



**CDC GROWTH CHARTS**  
**WITH REFERENCE PERCENTILES**  
**FOR GIRLS**  
**BIRTH TO 36 MONTHS OF AGE**



**Length for Age**  
**Weight for Age**  
**Head Circumference**  
**Weight for Length**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTICIPANT#** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE OF BIRTH** \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Measurement	Age in Months	Recumbent Length	Weight	Hb	Notes

These charts to record the growth of the individual child were constructed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control. The charts are based on data from National Health Examination Surveys and supplemental data sources. These charts are appropriate for girls from birth to 36 months of age. Their use will direct attention to unusual body size which may be due to disease or poor nutrition.

**Measuring:** Take all measurements with the child nude or dressed only in a dry diaper. Use a beam balance scale to measure weight. Measure length with the child laying on her back with both legs fully extended. Two people are needed to measure length properly.

**Recording:** First take all measurements and record them on this page. Then graph each measurement on the appropriate chart. Find the child's age on the horizontal scale, then follow the vertical line from that point to the horizontal level of the child's measurement (length or weight). Where the two lines intersect, make a mark with a pencil. In graphing weight for length, place the mark directly above the child's length at the horizontal level of her weight.

**Interpreting:** Many factors influence growth. Therefore, growth data alone cannot be used to diagnose disease, but they do allow you to identify some unusual growth patterns in children.

Each chart contains a series of curved lines numbered to show selected percentiles. These refer to the rank of a measure in a group of 100. Thus, when a cross mark is on the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile line of weight for age, it means that only 5 out of 100 children of the same age and sex have weights greater than that recorded.

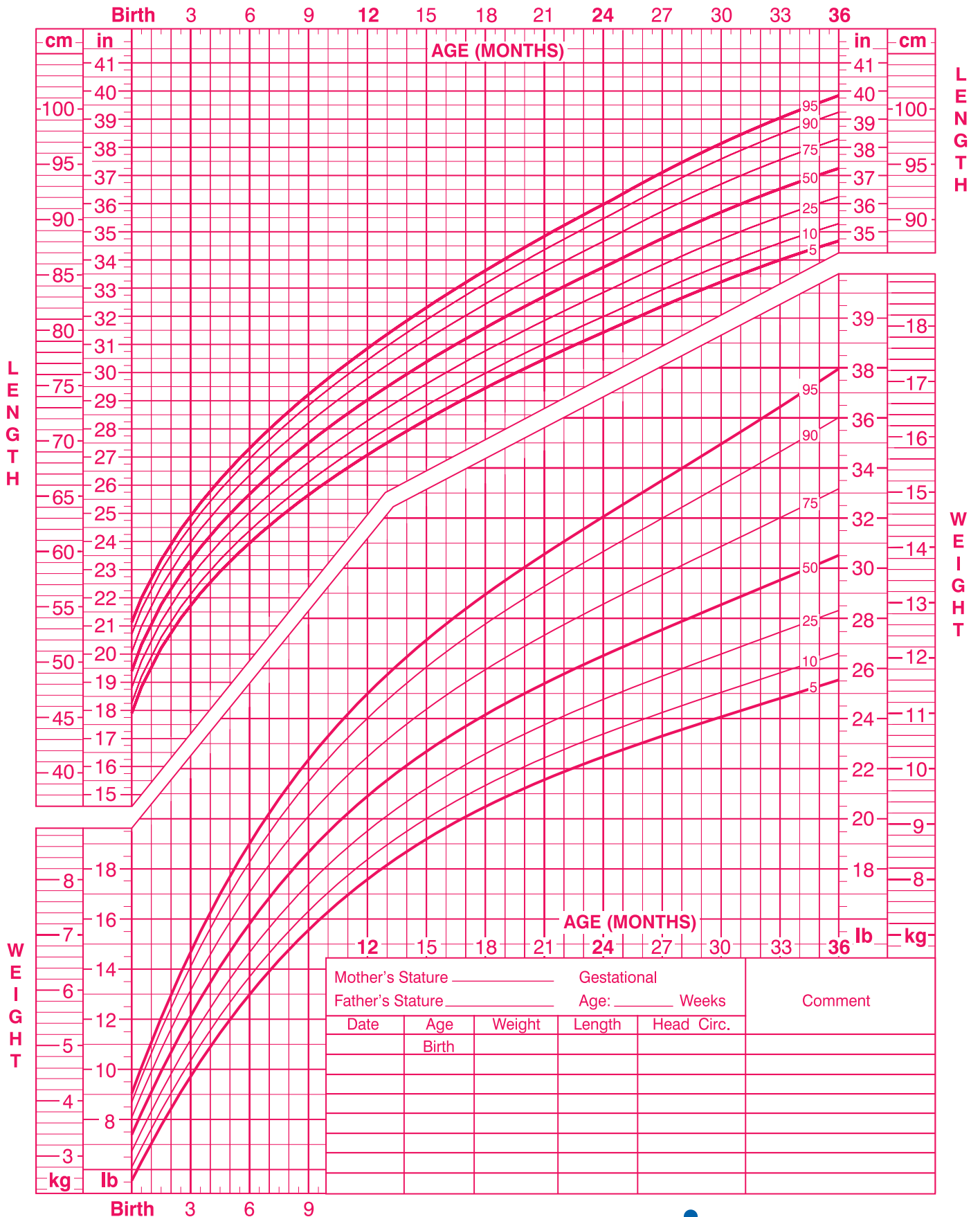
Inspect the set of marks you have just made. If any are particularly high or low (for example, above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile or below the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile) you may want to refer the child to a physician. Compare the most recent set of marks with earlier sets for the same child. If she has changed rapidly in percentile levels, you may want to refer her to a physician. Rapid changes are less likely to be significant when they occur within the range from the 25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.

# Birth to 36 months: Girls

## Length-for-age and Weight-for-age percentiles

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_



Available at <http://www.nal.usda.gov/wicworks>

SOURCE: Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in collaboration with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2002). <http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>



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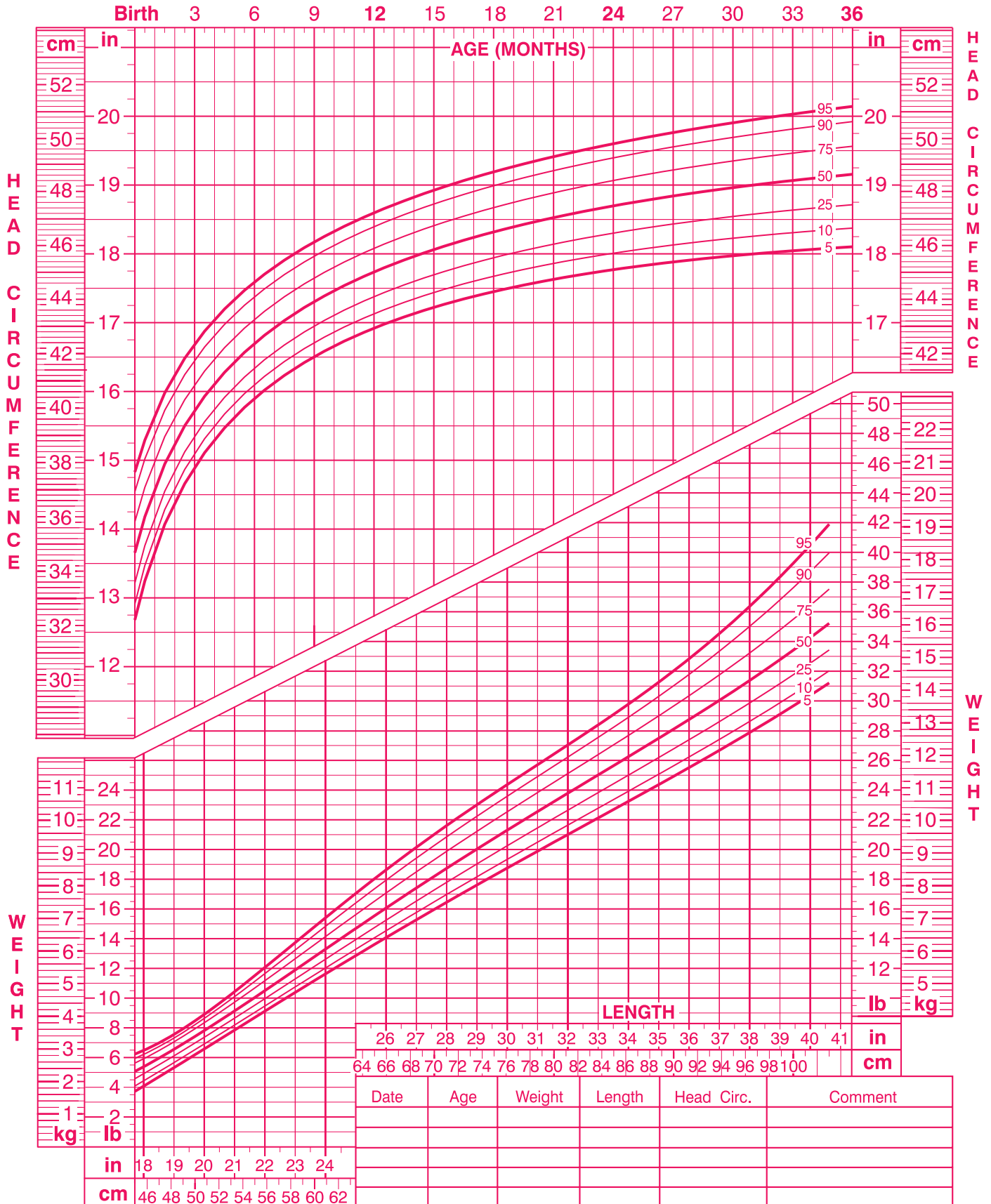


# Birth to 36 months: Girls

## Head circumference-for-age and Weight-for-length percentiles

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

RECORD # \_\_\_\_\_



Available at <http://www.nal.usda.gov/wicworks>

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