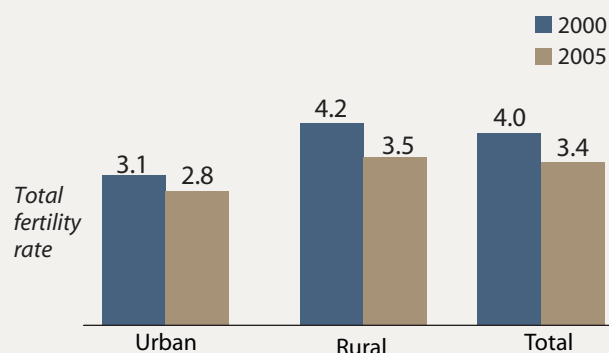


Key Findings on Fertility and Family Planning from the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)

The 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Cambodia. The 2005 CDHS is the second in a series of national demographic and health surveys conducted here.

The survey is based on a nationally representative sample. It provides estimates for the rural and urban areas of the country and for each of 19 regions. 16,823 women and 6,731 men were interviewed for this CDHS.

Fertility

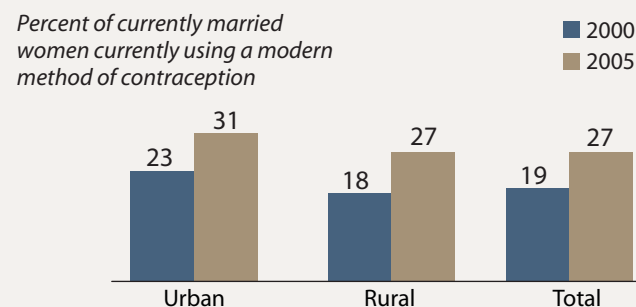


Fertility has decreased since 2000. According to the 2005 CDHS, women have an average of 3.4 children. Fertility is higher in rural areas (3.5 children per woman) than urban areas (only 2.8 children per woman).

Women have their first birth at the average age of 22. Women in urban areas wait almost one year longer than their rural counterparts.

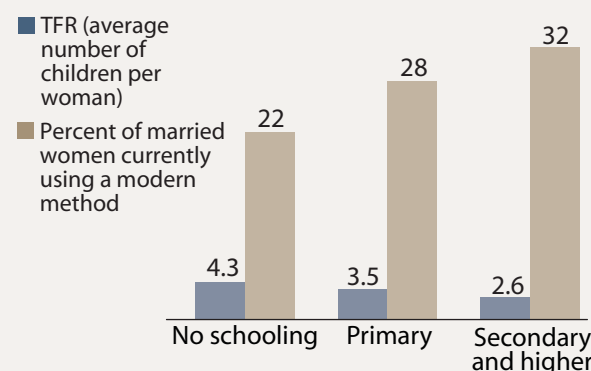
Teenage pregnancy is relatively rare: only 8 percent of teens have begun childbearing.

Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning



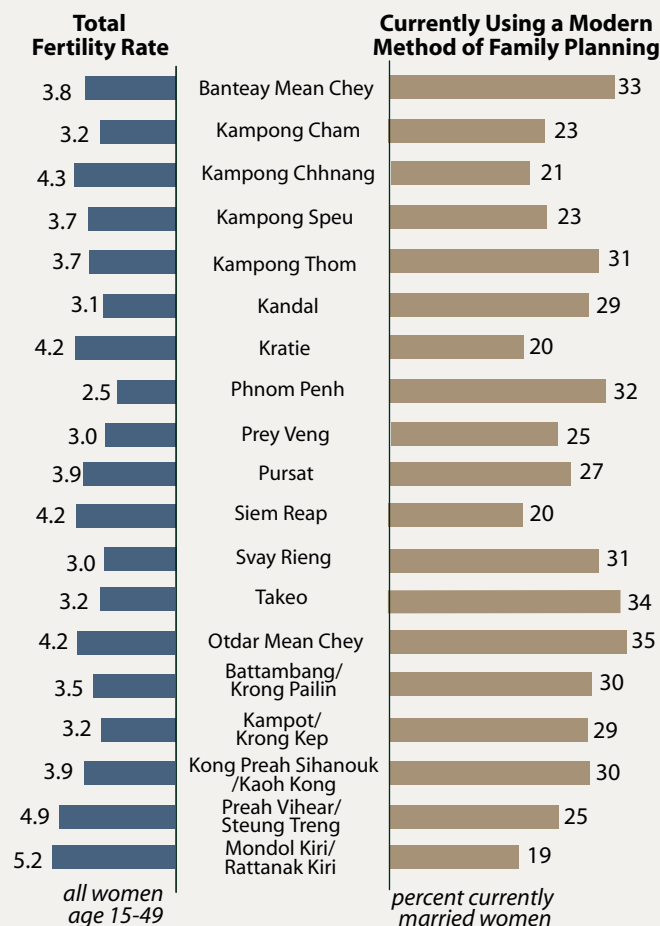
Use of modern methods of family planning has increased since 2000. Currently more than one in four married women is using a modern method. The daily pill and injectables are the most popular methods.

Fertility and Family Planning by Education



Women with no education have an average of 1.6 children more than those with secondary education. Use of family planning increases as women's education increases. One-third of women with secondary education use a modern method.

Family Planning and Fertility by Province

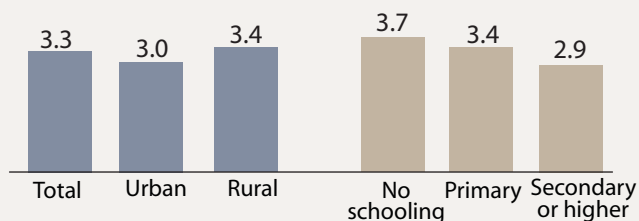


Fertility is highest in Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri and Preah Vihear/Steung Treng. Women in Takeo, Otdar Mean Chey and Banteay Mean Chey are most likely to use a modern method. Modern method use is lowest in Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri, Siem Reap and Kratie.



Ideal Family Size

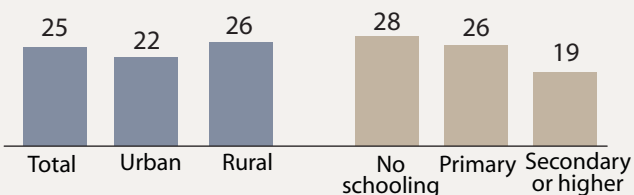
Mean ideal number of children for all women



Cambodian women want an average of 3.3 children. Ideal family size is slightly larger in rural areas than in urban areas. Women with secondary or higher education want almost one child less than women with no schooling.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

Percent of currently married with an unmet need for family planning



Women who do not want any more children or who want to wait at least 2 years before their next child but are not using a method of family planning are said to have an unmet need for family planning. One in four married Cambodian women have an unmet need. Unmet need is highest among those with no schooling.

For additional information on the results of the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

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2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)

Fact Sheet on Fertility and Family Planning



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