- **UNDERWEIGHT** prevalence in Davao Region continues to be a public health problem of high magnitude and severity.

- **STUNTING** prevalence continues to be a public health problem of high magnitude and severity.

- **WASTING** continues to be a poor public health concern despite its decrease in prevalence between 2013 and 2015 (decrease not significant).

- Children less than five years old who are **OVERWEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT** decreased between 2013 and 2015 (though decrease is not significant), and is lower than the national average.
- In the country, stunting prevalence among children less than five years old continues to follow the trend in 2013, though with general increase across age groups in 2015.

- The younger age groups have lower prevalence of stunting but it can be seen that as children age, the prevalence of stunting increases, remarkably so between the 6 to 11 months and 1 year-old children.
- Looking at malnutrition by place of residence and wealth quintile, undernutrition is observed to be more pronounced in rural areas among the poorest population.

- In rural areas, underweight and stunting is of high magnitude and severity as a public health problem.

- In urban areas, though the prevalence of undernutrition is generally lower, underweight and stunting are still of medium magnitude and severity, while wasting is observed to continue being a poor public health concern for both rural and urban areas.

- As expected, overnutrition is more distinct in urban areas with increasing prevalence as the general household gets more well-off.
UNDERWEIGHT prevalence in Davao Region, though lower than national average, continues to be a public health problem of very high magnitude and severity.

STUNTING prevalence reflects the national average and continues to be a public health problem of high magnitude and severity despite its decrease between 2013 and 2015.

WASTING prevalence still continues to be a poor public health concern.

OVERWEIGHT/OBESE prevalence is significantly lower than the Philippine average with slight decrease from 2013.
- **STUNTING** prevalence in Davao Region is higher than the Philippine average, though not statistically significant, and continues to be a public health problem of high magnitude and severity.

- **WASTING** prevalence is significantly lower than the Philippine average but is still a poor public health concern.

- **OVERWEIGHT/OBESE** prevalence is significantly lower than national average but has slightly increased between 2013 and 2015 (though increase is not significant).
- **CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY** prevalence in Davao Region is significantly lower than the Philippine average but with slight increase between 2013 and 2015.

- **OVERWEIGHT/OBESE** prevalence is significantly higher than national average but has increased between 2013 and 2015 (though increase is not significant).
- Overweight and obese prevalence in the country continues to follow the trend in 2013, though with slight decreases across age groups.

- Prevalence is lowest among the youngest and oldest adults, is observed to increase as adults age, and reach its peak at 40-50 years of age where it starts declining again.
**Prevalence of high waist circumference among adults, ≥20 years old by sex: Davao Region, 2011, 2013, 2015**

2015 Philippine Average
Male 3.0% (2.8-3.2)
Female 18.5 (18.1 – 19.0)

Males
2013 – 3.9% (2.6-5.1)
2015 – 2.28 (2.0-3.6) – not significant decrease between 2013 and 2015

Females
2013 – 22.0% (19.8-24.2)
2015 – 19.7% (17.7-21.7) – not significant decrease between 2013 and 2015

2015 Philippine Average
Male 7.1 % (6.8 – 7.3) CV-2.0
Female 57.9 (57.3 – 58.6) CV-0.6

Male
2013 – 7.0% (5.7-8.4)
2015 – 7.3% (6.3-8.3) – not significant decrease between 2013 and 2015

Female
2013 – 64.3% (61.6-67.0)
2015 – 61.5% (58.6-64.4) - not significant decrease between 2013 and 2015
**Prevalence of undernutrition among children, less than 5 years old by province: Philippines and Davao Region, 2013 vs 2015**

- **UNDERWEIGHT**
  - Compostela Valley has the lowest prevalence though not statistically significant
  - Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental had greatest increase between 2013 and 2015 (though not significant)
  - Davao del Norte has the highest prevalence among the provinces and has high magnitude and severity

- **STUNTING**
  - Compostela Valley has the lowest prevalence and greatest decrease between 2013 and 2015, though not statistically significant
  - Davao del Norte has the highest prevalence among the provinces and greatest increase between 2013 and 2015, though not statistically significant

- **WASTING**
  - Again, Compostela Valley has lowest prevalence while Davao del Norte has highest prevalence among the provinces (both not significant)
- Note: Differences between 2013 and 2015 are not significant
Prevalence of undernutrition among children, less than 5 years old: Philippines, Davao Region, Davao del Sur and Davao City, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/ Province</th>
<th>Underweight</th>
<th>Stunting</th>
<th>Wasting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao del Sur*</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao City</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Davao del Sur without Davao City

- **UNDERWEIGHT** prevalence in Davao City is lower than Philippine average and regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded higher underweight estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.

- **STUNTING** prevalence in Davao City is lower than Philippine average and regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower stunting estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.

- **WASTING** prevalence in Davao City is lower than Philippine average and higher than regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded higher wasting estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
**Prevalence of undernutrition among children, 5-10 years old by province: Philippines and Davao Region, 2013 vs 2015**

**UNDERWEIGHT** prevalence in Davao Region is lowest in Compostela Valley and highest in Davao Oriental (not significant) but both still are of very high magnitude and severity as public health problems.

Davao del Norte had greatest increase while Davao Oriental had greatest decrease from 2013 (not significant).

**STUNTING** prevalence is lowest also in Compostela Valley and highest in Davao Oriental (not significant) but both still are of high magnitude and severity as public health problems.

Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental had greatest decrease from 2013 (not significant).

**WASTING** prevalence is lowest again, in Compostela Valley and highest in Davao del Sur (not significant), showing that wasting is still of poor standing as a public health concern.

- Note: Differences (increase/decrease) between 2013 and 2015 are not significant.
- **UNDERWEIGHT** and **STUNTING** prevalence in Davao City is **lower** than Philippine average and regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded higher underweight and stunting estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.

- **WASTING** prevalence in Davao City is **lower** than Philippine average and **higher** than regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower wasting estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
Prevalence of undernutrition among children, 10-19 years old by province: Philippines and Davao Region, 2013 vs 2015

- **STUNTING** prevalence was lowest in Davao del Sur, followed closely by Compostela Valley with the greatest decrease between 2013 and 2015. (not significant)
- Davao Oriental has greatest increase from 2013 and has **significantly higher** prevalence than the Philippine average (**very high magnitude and severity** as a public health problem).

- **WASTING** prevalence in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur are both **significantly lower** than the Philippine average (**poor**)
- Davao del Norte had greatest decrease while Davao Oriental had greatest increase from 2013 (not significant).

- Note: Differences (increase/decrease) between 2013 and 2015 are not significant.
- **STUNTING** prevalence in Davao City is **lower** than Philippine average and regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded higher stunting estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.

- **WASTING** prevalence in Davao City is **lower** than Philippine average and **higher** than regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower wasting estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
LESS THAN FIVE YO and 5-10 YO
- Davao Oriental had lower prevalence than national average, even as it increased from 2013 for children less than five years old and as it decreased from 2013 among 5-10 years old children.

10-19 YO
- Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental were observed to have significantly lower overweight/obese prevalence than national average
- But it is noted that Compostela Valley has increased from 2013 prevalence (not significant).
**Prevalence of overweight and obese among children, 0-19 years old: Philippines, Davao Region, Davao del Sur and Davao City, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Province</th>
<th>Less than 5 yrs. old</th>
<th>5-10 yrs. old</th>
<th>10-19 yrs. old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao del Sur*</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao City</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Davao del Sur without Davao City

**LESS THAN FIVE YO and 5-10 YO**
- **Overweight-for-height/obese** prevalence in Davao City is **lower** than Philippine average and **higher** than regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower overweight/obese estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.

**10-19 YO**
- **Overweight/obese** prevalence in Davao City is **higher** than Philippine average and regional estimate, though not statistically significant.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower overweight/obese estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
- **CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY** prevalence in Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte are significantly lower than national average.

- **OVERWEIGHT** prevalence in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur are significantly higher than Philippine average.

- **OBESE** prevalence in Zamboanga del Norte is significantly higher than national average.

- The other provinces almost remained unchanged except for slight decrease in Davao Oriental.
Prevalence of malnutrition among adults, ≥20 years old: Philippines, Davao Region, Davao del Sur and Davao City, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions/Province</th>
<th>Chronic Energy Deficiency</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
<th>Obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao del Sur*</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao City</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Davao del Sur without Davao City

- **CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY** prevalence in Davao City is **significantly lower** than Philippine average and regional estimate.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded higher overweight/obese estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.

- **OVERWEIGHT/OBESE** prevalence in Davao City is **significantly higher** than Philippine average and regional estimate.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower overweight/obese estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
- **Combined OVERWEIGHT and OBES** prevalence in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur were significantly higher than national average.
- Davao Oriental had lowest prevalence but notably had greatest increase from 2013.
Prevalence of **overweight and obese** among adults, >20 years old: Philippines, Davao Region, Davao del Sur and Davao City, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions/Province</th>
<th>Overweight/Obese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao Region</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao del Sur*</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davao City</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Davao del Sur without Davao City*

- **Combined OVERWEIGHT/OBSESE** prevalence in Davao City is **significantly higher** than Philippine average and regional estimate.
- Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower overweight/obese estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
Compostela Valley had significantly lower prevalence than males who had high WC than national average.
Davao City had higher prevalence of males and females with high waist circumference than national average and regional estimates.

Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
Davao del Norte had **significantly higher** prevalence of females with high WHR than national average.
Davao City had higher prevalence of males and females with high waist-hip ratio than national average and regional estimates.

Davao del Sur excluding Davao City yielded lower estimates than if Davao City was included in Davao del Sur.
Summary

Children, Less than 5 years old

1 out of 5
20.7% are underweight

6 out of 100
6.3% are wasted or thin and considered to be a public health problem

3 out of 10
31.7% are stunted

3 out of 100
2.7% overweight for their height

2016 Regional Dissemination Forum
Updating of the Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups
"Kamusta na ba ang Kalagayang Pang-nutrisyon ni Juan at Juana?"
Summary

School Children, 5-10 years old

3 out of 10
30.1% are underweight

7 out of 100
6.7% are wasted or thin and considered to be a public health problem

3 out of 10
31.6% are stunted

5 out of 100
5.2% overweight for their height

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Summary

Pre-adolescent and Older Children, 10-19 years old

1 out of 3
32.8% are stunted

9 out of 100
9.2% are wasted or thin

7 out of 100
7.2% are overweight and obese
Summary

Adults, 20 years old and over

1 out of 100
8.0% are chronic energy deficient

3 out of 10
34.7% are overweight and obese

Prevalence of high waist circumference and high waist hip ratio is higher among females than males, making them more at risk to non-communicable diseases.
Summary

Children, Less than 5 years old

- Underweight prevalence generally increased among provinces except in Davao del Sur
- Generally, stunting prevalence increased except in Compostela Valley
- Wasting prevalence generally decreased among provinces except in Davao del Norte
- Overweight-for-height prevalence generally decreased except in Davao Oriental
Summary

School Children, 5-10 years old

- Underweight prevalence generally decreased except in Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte
- Stunting prevalence generally decreased among provinces except in Davao del Norte
- Wasting generally increased except in Davao del Sur
- Overweight/Obese prevalence generally decreased except in Compostela Valley and Davao del Sur

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Summary

Pre-adolescent and Older Children, 10-19 years old

- Stunting prevalence is generally decreasing except in Davao Oriental
- Wasting prevalence remained unchanged attributable to increase in Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental, and decrease in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur
- Overweight and Obesity prevalence generally decreased among the provinces except increase in Compostela Valley
Though the Combine overweight and obese prevalences of the region is lower than the national average, the overweight prevalence generally decreased except in Isabela and Quirino while obese prevalence generally increased among the provinces except in Quirino.