remains at all ages about equal for the two sexes, inclining slightly in favor of girls in the later adolescent period, as shown in the charts.

8: Extreme Poverty in the Philippines | U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Poverty in the Philippines III Figure Popula on and annual growth rate of children, by single year of age, and

URL of this page: By about age 2 weeks, an infant should start to gain weight and grow quickly. During the second half of the first year of life, growth is not as rapid. Between ages 1 and 2, a toddler will gain only about 5 pounds 2. Weight gain will remain at about 5 pounds 2. Between ages 2 to 10 years, a child will grow at a steady pace. An infant needs more calories in relation to size than a preschooler or school-age child needs. Nutrient needs increase again as a child gets close to adolescence. A healthy child will follow an individual growth curve. However, the nutrient intake may be different for each child. Healthy eating habits should begin during infancy. This can help prevent diseases such as high blood pressure and obesity. A child with a poor diet may be tired and unable to learn at school. Also, poor nutrition can make the child more likely to get sick and miss school. Breakfast is very important. Children may feel tired and unmotivated if they do not eat a good breakfast. The relationship between breakfast and improved learning has been clearly shown. There are government programs in place to make sure each child has at least one healthy, balanced meal a day. This meal is usually breakfast. Programs are available in poor and underserved areas of the United States.

9: Philippines Population () - Worldometers

The Population of the Philippines (-) chart plots the total population count as of July 1 of each year, from to The Yearly Population Growth Rate chart plots the annual percentage changes in population registered on July 1 of each year, from to

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