



The major findings show that there is a positive relationship between contraceptive use and socio-demographic and psychological factors such as age, age at first marriage, number of living children, duration of marriage, and education of both husbands and wives. The data of this survey reconfirms that urban women's knowledge of contraception is higher than that of rural women. Vietnamese women's knowledge of contraception is relatively high although both the average number of living children (2.92) and the average desired number of children (3.15) are still higher than the government target (1-2 children).

The results of the study also reveal that the IUD is still the most popular contraceptive method followed by traditional methods such as rhythm and withdrawal. Other effective methods such as pill, condom, male and female sterilization have a low acceptance rate among users despite the fact that this trend is increasing. Generally, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas than rural one.

With regard to the psychological perspectives, this study finds that son preference is very strong. In addition, the child value in family, especially the strong expectation of residents to live with their sons when they become elderly very high in Vietnam. This performance is much more clear in rural areas than in the urban areas.