

Sindh 2018-19

Nutritional Status of Children

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators



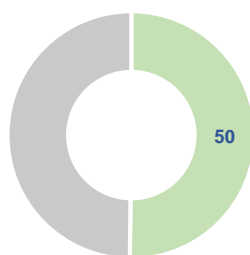
Bureau of Statistics
Planning & Development Department
Government of Sindh



Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.

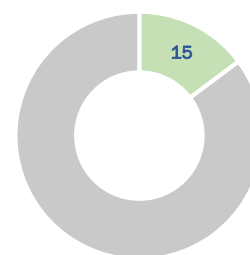


Percentage children under-5 who are stunted

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

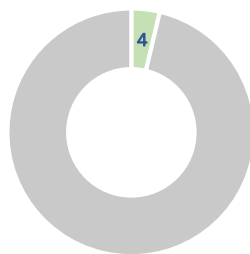


Percentage children under-5 who are wasted

Overweight: SDG 2.2.2



Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.

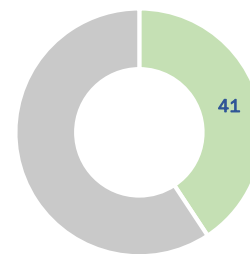


Percentage children under-5 who are overweight

Underweight

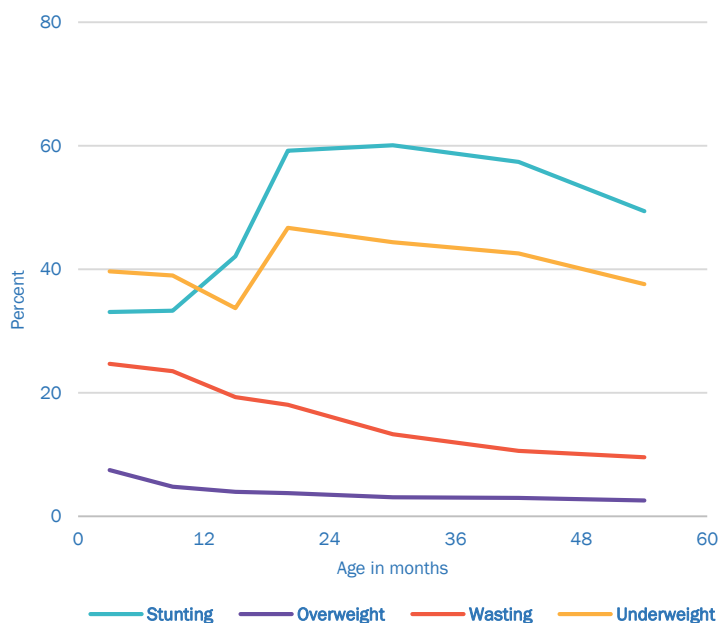


Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).



Percentage children under-5 who are underweight

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators by Age



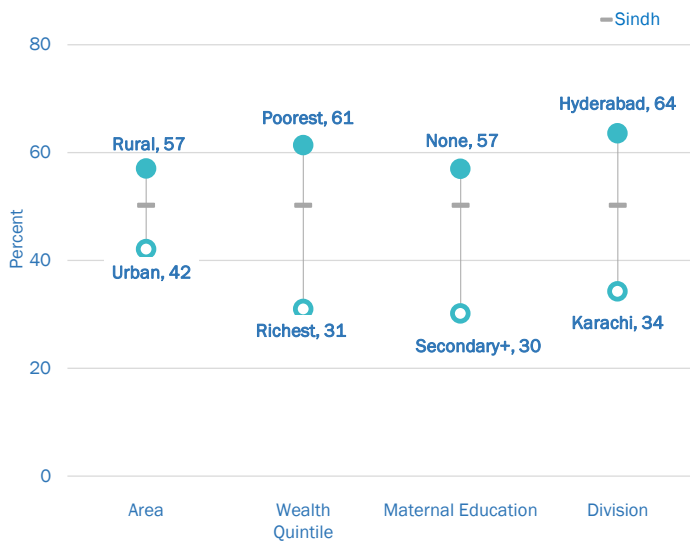
Percentage children who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, by age in months

Key Messages

- Half (50%) of children under five years of age in Sindh province are stunted, which has both adverse physical and cognitive development effects and are a result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of children under five years of age in Sindh province are underweight; 15% are wasted.
- Children who live in rural households, come from poor families or whose mother/caretaker has low levels of education are more likely to be stunted or wasted. Children in poor households (21%) are twice as likely to be wasted compared to children in wealthiest households (11%).
- Stunting and wasting of children under five years of age varies significantly between divisions in Sindh province. More than twice as many children in Mirpur Khas division are moderately or severely wasted (22%) compared to children from Karachi division (11%). Hyderabad has the highest rates of stunting (64%) and severe wasting (8%) for children under five years of age.

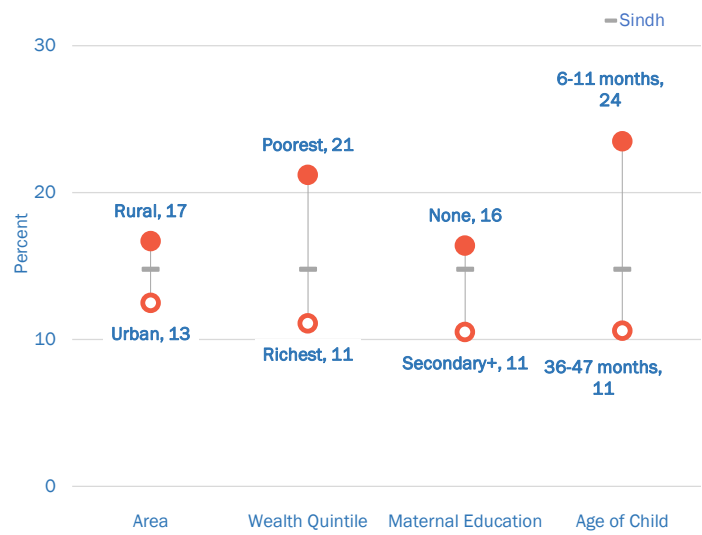
Nutritional Status of Children: Disaggregates

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



Percentage of under 5 children who are stunted, by background characteristics

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



Percentage of under 5 children who are wasted, by background characteristics

Divisional Data on Stunting, Overweight & Wasting

Division	Stunting: SDG 2.2.1	Overweight: SDG 2.2.2	Wasting	
	% stunted (moderate and severe)	% overweight (moderate and severe)	% wasted (moderate and severe, SDG 2.2.2)	% wasted (severe)
Sindh	50.2	3.7	14.8	5.1
Hyderabad	63.5	2.4	18.8	7.5
Karachi	34.2	3.6	11.0	3.0
Larkana	51.8	8.5	13.9	6.4
Mirpur Khas	55.0	1.9	22.1	6.7
Shaheed Benazir Abad	53.3	3.8	15.4	4.7
Sukkur	49.6	2.2	10.0	2.8

The Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018-19 by the Sindh Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Sindh provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Sindh MICS 2018-19 related to the Nutritional Status of Children. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC. 8.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on www.sindhbos.gov.pk and www.mics.unicef.org/surveys.