

**FACTORS INFLUENCING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE  
USE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN IN  
CAMBODIA**



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**FACTORS INFLUENCING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN IN CAMBODIA****CHOURN THOU 5038598 PRRH/M****M.A. (POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH)****THESIS ADVISORS: ROSSARIN GRAY, Ph.D., VARACHAI THONGTHAI, Ph.D.****ABSTRACT**

Prevalence of modern contraceptive use among married women aged 15-49 in Cambodia increased from 19 percent in 2000 to 27 percent in 2005. This prevalence, however, is still low compared to other countries in the region. This study aims to explore the factors influencing modern contraceptive use among married women in Cambodia. The data were drawn from the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey. The sample size includes 8,745 currently married women aged 15-49 years. Binary logistic regression model was used for the analysis.

The analysis shows that family planning field workers and exposure to family planning information from television have a statistically significant positive effect on modern contraceptive use. Additionally, women with primary, secondary and higher education are more likely to practice modern contraception than uneducated women. Women who are working, who want no more children, and who are in the highest wealth status are most likely to use modern contraception. Furthermore, the number of living children plays an important role in modern contraceptive use. Women with 2 or more children are about 16 times more likely to practice modern contraception than those with no child. However, exposure to radio and place of residence have no significant effect on contraceptive use.

This study suggests that outreach activities through family planning field workers and television broadcasting should be intensified and continued to promote modern contraceptive use among Cambodian women.

**KEY WORDS: MODERN CONTRACEPTION / FAMILY PLANNING FIELD WORKERS / PROGRAMMATIC / COMBODIA**

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