

Press Release

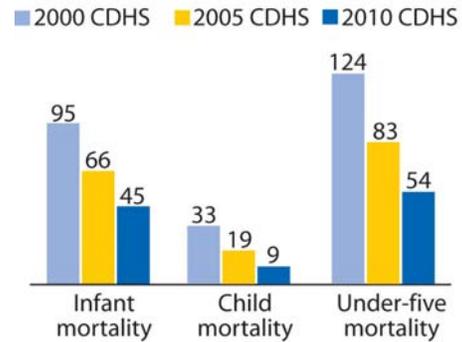
Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010

Fewer Maternal, Child Deaths

Both childhood and maternal mortality have decreased considerably over the past decade, according to results of the just-released 2010 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). The under-five mortality rate dropped from 124 in 2000 to 83 in 2005; it then fell even further to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. This means that about 1 in 20 Cambodian children now dies before the age of 5, which compares favorably with findings of 10 years ago when 1 in every 8 children died. Maternal mortality has also dropped from a rate of 472 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005 to 206 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010.

Trends in Childhood Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

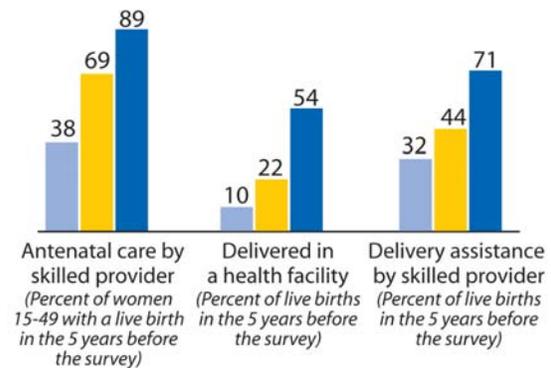


Increasing vaccination rates and improving nutrition have contributed to the reduction in childhood mortality. Currently, 79 percent of Cambodian children are fully vaccinated compared with 67 percent in 2005. Stunting and underweight, measures of malnutrition, have also decreased. The prevalence of anemia in children has declined slightly. Still, 40 percent of children under 5 in Cambodia are stunted, or too short for their age, a sign of chronic malnutrition. In addition, more than half of all children (55 percent) age 6-59 months have anemia.

Improving maternal health indicators likely contribute to the reduction in maternal mortality. According to the survey, 89 percent of women with a live birth received antenatal care from a skilled provider, and 71 percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider. This marks a substantial increase from 2005 when only 69 percent of women received skilled antenatal care and only 44 percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider.

Trends in Maternal Health Care

2000 CDHS 2005 CDHS 2010 CDHS



Cambodian women today are also more likely to use modern methods of family planning. Currently more than one-third (35 percent) of married women use a modern method, but only 27 percent did so in 2005.

Consequently, the total fertility rate in Cambodia has dropped from 3.4 births per woman in 2005 to 3.0 births per woman in 2010.

The 2010 CDHS interviewed 18,754 women age 15-49 and 8,239 men age 15-49 in more than 15,000 households.

About the survey: The 2010 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) was conducted by the Directorate General for Health (DGH) of the Ministry of Health and the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning. ICF Macro provided technical assistance for the survey through the USAID-funded MEASURE DHS program. Funding for the 2010 CDHS was received from USAID/Cambodia, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Health Sector Support Program-Second Phase (HSSP-2).

Additional information about the survey can be obtained from the National Institute of Statistics; 386 Monivong Boulevard, Sangkat Beong Keng Kang 1, Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Telephone: (855)-23-213650; E-mail: hdarith@yahoo.com; Internet: www.nis.gov.kh and the Directorate General for Health, Ministry of Health 151-153 Kampuchea Krom Boulevard, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Telephone: (855)-23-722873; E-mail: webmaster@moh.gov.kh; Internet: www.moh.gov.kh.

Or, in the United States, information can be obtained from MEASURE DHS, ICF Macro, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA; Telephone: 1-301-572-0425; email: press@measuredhs.com.



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