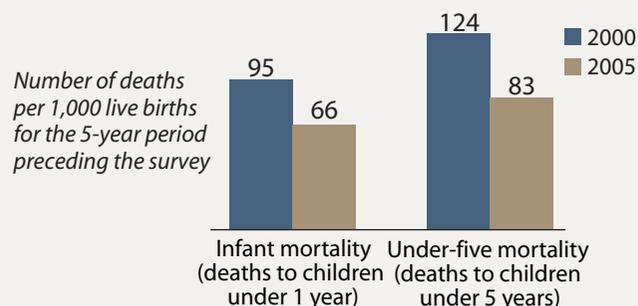


Key Findings on Childhood Mortality and Child Health from the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)

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. 16,823 women and 6,731 men were interviewed for this CDHS.

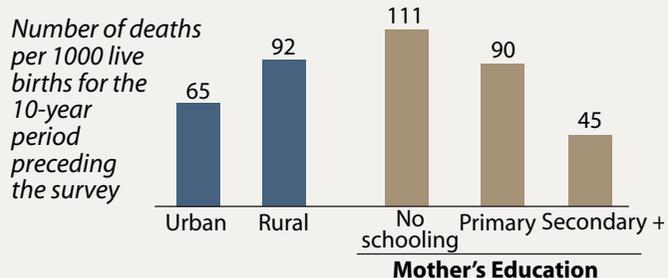
Trends in Childhood Mortality



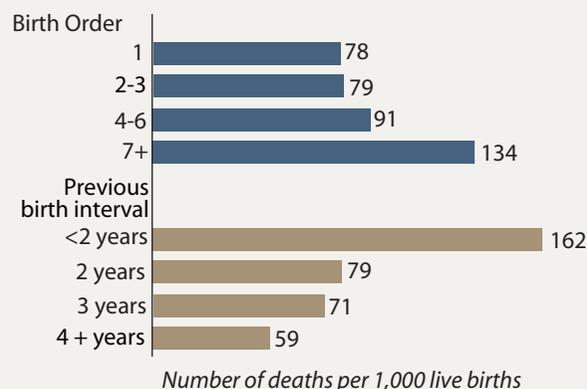
Both infant and under-five mortality have declined by more than 30 percent since 2000. Currently there are 66 infant deaths and 83 deaths to children under age five for every 1000 live births.

Infant mortality is highest in rural areas and among children whose mothers have no education.

Infant Mortality by Residence and Mother's Education

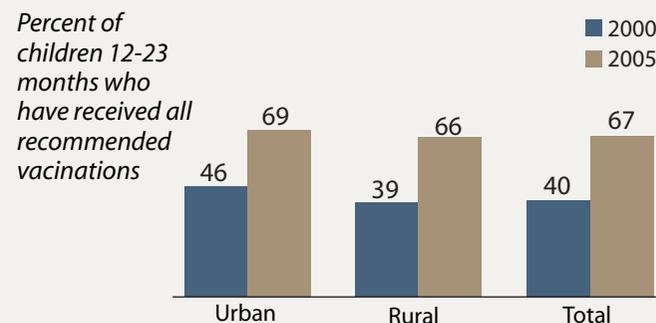


Infant Mortality by Birth Characteristics



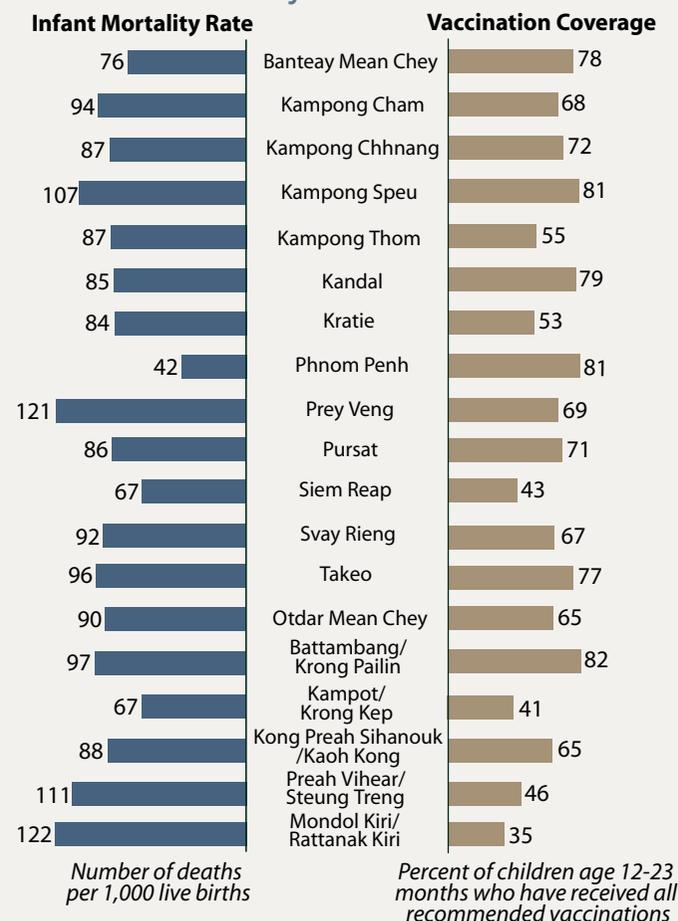
Infant mortality is highest among children who are the 7th or later born. It is also highest when there are fewer than 2 years between births. Doctors recommend that women wait three years between births.

Vaccination Coverage



Vaccination coverage has improved dramatically in the last 5 years. Two-thirds of children age 12-23 months have received all recommended vaccinations.

Infant Mortality and Vaccination Coverage by Province

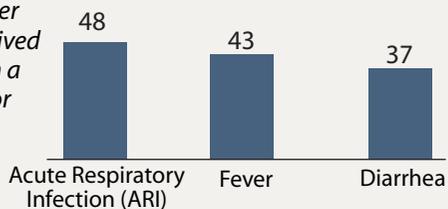


Infant mortality is highest in Prey Veng and Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri; it is lowest in Phnom Penh. Vaccination coverage is best in Kampong Speu, Phnom Penh and Battambang & Krong Pailin. Children in Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri and Kampot/Krong Kep are least likely to be fully vaccinated.



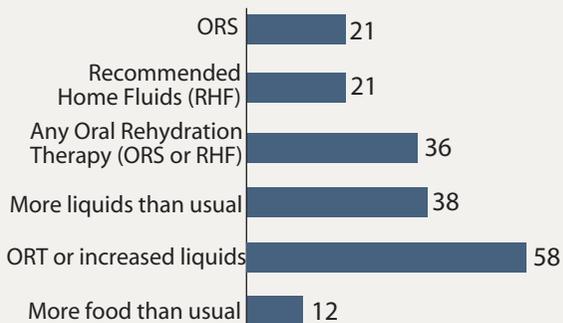
Treatment of ARI, Fever, and Diarrhea

Among those with symptoms, percent of children under age 5 who received treatment from a health facility or provider



Less than half of children with symptoms of ARI, fever, or diarrhea received care from a health care provider.

Diarrhea Treatment



Percent of children under age five with diarrhea who received the named treatment

Children with diarrhea should receive oral rehydration salts or recommended home fluids. Just over one-third of children with diarrhea received one of these treatments. Children should also receive more liquids and more food than usual. Very few children (only 12 percent) receive more food than usual when they have diarrhea.

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

In Cambodia:

NIS, MOP
386, Monivong Blvd
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel. (855) 23 213 650
Fax (855) 23 213 650
email: hdarith@nis.gov.kh

NIPH, MOH
02, Kim Il Sung Blvd
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel. (855) 23 880 345
Fax (855) 23 880 346
email: usa@camnet.com.kh

In USA:

MEASURE DHS
ORC Macro
11785 Beltsville Drive
Calverton, MD 20705 USA
Telephone: 301-572-0200
Fax: 301-572-0999
www.measuredhs.com

The 2005 CDHS was conducted by the National Institute of Public Health (Ministry of Health) and the National Institute of Statistics (Ministry of Planning). ORC Macro provided technical assistance in the design, implementation and analysis of the survey with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Funding was also provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (under the Health Sector Support Project HSSP, using a grant from the United Kingdom, DFID), UNFPA, UNICEF, and the Centers for Disease Control/Global AIDS Program (CDC/GAP).

2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)

Fact Sheet on Childhood Mortality and Child Health



© 2005 Eric Thompson, Courtesy of Photoshare

