Abstract: Background & Objective: The recent studies have shown that mother’s milk is beneficial for both physical and mental health of children. The socio-demographic factors influence it. The main aim of this study was to identify the breastfeeding status and some related factors before the age of two years among primary school children in Golestan province (north of Iran). Material and methods: This retrospective study was enrolled on the 6891 primary school children (3542=boy and 3349=girl) from 112 schools in urban and rural areas that has been chosen by stratified cluster sampling. Interviewers recorded the data from student mothers by using a multidimensional questionnaire, including breastfeeding status and socio-demographic factors. Data were analyzed by SPSS software. Chi-2 test was used for analysis and P.value under 0.05 considered statistical significance. Breastfeeding classified based on WHO definition. Results: Duration of BF for 6, 12, 18 and 24 months was shown among 4.6%, 9.2%, 26.7% and 57.5% of children, respectively. The duration of BF in male was 15.8% more than female, and it has a positive correlation with mother's educational level. Breastfeeding during the first two years was showing up to 64.6%, 55.6% and 49.2% in Turkman, Fars and Sisstani ethnic groups, respectively. Statistical significant differences were found between the duration of breastfeeding by gender, ethnicity and mothers educational level (P=0.001). There was no correlation between duration of breastfeeding and residential area and mother's job. Conclusion: Education, ethnicity and gender has been associated with breastfeeding duration in the Iranian northern children. For promotion of breastfeeding in this area, troublemaker factors such as illiteracy should be solved.