

Inequity Of nutritional Status Of Children Under Five In Sudan

Abstract

The main objective is to study the determinants and magnitude of inequity of under five malnutrition in Sudan between urban and rural areas, and to investigate to what extent nutritional status within urban disparities are affected by characteristics of communities and individuals.

The study showed that the prevalence of stunting, underweight and wasting in Sudan were (15.2%, 9.4%, 3.5%) respectively for severe malnutrition (below minus 3 standard deviations from median). Stunting was found to be the most problem among under five children malnutrition in Sudan which is consistent with the estimated in developing countries, followed by underweight and wasting. Also malnutrition problems of under five children were increased between illiterate mothers comparing with educated ones. Association was found between residence (rural urban) and occurrence of malnutrition among under five children; it was higher in urban than rural. Highest rate of inequalities was found among poorer households.