Growth in height and weight of South African urban infants from birth to five years: The Birth to Ten Study. American Journal of Human Biology, Vol. 10, Issue. 4, p. 495. Many sections of the book dwell on disentangling the effects of the environment and heredity on growth, and thus answer the question of whether one universal standard suffices for all peoples of the world, or whether different populations (such as races or nations) should each have their own optimal growth standards. Written by practical people with experience of the problems in developing countries, this book explains in simple terms the different sorts of growth surveys, how to set about making them, and which sort to choose. All who are professionally concerned with child health should read Download Citation | On Feb 21, 2017, Robin M Bernstein and others published Worldwide variation in human growth: 40 years later | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. Genetic studies of skeletal growth demonstrate significant genetic control over skeletal measurements, with some studies suggesting a heritability (h²) of 60-80 percent (Duren et al., 2013; Bernstein and Dufour, 2017). However, numerous environmental factors (nutrition, disease, stress, socioeconomic status, and intergenerational factors) aid in the achievement of full growth potential, or may alternatively lead to growth stunting in affected populations (King and Ulijaszek, 1999). Worldwide Variation in Hu has been added to your Cart. Add to Cart. Buy Now. It is of particular interest for those who plan to conduct different kinds of growth studies and surveys, as well as those who are interested in the public health implication of measuring growth and maturation in population groups." Ella Haddad, Journal of Nutrition Education. Book Description. One of the notable characteristics of the human species today is its great variability. Human diversity has long fascinated people, but unfortunately it also has led to discrimination. In this chapter we will attempt to address the following questions: What are the causes of physical variability in modern animals? Is the concept of race useful for studying human physical variation? Are there differences in intelligence from one population to another?