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# BANGLADESH CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY-1983

## KEY RESULTS

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## P r e f a c e

Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPSs) are an important management tool in the monitoring of the population control and family planning program. They provide rapid feedback to the policy-makers and program managers, collecting information on contraceptive use that is of immediate value for modification and strengthening of program activities.

The Bangladesh Contraceptive Prevalence Survey-1983 is the third CPS undertaken in Bangladesh. The first CPS was done in 1979 and the second CPS in 1981. The 1983 CPS had a complex design and an extremely voluminous workload involving interviews of about 20,000 respondents. While both the 1979 CPS and the 1981 CPS were conducted by interviewing only the sample of ever married women under 50 years of age, the 1983 CPS had to employ three different samples: the sample of ever married women under 50 years of age, the sample of husbands of currently married women under 50 years of age, and the sample of couples with wife under 50 years of age. The inclusion of three samples in the 1983 CPS was prompted by the need to examine if there were any response differentials, by sex, with respect to contraceptive use.

'Mitra and Associates' a private Bangladeshi research organisation was entrusted with the responsibility to conduct the 1983 CPS on behalf of the Bangladesh Government and USAID. This provided the first ever opportunity given to a Bangladeshi private organisation to conduct a national survey independently. I am happy to note that Mitra and Associates has made the best use of this opportunity to establish the credibility of private research work in this country. They conducted the survey very efficiently, accomplishing every task on schedule with professional excellence. This speaks eloquently of the professional expertise and attainment of Bangladeshi researchers.

The field work for the survey commenced in October, 1983 and was completed by the end of January, 1984. The key results presented in this report were processed manually, with the table preparation completed and circulated among the top policy-makers and management personnel by April 29, 1984. Such quick production of results from a large survey undertaking like the 1983 CPS is unprecedented. I compliment the management of Mitra and Associates for this remarkable achievement in the field of survey research.

The key results presented in this report are indicators of the levels and trends of family planning program performances. I do believe the policy-makers and program managers will make good use of these data to improve the future performances.

The personnel of the Ministry of Health and Population Control, Population Control Wing, deserve thanks for their help in successful implementation of the survey, particularly the field officials who extended excellent cooperation to the field interviewing teams.

Finally, we are grateful to USAID for funding the survey and for providing necessary professional guidance to maintain the quality of the survey.



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## SECTION-1

### INTRODUCTION

Contraceptive prevalence surveys, popularly known as CPSs, are designed to provide rapid feedback to improve family planning program performance by collecting information on contraceptive use that is of immediate value to family planning program implementors and policy makers. Usually, a CPS collects information to measure knowledge, use, and preference for methods; to identify women who may need services; to reveal obstacles to the use of services; and to uncover opportunities to make services available. Because of their many advantages and of the utility of the information that they generate, CPSs have become an important management tool for monitoring levels and trends of family planning program performance (Kamnuansilpa and other, 1982; WHS, 1981; Special topics, 1981; Anderson, 1979).

The Contraceptive Prevalence Survey-1983 is the third CPS which has been undertaken in Bangladesh, following the contraceptive prevalence surveys conducted in 1979 and in 1981. The 1979 CPS was funded by USAID as part of USAID's global CPS project, under an agreement between the Bangladesh Government and WHS (Westinghouse Health System). The 1981 CPS was funded directly by USAID through its Dhaka office. Both the 1979 CPS and the 1981 CPS were executed by the Bangladesh Government. Mitra and Associates, a private Bangladeshi research organization was awarded the contract for the 1983 CPS by USAID/Dhaka.

The major objectives of 1983 CPS were: to ascertain levels and trends in family planning knowledge and use to examine differentials in use by selected background characteristics of the family planning target population; to assess reasons for non-use and future intention

to use among non-users of contraception; to investigate knowledge of contraceptive availability in terms of awareness of services and supplies; and to ascertain sources of supplies for current users of modern methods.

CPSs are usually conducted by interviewing samples of women eligible for family planning services. There is some evidence, however, that women understate the use rate for male methods. For example, the 1981 CPS uncovered a wide gap between the reported use rate of condoms and the rate computed from the distribution figures of condoms (MIS, 1983). Therefore, a special sub-national study was conducted following the 1981 CPS to look into some of the hypothesized reasons of the observed condom gap in the 1981 CPS (Ahmed and others, 1984). It was decided that the 1983 CPS should interview a nationally representative sample of both men and women in order to examine whether there are any response differentials, by sex, with respect to contraceptive use.

In consequence, the 1983 CPS data were collected from three samples: the eligible woman sample, the husband sample, and the couple sample. The eligible woman sample is the original CPS sample consisting of only ever married women under 50 years of age. The husband sample was made up only of husbands of currently married women under 50 years of age, while the couple sample was made up of both partners of the same couples with wife under 50 years of age.

Although other objectives of CPS surveys are no less important, the major focus of these surveys remains on family planning knowledge and use. As such, CPS key results usually present only rates of contraceptive knowledge and use by method, and trends in these rates. Since key results are of immediate value to program policy makers and managers, every CPS tries to bring out these results as soon as possible. Therefore, the provision was made in the 1983 CPS to publish the

key results long before the final report containing detailed analysis of the data is published. This document is the outcome of that provision.

Although 1983 CPS data were collected from three samples, the analysis of the key results pertaining to only the eligible woman sample is presented in this report, giving the key tables from the husband sample and the couple sample in Appendices-A and B, respectively. This is because the trend or progress in performance can be examined by comparing the results of only the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample with those of the previous surveys, the 1975 BFS,<sup>1</sup> the 1979 CPS, the 1981 CPS. However, a comparative analysis of the current use data from all the samples is presented in section-6.

The field work for the 1983 CPS was carried out during October, 1983 to January, 1984. The key results presented in this report were processed manually, with table preparation of the eligible woman sample completed and submitted to USAID/Dhaka for their official use on March 15, 1984.

This report has been organised into nine sections including the present one. The following eight sections are:

- Section - 2 Sample design.
- Section - 3 Knowledge of family planning methods.
- Section - 4 Ever use of family planning methods.
- Section - 5 Current use of family planning methods.
- Section - 6 Current use rates in the different samples.
- Section - 7 Standard errors and confidence limits of estimates of current use rates.
- Section - 8 Sources of supply/service.
- Section - 9 Conclusion.

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<sup>1</sup> The 1975 BFS is the Bangladesh Fertility Survey conducted in 1975 as part of the World Fertility Survey Project (PCFP Division, 1978).

SECTION-2

## SAMPLE DESIGN

The eligible woman sample for the 1983 CPS was drawn following the two stage stratified cluster sampling technique. The two strata used were the rural stratum and the urban stratum. The samples were drawn independently from each stratum.

At the first stage, 200 sample areas were selected, 120 from the rural stratum and 80 from the urban stratum. In general, each sample area was equivalent to a 1981 census village in the rural stratum and to a 1981 census Mahalla/Block in the urban stratum. Households were selected at the second stage, taking about 63 households from each rural sample area and about 31 households from each urban sample area.

Ever married women who were under 50 years of age and who slept in a sample household the night preceding the interview date were considered eligible for interview in the eligible woman sample.

The husband and couple samples were selected by drawing a sub-sample of the sample areas constituting the eligible woman sample. The sub-sample was drawn by randomly, selecting 25 percent of the sample areas in each stratum. Thus, there were 30 sub-sample areas taken from the rural stratum and 20 sub-sample areas from the urban stratum.

For each of the three samples, about 63 households were randomly selected from each rural sub-sample area and about 31 households for each urban sub-sample area. While doing the household selection in a sub-sample area, it was ensured that each household in that area had the same probability of inclusion into any of the three samples.

The husband sample was implemented by interviewing husbands of currently married women who were under 50 years of age and slept in the selected household the night preceding the interview date. For the couple sample, interviews were conducted with currently married women who were under 50 years and who slept in the selected household the night preceding the interview date, as well as their husbands.

Further discussion of the husband and couple samples is not included in this report, as this report is intended to present the analyses of the key results of the eligible woman sample. Thus, the subsequent discussion focuses only on the eligible woman sample.

Table-2.1 shows that out of the 120 rural sample areas, 30 were included from Rajshahi Division, 24 from Khulna Division, 35 from Dhaka Division, and 31 from Chittagong Division. The distribution of the urban sample areas was 13 in Rajshahi Division, 11 in Khulna Division, 38 in Dhaka Division, and 18 in Chittagong Division. A map of Bangladesh showing the sample areas is given on the next page.

Field interviews were successfully completed in all the 120 rural and 80 urban areas. The total number of households selected was 10076 -- 7599 in the rural stratum and 2477 in the urban stratum (table-2.2). Among the selected households, 9528 were successfully enumerated, including 7241 households from the rural stratum and 2287 from the urban stratum.

Among the successfully enumerated households, the number of ever married women under 50 years of age was 10421 -- 7887 in the rural stratum and 2534 in the urban stratum. Among the ever married women, 10117 were successfully interviewed with 7677 women being in the rural stratum and 2440 women in the urban stratum.



Table-2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE AREAS BY  
DIVISION AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Division	District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	12	8	4
	Rangpur	12	8	4
	Dinajpur	5	4	1
	Bogra	6	5	1
	Pabna	8	5	3
	Sub-total	43	30	13
KHULNA	Khulna	12	6	6
	Barisal	9	7	2
	Kushtia	4	3	1
	Jessore	7	5	2
	Patuakhali	3	3	-
	Sub-total	35	24	11
DHAKA	Dhaka	42	11	31
	Mymensingh	13	10	3
	Jamalpur	4	3	1
	Tangail	4	3	1
	Faridpur	10	8	2
	Sub-total	73	35	38
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	19	6	13
	Comilla	12	10	2
	Noakhali	7	6	1
	Sylhet	11	9	2
	Sub-total	49	31	18
Total		200	120	80

<sup>1</sup> The distribution is based upon the district administrative structure of the country, prevailing prior to the recent reorganization introduced by the government since early 1984.

Table-2.2

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF  
ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS SELECTED  
AND INTERVIEWED, BY STRATUM

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Stratum	Number of households		Number of eligible respondents	
	Selected	Interviewed	Selected	Interviewed
Rural	7599	7241	7887	7677
Urban	2477	2287	2534	2440
Total	10076	9528	10421	10117

The rate of non-response for the household interviews was 4.7 percent for the rural stratum and 7.7 percent for the urban stratum (table-2.3). The household non-response rate was highest for Khulna Division in both the rural and the urban stratum, while the rates for Rajshahi were lowest for both the rural and the urban stratum. Excluding Khulna, variations in non-response rate by division were not very pronounced.

Table-2.4 shows that in both the rural and the urban stratum, the most frequent reason for the household non-response was 'dwelling vacant', meaning that there was no member found in the given sample household. In cases where a dwelling was found vacant at the first visit, multiple subsequent visits were made to ascertain that the dwelling was really vacant. The percentage of household non-response due to dwelling vacant was 62.3 percent for the rural stratum and 81.1 percent for the urban stratum. The next most frequent reason for the rural stratum was 'address not existing' (9.8 percent), and,

Table-2.3

NON-RESPONSE RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD  
INTERVIEWS BY DIVISION

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Division	Number of Rural Households		Rural Non-response Rate (Percentage)	Number of Urban Households		Urban Non-response Rate (Percentage)
	Selected	Successfully Interviewed		Selected	Successfully Interviewed	
Rajshahi	2000	1935	3.3	421	393	6.7
Khulna	1499	1391	7.2	338	306	9.5
Dhaka	2191	2087	4.7	1173	1081	7.8
Chittagong	1909	1828	4.2	545	507	7.0
Total	7599	7241	4.7	2477	2287	7.7

Table-2.4

REASONS FOR HOUSEHOLD NON-RESPONSE

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Reasons	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No competent respondent	14	3.9	6	3.2
Deferred	1	0.3	-	-
Refused	9	2.5	3	1.6
Dwelling vacant	223	62.3	154	81.1
Address not found	3	0.8	15	7.9
Address not existing	35	9.8	8	4.2
Other	73	20.4	4	2.1
Total	358	100.0	190	100.1 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

for the urban stratum, 'address not found' (7.9 percent). The percentage for all the other reasons varied between 0.3 percent to 3.9 percent in the rural stratum and between 0.0 percent to 4.2 percent in the urban stratum.

The non-response rate for individual interviews was very low, 2.7 percent for the rural stratum and 3.7 percent for the urban stratum (table-2.5). Table-2.6 shows that the most frequent reason for individual interview non-response in both the rural and the urban stratum was 'respondent not available'.

Urban households were over sampled compared to the rural households. Whereas, the proportion of urban households according to the sampling frame was 9.8 percent, that in the selected sample was 24.6 percent. The over sampling of the urban households was needed to obtain a reasonably large number of observations, so that the level of family planning knowledge and use in the urban population could be analysed and studied separately. Thus, although the sample within each stratum was self-weighting, the national sample was not. Therefore, for obtaining national estimates, appropriate weights were used. Weighting was also necessary to adjust the sample for non-response. The weight used for each stratum is shown in table-2.7.

The design weight for the urban sample was 0.33231<sup>a</sup>, while the rural weight was unity. When the adjustment for differences in the

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<sup>a</sup> The number of households in the sampling frame was 1434560 for the urban stratum and 13243320 for the rural stratum while the sample included 2477 households selected from the urban stratum and 7599 households from the rural stratum. Thus, the design weight for the urban sample was estimated

$$\text{as } \left[ \left( \frac{1434560}{13243320} \right) \times (7599) \div 2477 \right] \text{ or } (823.12368 \div 2477) \text{ or } 0.33231.$$

Table-2.5

NON-RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL  
INTERVIEWS BY DIVISION

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Division	Number of Rural Respondents		Rural Non-response Rate (Percentage)	Number of Urban Respondents		Urban Non-response Rate (Percentage)
	Found	Success-fully Inter-viewed		Found	Success-fully Inter-viewed	
Rajshahi	2141	2099	2.0	438	431	1.6
Khulna	1525	1488	2.4	352	346	1.7
Dhaka	2210	2151	2.7	1196	1131	5.4
Chittagong	2011	1939	3.6	548	532	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7887</b>	<b>7677</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2534</b>	<b>2440</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Table-2.6

REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW  
NON-RESPONSE

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Reasons	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Incomplete	2	1.0	2	2.1
Respondent not available	150	71.4	73	77.7
Deferred	2	1.0	-	-
Refused	21	10.0	5	5.3
Other	35	16.7	14	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100.1<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

non-response rate between the rural and the urban stratum was applied, keeping the rural weight equal to unity for both the household and the individual (ever married) sample, the urban weight changed to 0.34292 for the household sample and 0.34665 for the individual sample. Thus the size of the weighted national household sample was 8025 and that of the weighted national individual sample was 8523 (table-2.7).

Table-2.7

WEIGHTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND EVER  
MARRIED WOMEN IN THE OBTAINED SAMPLE

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Areas	Number of households			Number of ever married women		
	Un-weighted	Weights	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weights	Weighted
Rural	7241	1.00000	7241	7677	1.00000	7677
Urban	2287	0.34292	784	2440	0.34665	846
Total	9528	-	8025	10117	-	8523

Table-2.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EVER MARRIED  
WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE BY  
CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Current marital status	National	Rural	Urban
Currently married	89.9	90.0	88.8
Not currently married	10.1	10.0	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	8523 <sup>a</sup>	7677	2440

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of ever married women in the sample.

Table-2.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN  
UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE BY CURRENT MARITAL  
STATUS, BANGLADESH 1975, 1979,  
1981, AND 1983

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Current marital status	BFS <sup>1</sup> 1975	CPS <sup>1</sup> Year		
		1979	1981	1983
Currently married	88.5	92.6	90.9	89.9
Not currently married	11.5	7.4	9.1	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Source: BFS - Bangladesh Fertility Survey.

CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

SECTION-3

## KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

There may be varying degrees of knowledge of family planning methods. For example, as pointed out in the Mysore Population Study, "... some persons might be aware that pregnancy could be avoided without knowing any specified method of avoiding it, and others might have heard of a specific method without knowing how to use it" (UN, 1961). Thus, knowledge of family planning methods might be hearsay knowledge for some, while being knowledge of use or still more in-depth knowledge for others (NIPORT, 1981).

As in the previous CPSs, the definition of knowledge used in the 1983 CPS was whether a respondent had heard of or knew of a family planning method or methods. This definition was consistent with the purpose of the survey to determine the number of eligible women who were aware of family planning and to identify the specific methods that they knew. It was, therefore, only the most rudimentary aspects of knowledge that were measured in the survey. Hence, reported knowledge of the respondent about a method should not be taken as an indication that she understood the contraceptive effect of a method or its proper use. It should be noted that the respondent, by having knowledge of a method, did not therefore indicate either her approval of the method or her intention to use the method.

Data on knowledge of family planning methods were collected through a series of questions, following what is popularly known as 'recall and prompting' procedures (WHS, 1982). In the 1983 CPS, as in previous CPSs, two types of knowledge measures were derived: prompted

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<sup>1</sup> Paras - 1,2,3, and 4 are taken from the 1981 CPS report (MIS,1983), incorporating necessary modifications.

knowledge and unprompted knowledge. Unprompted knowledge (also called spontaneous knowledge) was the knowledge specified without prompting on method names, while prompted knowledge was the knowledge specified with prompting on method names.

Prompting interviewing techniques are applied in the collection of data on knowledge of family planning methods because some respondents may not be able to recall in the interviewing situation all the methods that they know. But, when these techniques are applied, it is likely that knowledge would be, to some extent, overstated. This is because the respondent, after being prompted on the method by the interviewer with the intention of helping the respondent recall the method, may provide affirmative answers either to please the interviewer or to avoid embarrassment of being less knowledgeable. Thus, the possibility of an overestimate of knowledge in the survey cannot be totally ignored because of the prompting techniques adopted.

Table-3.1 contains the percentage having knowledge of at least one method in the eligible woman sample of the 1983 CPS. This percentage is a good index of family planning awareness. The table indicates that awareness of family planning is universal in the target population, with almost every ever married woman in the eligible woman sample reporting that she had knowledge of at least one method, and, interestingly, knowledge of at least one modern method.

Compared to modern methods, knowledge of traditional methods was low. While the proportion having knowledge of at least one modern method was 98.4 percent in the sample, the proportion knowing at least one traditional method was 54.8 percent. The knowledge of traditional methods also varied appreciably between the rural (53.0 percent) and the urban (70.5 percent) areas (table-3.1).

Table-3.1

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE HAVING KNOWLEDGE<sup>1</sup> OF: AT LEAST ONE  
METHOD; AT LEAST ONE MODERN METHOD<sup>2</sup>;  
AT LEAST ONE TRADITIONAL METHOD<sup>3</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Having knowledge of	National	Rural	Urban
At least one method	98.6	98.5	99.8
At least one modern method	98.4	98.3	99.7
At least one traditional method	54.8	53.0	70.5
N	8523 <sup>a</sup>	7677	2440

<sup>1</sup> Unprompted or prompted knowledge.

<sup>2</sup> Modern methods: Oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.

<sup>3</sup> Traditional methods: Safe period, withdrawal, abstinence, and 'other methods'.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of ever married women in the sample.

For comparative purposes, table-3.2 contains the data from earlier surveys on the knowledge of at least one method. As can be seen from this table, the proportion having knowledge of at least one method was 81.9 percent in the 1975 BFS, rising to 94.8 percent in the 1979 CPS, and then to 98.2 percent in the 1981 CPS. The 1983 CPS eligible woman sample further illustrated the rising trend in knowledge, with a rate of 98.6 percent.

Method specific unprompted, prompted, and overall knowledge are shown in table-3.3. Overall knowledge is the sum of the prompted and unprompted knowledge. The table clearly shows that prompting led to substantial increases in knowledge for almost every method. Oral pill and tubectomy were almost universally known. The proportion of ever married women mentioning oral pill was 94.1 percent and mentioning tubectomy was 95.5 percent. In contrast, condom and vasectomy, the two male methods, were relatively much less known. Condom was mentioned by 59.0 percent and vasectomy by 72.9 percent of the sample. The lower reported knowledge of the male methods may be due, in part, to the fact that women are shy to discuss these methods. Among the remaining modern methods, injection was known to 61.8 percent of the ever married women, while the IUD was known to 41.6 percent. Abortion/MR was known to 45.1 percent and vaginal method to 19.4 percent.

The knowledge of traditional methods was, in general, low. Proportions of ever married women reporting knowledge of these methods ranged from 18.5 percent for abstinence to 26.4 percent for safe period. Knowledge of a variety of other methods was reported by 33.5 percent of the respondents.

Table-3.4 shows trends in the method specific knowledge over the period 1975 to 1983, using data from the 1975 BFS, the 1979 CPS, the 1981 CPS, and the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample. Between 1981

Table-3.2

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER  
50 YEARS OF AGE HAVING KNOWLEDGE<sup>1</sup> OF  
AT LEAST ONE METHOD, BANGLADESH  
1975, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Year	Source <sup>2</sup>	Percentage
1975	BFS	81.9
1979	CPS	94.8
1981	CPS	98.2
1983	CPS	98.6

<sup>1</sup> Unprompted and prompted knowledge.

<sup>2</sup> Source: BFS - Bangladesh Fertility Survey.  
CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

Table-3.3

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER  
50 YEARS OF AGE HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF  
SELECTED FAMILY PLANNING METHODS<sup>1</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Methods (1)	Knowledge		
	Unprompted (2)	Prompted (3)	Overall (4) = (2) + (3)
Oral pill	74.5	19.6	94.1
Condom	23.0	35.9	59.0 <sup>a</sup>
Vaginal method	6.5	12.9	19.4
Injection	15.4	46.4	61.8
IUD	15.4	26.2	41.6
Tubectomy	50.5	45.0	95.5
Vasectomy	11.5	61.4	72.9
Induced abortion/MR	1.0	44.0	45.1 <sup>a</sup>
Safe period	0.7	25.7	26.4
Withdrawal	0.4	19.4	19.8
Abstinence	0.2	18.3	18.5
Other	2.1	31.4	33.5

<sup>1</sup> Weighted total of ever married women in the sample is 8523. The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the weighted total of ever married women excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about knowledge of the method. The number of NS cases was 1 for oral pill, 1 for vasectomy, 3 for safe period, 4 for abstinence, and 5 for other.

<sup>a</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of the prompted and unprompted knowledge for condom is 58.9 instead of 59.0 and for induced abortion/MR, 45.0 instead of 45.1.

Table-3.4

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE HAVING KNOWLEDGE<sup>1</sup> OF SELECTED  
FAMILY PLANNING METHODS, BANGLADESH  
1975, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Methods	BFS <sup>2</sup>	CPS <sup>2</sup> Year		
	1975	1979	1981	1983
Oral pill	63.9	93.1	94.5	94.1
Condom	21.1	57.3	59.2	59.0
Vaginal method	- <sup>a</sup>	7.4	16.7	19.4
Injection	- <sup>a</sup>	40.9	59.9	61.8
IUD	40.1	31.8	41.7	41.6
Tubectomy	53.1	84.5	92.4	95.5
Vasectomy	51.4	71.1	71.5	72.9
Induced abortion/MR	- <sup>a</sup>	21.7	53.2	45.1
Safe period	20.0	11.8	36.4	26.4
Withdrawal	15.1	2.3	22.4	19.8
Abstinence	11.4	5.6	29.5	18.5
Other	4.9	- <sup>b</sup>	12.5	33.5

<sup>1</sup> Unprompted plus prompted knowledge.

<sup>2</sup> Sources: BFS - Bangladesh Fertility Survey.

CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

<sup>a</sup> These methods were not given as a separate category in the 1975 BFS and may be included in 'other'.

<sup>b</sup> Knowledge of 'other' was not provided in the 1979 CPS report.

and 1983 there was almost no appreciable growth in the knowledge of modern methods. On the other hand, between 1981 and 1983 there was general decline in the reported knowledge of all the traditional methods except those included in the 'other' category. The knowledge of the methods included in 'other' rose from 12.5 percent in 1981 to 33.5 percent in 1983.

Rural-urban differentials in method specific knowledge are shown in table-3.5. Knowledge of oral pill and tubectomy was almost universal in both the rural and urban areas. Also the difference in knowledge of vasectomy between the two areas was not appreciable. However, for all other methods, knowledge was remarkably higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Table-3.5

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF SELECTED FAMILY  
PLANNING METHODS BY RURAL-URBAN AREA<sup>1</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Methods	National	Rural	Urban
Oral pill	94.1	93.6	98.3
Condom	59.0	56.5	81.7
Vaginal method	19.4	16.6	44.5
Injection	61.8	59.7	80.9
IUD	41.6	38.8	67.1
Tubectomy	95.5	95.2	98.4
Vasectomy	72.9	72.2	79.5
Induced abortion/MR	45.1	42.9	64.6
Safe period	26.4	25.1	37.9
Withdrawal	19.8	18.6	30.9
Abstinence	18.5	17.3	29.3
Other	33.5	32.5	42.3

<sup>1</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the total of ever married women excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about knowledge of the method. The number of NS cases for rural was 1 for oral pill, 3 for safe period, 4 for abstinence, and 5 for other; and that for urban was 1 for vasectomy.

SECTION-4

## EVER USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Ever use of family planning methods in CPSs refers to the use at any time before the interview date without making distinction between past and current use. Any respondent reporting that (s)he or her/his spouse had ever used some form of contraception was counted for an ever user regardless of the time of use. Thus, a reported ever user might be a past or a current user. Also, an ever user might have used more than one method.

Collection and analysis of ever use data has special significance for the population control and family planning program. These data reveal the proportion of the target population having exposure to contraceptive use at least once, or conversely, the proportion having no such exposure at all. Therefore, ever use data suggest to what extent the program has been successful in spreading family planning use. Second, these data point out the relative importance of different contraceptive methods in the diffusion of family planning use. Third, they give an indirect indication of the frequency of method change among users of family planning. These data, together with the current use data, can also be used to study rates of contraceptive persistence among users, providing indirect evidence as to the level of contraceptive continuation. For example, "in places where contraceptive continuation is high, the proportion of ever users currently using will be high" (Tsui et al., 1981).

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<sup>1</sup> Paras - 1, 2, and 3 are taken from the 1981 CPS report (MIS, 1983), incorporating necessary modifications.

In the 1983 CPS, as in the 1981 CPS, the question on ever use was asked after the question on knowledge of family planning methods. Any respondent having either prompted or unprompted knowledge of a method was asked if (s)he or her/his spouse had ever used the method. In this way a respondent was not asked about ever use of a method if (s)he had no knowledge about the method.

Shown in table-4.1 are the ever use rates for at least one method, at least one modern method, and at least one traditional method. As can be seen from this table, one third of the ever married women interviewed in the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample reported having ever used at least one method. Thus, the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample revealed that there was still a large proportion of ever married women under 50 years of age who had never used contraception.

The proportion of ever married women reporting ever use of traditional methods was lower than that reporting ever use of modern methods. Whereas 23.8 percent of the ever married women had ever used at least one modern method, 17.3 percent had ever used traditional methods. This difference is not unexpected since traditional methods are not strongly promoted by organized family planning programs.

There were large differences between the ever use of family planning in the rural and the urban areas. Whereas the ever use rate of at least one method was 52.1 percent in the urban areas, the rate was 31.3 percent in the rural areas. The large gap between the two areas was due mostly to the use of the modern methods. The proportion having ever used at least one modern method was 21.5 percent in the rural areas and 44.3 percent in the urban areas. In contrast, the difference for traditional methods was much smaller, 16.6 percent ever use in the rural areas and 23.4 percent in the urban areas.

Table-4.1

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE HAVING EVER USED: AT LEAST ONE  
FAMILY PLANNING METHOD; AT LEAST  
ONE MODERN METHOD<sup>1</sup>; AT LEAST  
ONE TRADITIONAL METHOD<sup>2</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Having ever used	National	Rural	Urban
At least one method	33.4	31.3	52.1
At least one modern method	23.8	21.5	44.3
At least one traditional method	17.3	16.6	23.4
N	8523 <sup>a</sup>	7677	2440

<sup>1</sup> Modern methods: oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.

<sup>2</sup> Traditional methods: Safe period, withdrawal, abstinence, and 'other methods'.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of ever married women in the sample.

Table-4.2 shows the trend in ever use rates over the period 1975-1983. The ever use rate of at least one modern method steadily rose from 10.0 percent in 1975 to 23.8 percent in 1983. The ever use rate for any method shows the same trend up to 1981. After 1981 the rate for any method declined slightly, mainly due to the lower ever use of traditional methods in 1983.

Shown in table-4.3 are method specific ever use rates as found in the eligible woman sample of the 1983 CPS. Oral pill had the highest ever use rate followed by safe period. The proportion of ever married women having ever used oral pill was 14.1 percent, while that for safe period was 11.0 percent. The next most widely ever used methods were condom (7.1 percent), tubectomy (5.8 percent) and withdrawal (5.3 percent). For all the other remaining methods, the ever use rates varied from 1.0 percent for induced abortion/MR to 3.5 percent for 'other'.

Table-4.3 also contains, for comparison, the method specific ever use rates from the 1979 CPS and the 1981 CPS. Between 1981 and 1983, there was increase in the ever use rate for all the modern methods. But the increase appeared to be significant only for vasectomy, tubectomy and IUD. For all other modern methods, the increase was generally very small.

In contrast to the above findings, there was general decline in the ever use rates for all the traditional methods except those categorised in 'other'. The rate for these 'other' traditional methods increased from 1.6 percent in the 1981 CPS to 3.5 percent in the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample.

Table-4.2

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF  
AGE HAVING EVER USED FAMILY PLANNING METHODS,  
BANGLADESH 1975, 1979, 1981, AND 1983

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Year	Source <sup>1</sup>	Ever used any method	Ever used any modern/effective method <sup>2</sup>
1975	BFS	13.6	10.0
1979	CPS	19.6	15.8
1981	CPS	35.7	20.2
1983	CPS	33.4	23.8

<sup>1</sup> Source: BFS - Bangladesh Fertility Survey.

CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

- <sup>2</sup> (i) Modern methods: Oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.
- (ii) Effective methods: Includes all modern methods except vaginal method.
- (iii) In all the previous surveys -- the 1975 BFS, the 1979 CPS and the 1981 CPS, the rate was computed for effective methods while it was done for modern methods in the 1983 CPS. The difference is unlikely to affect the comparability, since the ever use rate for vaginal method was very negligible for all the surveys.

Table-4,3

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE HAVING EVER USED SELECTED FAMILY  
PLANNING METHODS, BANGLADESH<sup>1</sup>  
1979, 1981 AND 1983

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Methods	CPS <sup>2</sup> Year		
	1979	1981	1983 <sup>a</sup>
Oral pill	11.0	13.4	14.1
Condom	3.4	6.0	7.1
Vaginal method	0.4	1.5	2.2
Injection	0.5	0.9	1.2
IUD	0.8	1.5	2.2
Tubectomy	2.3	3.7	5.8
Vasectomy	0.9	0.8	1.4
Induced abortion/MR	0.1	0.6	1.0
Safe period	4.1	16.8	11.0
Withdrawal	0.6	7.1	5.3
Abstinence	1.5	6.9	3.1
Other	<sup>b</sup>	1.6	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Comparable data from 1975 BFS (Bangladesh Fertility Survey) were not available.

<sup>2</sup> Source: CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

<sup>a</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the weighted total of ever married women excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about ever use of the method. The number of NS cases was 11 for oral pill, 10 for condom, 4 for vaginal method, 11 for injection, 7 for IUD, 11 for tubectomy, 7 for vasectomy, 6 for MR, 11 for safe period, 5 for withdrawal, 10 for abstinence, and 13 for other.

<sup>b</sup> The ever use rate for 'other' was not provided by 1979 CPS data.

Rural-urban differentials in method specific ever use rates are shown in table-4.4. There were considerable differences in the ever use rate between the rural and the urban areas for almost every method. For example, whereas 31.4 percent of the ever married women in the urban sample reported having ever used oral pill, the proportion for the rural sample was only 12.2 percent. Similar differences existed for the other methods. The only exception was the rate for vasectomy, which was higher in the rural sample (1.4 percent) than in the urban sample (0.8 percent).

Table-4.4

PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE HAVING EVER USED SELECTED FAMILY  
PLANNING METHODS BY RURAL-URBAN AREA<sup>1</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Methods	Rural	Urban
Oral pill	12.2	31.4
Condom	6.0	17.6
Vaginal method	1.9	5.5
Injection	0.8	4.7
IUD	2.0	4.3
Tubectomy	5.5	8.7
Vasectomy	1.4	0.8
Induced abortion/MR	0.7	3.6
Safe period	10.5	15.1
Withdrawal	5.0	7.5
Abstinence	2.9	4.4
Other	3.5	4.3

<sup>1</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the total number of ever married women excluding NS(Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about ever use of the method. The number of NS cases for rural was 10 for oral pill, 10 for condom, 4 for vaginal method, 10 for injection, 6 for IUD, 11 for tubectomy, 6 for vasectomy; 5 for MR, 9 for safe period, 4 for withdrawal, 9 for abstinence, 13 for other; and that for urban was 1 each for oral pill, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, withdrawal, and abstinence, and 2 for safe period.

SECTION-5

## CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

Current use was defined as the 'now using' of a method. That is, any respondent who or whose spouse was using a family planning method at the time of the survey was counted as a current user. The same definition was used in the previous CPSs and the 1975 BFS (MIS, 1983; NIPORT, 1981; PCFP Division, 1978). Two questions were asked to collect the data on current use: "Are you or is your spouse now using any family planning method?"; and (if yes), "Which method are you or is your spouse using?". As in the 1981 CPS, no other data were collected or questions asked to judge the validity of the responses.

Shown in table-5.1 are the estimates of current use rates as obtained from the eligible woman sample of the 1983 CPS. Overall, 19.1 percent of the currently married women interviewed in this sample reported that they or their husbands were currently using some form of contraception at the time of the survey; 13.8 percent of the women were using modern family planning methods and the remainder, 5.4 percent, were relying on traditional methods.

Tubectomy had the highest current use rate in the eligible woman sample, with 6.2 percent of the currently married women reporting that they were tubectomized. The next most widely used methods were oral pill and safe period. The oral pill was being used by 3.3 percent and safe period by 2.4 percent. The least used methods were abstinence (0.4 percent), vaginal method (0.3 percent), and injection (0.2 percent). For all the other remaining methods (condom, IUD, vasectomy, withdrawal, and 'other'), the rate was in the range of 1.0 percent to 1.5 percent.

Table-5.1

CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG  
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN UNDER  
50 YEARS OF AGE, BY METHOD

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Contraception status	Number of currently married women <sup>1</sup> (Weighted)	Percentage <sup>2</sup>
Modern methods (total)	1055	13.8 <sup>a</sup>
Oral pill	255	3.3
Condom	117	1.5
Vaginal method	20	0.3
Injection	19	0.2
IUD	78	1.0
Tubectomy <sup>3</sup>	472	6.2
Vasectomy	95	1.2
Traditional methods (total)	413	5.4
Safe period	184	2.4
Withdrawal	98	1.3
Abstinence	27	0.4
Other	104	1.4
Any method	1467	19.1
No method	6195	80.9
Total	7662	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding after weighting, the sum of individual modern method users comes to 1056 instead of 1055; the sum of modern method users and traditional method users to 1468 instead of 1467. In consequence, the sum of all individual method users including no method users comes to 7664, and excluding no method users, to 1469; and that for modern method users, traditional method users, and no method users to 7663.

<sup>2</sup> All the rates have been computed directly from the actual number of users.

<sup>3</sup> There were 0.2 percent of the currently married women who reported that they and their husbands were both sterilized. These current users have been included under tubectomy.

<sup>a</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 13.7 instead of 13.8 and for traditional methods is 5.5 instead of 5.4. For the same reason, the sum of the rates for modern methods (13.8) and traditional methods (5.4) comes to 19.2 instead of 19.1.

In table-5.2, the results of the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample are compared with those of the earlier surveys, revealing trends in current use of contraception over the period, 1975-1983. The current use of modern methods increased steadily from 4.7 to 13.8 percent over the period, 1975-1983. This trend is encouraging, although the increases are far below what is needed to achieve the desired level of family planning practice in this country.

Between 1981 and 1983, the current use of modern methods rose by 2.9 percentage points - from 10.9 percent to 13.8 percent. Yet, there was no noticeable change in the overall use rate. The overall rate in the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample was only 0.5 points higher than the 1981 rate of 18.6 percent. The small overall increase was due to lower reported use of traditional methods in the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample than in the 1981 CPS sample. In the 1981 CPS, 7.7 percent of currently married women reported using traditional methods; while the rate in the eligible woman sample of the 1983 CPS was 5.4 percent. It may be that traditional methods were overreported in the 1981 CPS or that the high unmet demand for modern contraception was starting to be met in the 1981-1983 period, with many couples switching from traditional to modern methods.

Between 1981 and 1983, increases in individual modern methods were as follows. Tubectomy increased by 2.2 percentage points from 4.0 percent, vasectomy by 0.4 points from 0.8 percent, and the IUD by 0.6 points from 0.4 percent. Except for these three methods, there were no discernible changes in the use rate for any of the other modern methods.

Table-5.2

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN UNDER  
50 YEARS OF AGE USING CONTRACEPTION  
BY METHOD, BANGLADESH 1975,  
1979, 1981 AND 1983

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Methods	BFS <sup>1</sup>	CPS <sup>2</sup> Year		
	1975	1979	1981 <sup>a</sup>	1983 <sup>a</sup>
Modern methods(total)	4.7	8.9	10.9	13.8
Oral pill	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
Condom	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Vaginal method	- <sup>b</sup>	0.1	0.3	0.3
Injection	- <sup>b</sup>	0.2	0.4	0.2
IUD	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0
Tubectomy	0.3	2.4	4.0	6.2
Vasectomy	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.2
Traditional methods(total)	3.0	3.8	7.7	5.4
Safe period	1.0	2.2	3.9	2.4
Withdrawal	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.3
Abstinence	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.4
Other	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4
Total use rate	7.7	12.7	18.6	19.1

<sup>1</sup> Source: BFS - Bangladesh Fertility Survey (data derived from table-2.4.5 and table-4.4.1).

<sup>2</sup> Source: CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

<sup>a</sup> The sum of individual rates may not, in some cases, be equal to their relevant total. The difference is due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> These methods were not given as a separate category in the 1975 BFS and may be included in 'other'.

Table-5.3 shows rural-urban differentials in current use rates, as found in the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample. The overall rate of current use in urban areas was more than twice the rate for the rural areas. In the rural sample, 17.3 percent of the currently married women reported using family planning at the time of the survey, while the rate for the urban sample was 35.7 percent. The striking gap between the two areas was due largely to modern methods as there were no appreciable differences in the rate for traditional methods. Interestingly, the use rate for vasectomy was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. While 0.7 percent of the currently married women in the urban sample reported that their husbands were vasectomized, the rate for the rural sample was almost double, at 1.3 percent.

Table-5.3

CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG  
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50  
YEARS OF AGE, BY METHOD AND  
BY RURAL-URBAN AREA

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Contraception status	Percentage <sup>1</sup>	
	Rural <sup>2</sup>	Urban
Modern methods(total)	12.1	28.8
Oral pill	2.6	10.4
Condom	1.1	5.2
Vaginal method	0.2	0.7
Injection	0.2	0.7
IUD	0.9	1.8
Tubectomy <sup>3</sup>	5.8	9.3
Vasectomy	1.3	0.7
Traditional method(total)	5.2	6.9
Safe period	2.3	3.6
Withdrawal	1.3	1.3
Abstinence	0.4	0.3
Other	1.3	1.7
Any method	17.3	35.7
No method	82.7	64.3
Total	100.0	100.0
N	6911	2167

<sup>1</sup> The rates have been computed directly from the actual number of users.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of rural individual rates for traditional methods is 5.3 instead of 5.2. The difference is due to rounding errors.

<sup>3</sup> In the rural area, 0.2 percent of the currently married women reported that they and their husbands were both sterilized. The corresponding figure for the urban area was 0.1 percent. These current users have been included under tubectomy.

SECTION-6

## CURRENT USE RATES IN THE DIFFERENT SAMPLES

There were variations in reported current use levels of family planning among the three samples of the 1983 CPS - the eligible woman sample, the husband sample, and the couple sample. This chapter presents a comparative analysis of the current use rates obtained from among the different samples. Data on knowledge and ever use are excluded from the comparative analysis, since they are not directly comparable across all the samples. In the eligible woman sample, knowledge and ever use rates pertained to all ever married women under 50 years of age, whereas in the husband and couple samples the rates apply to only currently married women.

Estimates of rates of current use among currently married women under 50 years of age, as obtained from the different samples of the 1983 CPS, are shown in table-6.1. The couple sample was made up of both partners of a couple with wife under 50 years of age. Thus, there were two sets of estimates computed from the couple sample; one set was obtained from the responses of the wives and the other set from those of the husbands.

The table clearly shows that there were differences in the rates found in each of the three samples, ranging from 19.1 percent to 29.5 percent for current use of any method, from 13.8 percent to 18.0 percent for modern methods, and from 5.4 percent to 11.8 percent for traditional methods. It was, thus, found that there were large differentials in reporting the use of family planning methods among different subgroups. This finding confirms the results of the two sub-national studies conducted in Bangladesh in the recent past (Ahmed and other, 1984; Mitra and Kamal, 1984).

Table-6.1

CURRENT USE<sup>1</sup> OF CONTRACEPTION IN THE ELIGIBLE  
WOMAN SAMPLE, THE HUSBAND SAMPLE, AND  
THE COUPLE SAMPLE, BY METHOD

Methods	The eligible	The husband	The couple sample	
	woman sample <sup>2</sup>	sample <sup>3</sup>	Wives <sup>4</sup>	Husbands <sup>5</sup>
Modern methods (total)	13.8	18.0	16.3	17.6
Oral pill	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.8
Condom	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.7
Vaginal method	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
Injection	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
IUD	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Tubectomy <sup>6</sup>	6.2	5.8	7.2	7.3
Vasectomy	1.2	2.5	2.4	2.3
Traditional methods (total)	5.4	9.2	7.8	11.8
Safe period	2.4	5.9	3.4	6.0
Withdrawal	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.3
Abstinence	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.9
Other	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.7
Any method	19.1	27.2	24.1	29.5
No method	80.9	72.7	75.9	70.5
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
N <sup>7</sup>	7562	1723	1622	1622

<sup>1</sup> All the rates have been computed directly from the actual number of users.

<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 13.7 instead of 13.8 and for traditional methods is 5.5 instead of 5.4. For the same reason, the sum of the rates for modern methods (13.8) and traditional methods (5.4) comes to 19.2 instead of 19.1.

<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 18.1 instead of 18.0 and for any methods is 27.3 instead of 27.2.

<sup>4</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 16.4 instead of 16.3 and that for traditional methods is 7.7 instead of 7.8.

Foot notes continued on the next page

The general pattern of differentials was the higher use rate reported by the male respondent than by the female respondent, and the higher use rate reported by a respondent when interviewed with spouse than when interviewed without spouse. Existence of the differentials clearly shows that there are biases associated with the reporting of family planning uses. But it cannot be specified from the general pattern:

- (i) whether the respondent overreported the use of family planning when interviewed simultaneously but separately with the spouse, or underreported the use when the spouse was not interviewed; or
- (ii) whether respondents in general - either male or female - overreported the use of family planning or underreported the use; or
- (iii) whether female respondents underreported the use and/or male respondents overreported the use.

When method specific rates were considered, reporting differentials were found to vary by method. This indicates that the methods were not subjected to uniform reporting biases in any group of respondents. That is, no group of respondents was likely to report reliably every method; neither were they likely to over- or under-report all the methods.

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Foot notes continued from the last page

- 5 Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for traditional methods is 11.9 instead of 11.8. For the same reason, the sum of the rates for modern methods (17.6) and traditional methods (11.8) comes to 29.4 instead of 29.5.
- 6 The proportion reporting both the husband and the wife as sterilized were included under tubectomy. The proportion was 0.2 percent for the eligible woman sample, and 0.3 percent in the couple sample for both the wives and the husbands.
- 7 N in this table is the weighted total of the eligible respondents in a sample.

In view of this situation, it was very difficult to specify which of the reported rates for a method or methods in the 1983 CPS was reliable. Thus no definite conclusion can be drawn as to the true level of family planning use in the 1983 CPS.

However, considering that policy makers and program managers would need definite measures of use rates, a set of working rates (or synthetic rates) is suggested in table-6.2. These rates were obtained in two steps. First, the working rate for modern methods was obtained. It was assumed that female methods were subjected to less reporting biases among females and male methods among males. Under this assumption, the working rate for modern methods was formed by including the use data from the eligible woman sample for oral pill, tubectomy, injection, IUD, vaginal method, and from the husband sample for condom and vasectomy. The working rate for modern methods, thus estimated, came to 16.2 percent.

It can be seen from table-6.1 that the difference in the rates for female modern methods between the eligible woman sample and the other samples were either non-existent or insignificant; the oral pill use rate of 5.4 percent in the husband sample appears to be a spurious finding, while in all the other samples the rate was within 3.3 - 3.8 percent. Hence, it may be concluded that biases, if any, introduced in the modern method working use rate by inclusion of the female method rate from the eligible woman sample were small.

The rate for condom was reported as 2.7 percent by husbands interviewed in the husband sample as well as by those in the couple sample, while the rate was reported as 1.5 percent by women in the eligible woman sample and as 1.8 percent by those in the couple sample. The rate for vasectomy was 2.5 percent in the husband sample

and 2.3 - 2.4 percent in the couple sample, while in the eligible woman sample it was lower, 1.2 percent.

Looking at the above differentials, it may be argued that the estimated working rate (16.2 percent) for modern methods has had a possibility of being biased towards the high side, depending on the husband sample for the condom and vasectomy use rates. Vasectomy and condom are two male methods of contraception, and there is a belief that women are shy to discuss these methods in societies like Bangladesh (MIS, 1983). In view of this, it is plausible that the true use rate of condom was close to 2.7 percent rather than to 1.5 or 1.8 percent and that for vasectomy close to 2.5 percent rather than to 1.2 percent.

The relative degree of variations were more pronounced in the case of traditional methods than in the case of modern methods. Whereas for modern methods, the highest use rate was higher than the lowest rate by 30.4 percent, the difference for traditional methods ran to as high as 118.5 percent. This indicates that traditional methods were more subjected to biases than were modern methods. In addition, it is not possible to specify traditional methods by sex such as male traditional methods and female traditional methods, since their practices involve almost equal participation of both the partners of a couple. This precludes developing a working rate for traditional methods following the procedure adopted in the case for modern methods.

Great caution should, therefore, be exercised in deciding the true level of traditional method use among the survey population. For program management and policy purposes, it is safer to avoid over-estimation of any rates. It is, therefore, suggested that the rates

for traditional methods reported in the eligible woman sample should be used as the working rate for those methods for all practical purposes. Even if there was any upward bias associated with the reporting of traditional methods, it was least present among respondents in the eligible woman sample.

Thus, the overall working rate for current use, estimated on a conservative basis, was 21.7 percent, with the rate for modern methods 16.2 percent, and for traditional methods 5.5 percent (table-6.2). It should be emphasized that the 1983 CPS, with evidence from the husband and couple samples, underscores the complexity of estimating contraceptive prevalence in Bangladesh. Given the variations noted among the four data sets, it may be that the actual rate is higher than the proposed working rate.

Table-6.2

WORKING RATES OF CURRENT  
USE BY METHOD

Methods	Rates
Modern methods (total)	16.2
Oral pill	3.3
Condom	2.7
Vaginal method	0.3
Injection	0.2
IUD	1.0
Tubectomy	6.2
Vasectomy	2.5
Traditional methods (total)	5.5
Safe period	2.4
Withdrawal	1.3
Abstinence	0.4
Other	1.4
Any method	21.7
No method	78.3
Total	100.0

SECTION-7STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE LIMITS  
OF ESTIMATES OF CURRENT USE RATES

Since the major focus of the 1983 CPS was on measuring current use rates of family planning, and since the major concern in this report has been to disseminate the 'Key Results' of the eligible woman sample of the survey, it was considered useful to devote a section toward presenting standard errors and confidence limits of current use rates obtained from the eligible woman sample. Given below are the standard errors and confidence limits of the methods comprising the current use rate (CUR) derived from the eligible woman sample of the 1983 CPS.

Since the eligible woman sample was a two stage stratified cluster sample, the following procedures were adopted for calculation of standard errors (Kish, 1965).

First, the variance for an estimate,  $CUR_i$  [or  $V(CUR_i)$ ] was calculated using the following formula:

$$V(CUR_i) = \frac{1}{\sum_h (W_h CM_h)^2} \left[ \sum_h W_h^2 V(CU_{hi}) + (CUR_i)^2 \sum_h W_h^2 V(CM_h) - 2 (CUR_i) \sum_h W_h^2 \text{Cov}(CU_{hi}, CM_h) \right] \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where,  $CUR_i$  = The estimate of the current use rate for the ith method. The estimate was derived as

$$CUR_i = \frac{\sum_h W_h CU_{hi}}{\sum_h (W_h CM_h)}$$

$W_h$  = The assigned weight for the hth stratum.

$CU_{hi}$  = The number of current users of the  $i$ th method in the  $h$ th stratum.

$CM_h$  = The number of currently married women in the  $h$ th stratum.

The values of  $V(CU_{hi})$ ,  $V(CM_h)$  and  $Cov(CU_{hi}, CM_h)$  in the formula were computed as

$$(A) \quad V(CU_{hi}) = \frac{(1 - f_h)}{a_h - 1} \left( a_h \sum_{\kappa}^{a_h} CU_{hi\kappa}^2 - CU_{hi}^2 \right)$$

$$(B) \quad V(CM_h) = \frac{(1 - f_h)}{a_h - 1} \left( a_h \sum_{\kappa}^{a_h} CM_{h\kappa}^2 - CM_h^2 \right)$$

$$(C) \quad Cov(CU_{hi}, CM_h) = \frac{(1 - f_h)}{a_h - 1} \left( a_h \sum_{\kappa}^{a_h} CU_{hi\kappa} CM_{h\kappa} - CU_{hi} CM_h \right)$$

Where,

$f_h$  = The sampling fraction in the  $h$ th stratum.

$a_h$  = The number of sample areas in the  $h$ th stratum.

$CU_{hi}$  = The number of current users of the  $i$ th method in the  $\kappa$ th sampling area of the  $h$ th stratum.

$CM_h$  = The number of currently married women in the  $\kappa$ th sample area of the  $h$ th stratum.

Calculating the variance using the above formula, the standard error of the estimate for the  $i$ th method was then derived as  $V(CUR_i)$

Shown in table-7.1 are the calculated standard error and ninety five percent confidence limits for each estimate of current use obtained from the eligible woman sample. In the last column of the table, the width of the ninety five percent confidence interval, expressed as a percentage of the estimate, is reported for all methods as a whole, modern methods, traditional methods and individual methods. The current use rate for any method falls in the range of  $19.1 \pm 9.4$  percent with ninety five percent confidence. The modern method use rate falls in the range of  $13.8 \pm 9.4$  percent at the same confidence level. The comparable confidence interval for traditional methods is  $5.4 \pm 11.1$ .

In considering individual methods, the confidence interval was more than  $\pm 20$  percent for every traditional method and was at least  $\pm 30$  percent of the estimate for every modern method except tubectomy, oral pill, and condom. It can be seen from the table that the modern methods having confidence intervals of  $\pm 30$  percent or wider have low observed prevalence (no higher than 1.2 percent). Because the widest confidence intervals were associated with very low frequency methods, it is unlikely that they would distort the overall estimate of prevalence.

Table-7.1

STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE LIMITS OF  
ESTIMATES OF CURRENT USE RATES OF  
CONTRACEPTION AMONG CURRENTLY  
MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE, BY METHOD

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Contraception status	Rate	Standard error	Ninety five percent Confidence limits		Width of confidence interval <sup>1</sup>
			Lower	Upper	
Modern methods(total)	13.8	0.00685	12.5	15.1	+ 9.4
Oral pill	3.3	0.00223	2.9	3.7	+ 12.1
Condom	1.5	0.00141	1.2	1.8	+ 20.0
Vaginal method	0.3	0.00054	0.2	0.4	+ 33.3
Injection	0.2	0.00044	0.1	0.3	+ 50.0
IUD	1.0	0.00144	0.7	1.3	+ 30.0
Tubectomy	6.2	0.00447	5.3	7.1	+ 14.5
Vasectomy	1.2	0.00204	0.8	1.6	+ 33.3
Traditional methods(total)	5.4	0.00316	4.8	6.0	+ 11.1
Safe period	2.4	0.00256	1.9	2.9	+ 20.8
Withdrawal	1.3	0.00151	1.0	1.6	+ 23.1
Abstinence	0.4	0.00070	0.3	0.5	+ 25.0
Other	1.4	0.00173	1.1	1.7	+ 21.4
Any method	19.1	0.00921	17.3	20.9	+ 9.4

<sup>1</sup> The width of confidence interval is given as a percentage of the estimate.

There were differences in the relative contributions of different sources between rural and urban areas. For example, while the largest source for non-clinical methods was pharmacy in the urban areas, it was the field worker for the rural areas. For clinical methods, however, clinic/hospital was the largest source both in the rural area and in the urban area.

SECTION-8

## SOURCE OF SUPPLY/SERVICE

In Bangladesh, the major emphasis of the population control program has been to disseminate family planning services and supplies to ensure their widespread availability. To this end, many different agencies and organizations have been involved in the provision of services and supplies (PCFP Division, 1980). Since contraceptive availability is a prerequisite to promote effective family planning practices based on modern methods, the emphasis placed on making contraceptive services and supplies available is considered justified (Suvanajata and Kamnuansilpa, 1979; CPS project, 1978).

In order to measure the relative contribution of different service providers, the 1983 CPS collected a wide range of information about sources of supplies/services for current users of modern family planning methods. It is expected that the preliminary results presented from this information will be of considerable value to those engaged in improving the service delivery aspects of the family planning program.

Table-8.1 shows the percentage distribution by source of service/supply of current users of non-clinical family planning methods and table-8.3 that for current users of clinical family planning methods. For non-clinical methods, pharmacies and field workers were the largest source. Pharmacies were the source of supply for 38.5 percent of the non-clinical method users and field workers for another 29.5 percent (table-8.1). On the other hand, clinics/hospitals (89.6 percent) were the largest source for clinical methods (table-8.3).

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<sup>1</sup> Para-1 is taken from the 1981 CPS report (MIS, 1983).

Table-8.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
NON-CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SUPPLY

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Source of supply	National	Rural	Urban
Pharmacy	38.5	31.2	54.4
General stores	6.1	6.7	4.8
Pan/Cigarette shop	2.0	1.5	3.1
Quack	0.8	1.1	-
Qualified Doctor	0.6	0.7	0.3
Mobile camp	-	-	-
Clinic/Hospital	8.2	9.3	5.7
Field worker	29.5	34.6	18.4
Other	0.9	0.4	2.0
Don't know	13.5	14.5	11.3
Total	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0
N	391 <sup>b</sup>	269	353

<sup>1</sup> Non-clinical methods: Oral pill, condom, and vaginal method.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted total of current users of non-clinical family planning methods.

Table-8.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS  
OF A NON-CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING  
METHOD BY REPORTED SOURCE  
OF SUPPLY

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Source of supply	Oral pill	Condom	Vaginal method
Pharmacy	45.7	21.2	48.4
General stores	1.8	14.9	8.6
Pan/Cigarette shop	0.5	5.5	-
Quack	1.2	-	-
Qualified Doctor	0.8	0.3	-
Clinic/Hospital	6.6	8.9	24.0
Field worker	34.2	22.1	12.0
Other	0.9	0.9	-
Don't know	8.2	16.1	6.9
Total <sup>2</sup>	99.9	99.9	99.9
N <sup>3</sup>	255	117	20

<sup>1</sup> Non-clinical methods: Oral pill, condom, and vaginal method.

<sup>2</sup> Total is smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>3</sup> Weighted total of current users of non-clinical family planning methods.

Table-8.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS  
OF CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SERVICE<sup>2</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Source of service	National	Rural	Urban
Pharmacy	0.2	0.2	0.4
General stores	-	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	-	-
Quack	0.5	0.5	-
Qualified Doctor	0.9	0.9	0.7
Mobile camp	3.8	4.4	0.4
Clinic/Hospital	89.6	88.7	94.9
Field worker	1.9	2.1	0.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4
Don't know	3.0	3.0	2.9
Total	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.1 <sup>a</sup>
N	662 <sup>b,c</sup>	569 <sup>c</sup>	272

<sup>1</sup> Clinical methods: Injection, IUD, tubectomy, and vasectomy.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage for a source has been computed using as N the total number of current users excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about source.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted total of current users of clinical family planning methods, excluding NS cases.

<sup>c</sup> The number of NS cases, was 1 for National and 1 for Rural.

Table-8.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS  
OF A CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHOD  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SERVICE <sup>2</sup>

(The Eligible Woman Sample)

Source of service	Injection	IUD	Tubectomy	Vasectomy
Pharmacy	7.3	-	-	-
General stores	-	-	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	-	-	-
Quack	16.2	-	-	-
Qualified Doctor	5.4	4.3	0.3	-
Mobile camp	5.4	5.1	3.5	4.2
Clinic/Hospital	56.7	74.7	95.4	79.4
Field worker	1.9	15.4	-	-
Other	-	-	0.3	-
Don't know	7.3	0.4	0.6	16.3
Total <sup>3</sup>	100.2	99.9	100.1	99.9
N <sup>4</sup>	19	78	472	94 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Clinical methods: Injection, IUD, tubectomy, and vasectomy.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage for a source has been computed using as N the total number of current users excluding NS(Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about source.

<sup>3</sup> Total is larger or smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>4</sup> Weighted total of current users of clinical family planning methods, excluding NS cases.

<sup>a</sup> There was 1 NS(Not Stated) case.

SECTION-9

## CONCLUSION

Unlike other CPSs, the 1983 CPS was conducted by interviewing three independent samples, the eligible woman sample, the husband sample, and the couple sample. However, in this report the major portion of the presentation of the 'Key Results' has been from data obtained from the eligible woman sample. The key tables from the husband and couple samples are given in appendices A and B, respectively. This was done because the standard international methodology for CPSs includes only eligible women. Also, the trend in performance can only be examined by comparing the results of the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample with those of the previous surveys, the 1975 BFS, the 1979 CPS, the 1981 CPS.

The results from the eligible woman sample have shown that there had been steady rise in family planning use over the period 1975-1983, although the rate of the increase has not been so appreciable. Over the reference period, the use of modern contraceptive methods increased from 4.7 percent in the 1975 BFS to 13.8 percent in the eligible woman sample of the 1983 CPS, while the corresponding increase for any method use ran from 7.7 percent to 19.1 percent. In the 1981 CPS the current use rate for modern methods was 10.9 percent; the 1983 CPS eligible woman sample indicates a rise of 2.9 points in the use of modern methods between 1981 and 1983. Despite the 2.9 point increase in modern method use there was, however, no appreciable change in the overall use rate between 1981 (18.6 percent) and 1983 (19.1 percent). The small increase in the overall use rate was possibly due, in part, to overreporting of traditional method use in the 1981 CPS or it may be that those using traditional methods in 1981 switched to modern methods, particularly sterilization or the IUD, in 1983.

When current use rates from all the three samples were compared, there appeared considerable differences between different groups of respondents interviewed in the 1983 CPS. In view of this, this report has suggested a set of working use rates for the program planning and management purposes, which may approximate the true rate. The suggested working rate is 21.7 percent for any method use, 16.2 percent for modern method use and 5.5 percent for traditional method use.

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Appendix-A

KEY TABLES  
OF  
THE HUSBAND SAMPLE

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Table-1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE AREAS BY  
DIVISION AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(The Husband Sample)

Division	District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	3	2	1
	Rangpur	3	2	1
	Dinajpur	1	1	-
	Bogra	1	1	-
	Pabna	2	1	1
	Sub-total	10	7	3
KHULNA	Khulna	3	2	1
	Barisal	2	1	1
	Kushtia	1	1	-
	Jessore	2	1	1
	Patuakhali	1	1	-
	Sub-total	9	6	3
DHAKA	Dhaka	11	3	8
	Mymensingh	3	2	1
	Jamalpur	1	1	-
	Tangail	1	1	-
	Faridpur	2	2	-
	Sub-total	18	9	9
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	5	2	3
	Comilla	3	3	-
	Noakhali	2	1	1
	Sylhet	3	2	1
	Sub-total	13	8	5
Total		50	30	20

<sup>1</sup> The distribution is based upon the district administrative structure of the country, prevailing prior to the recent reorganization introduced by the government since early 1984.

Table-1.2

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF  
ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS SELECTED  
AND INTERVIEWED, BY STRATUM

(The Husband Sample)

Stratum	Number of households		Number of eligible respondents	
	Selected	Interviewed	Selected	Interviewed
Rural	1998	1908	1607	1559
Urban	622	584	478	448
Total	2620	2492	2085	2007

Table-1.3

NON-RESPONSE RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD  
INTERVIEWS BY DIVISION

(The Husband Sample)

Division	Number of Rural Households		Rural Non-response Rate (Percentage)	Number of Urban Households		Urban Non-response Rate (Percentage)
	Selected	Successfully Interviewed		Selected	Successfully Interviewed	
Rajshahi	493	487	1.2	101	98	3.0
Khulna	402	351	12.7	97	87	10.3
Dhaka	610	592	3.0	286	270	5.6
Chittagong	493	478	3.0	138	129	6.5
Total	1998	1908	4.5	622	584	6.1

Table-1.4

REASONS FOR HOUSEHOLD NON-RESPONSE

(The Husband Sample)

Reasons	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No competent respondent	3	3.3	3	7.9
Deferred	-	-	-	-
Refused	-	-	2	5.3
Dwelling vacant	37	41.1	25	65.8
Address not found	1	1.1	6	15.8
Address not existing	6	6.7	1	2.6
Other	43	47.8	1	2.6
Total	90	100.0	38	100.0

Table-1.5

NON-RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL  
INTERVIEWS BY DIVISION

(The Husband Sample)

Division	Number of Rural Respondents		Rural Non-response Rate (Percentage)	Number of Urban Respondents		Urban Non-response Rate (Percentage)
	Found	Successfully Interviewed		Found	Successfully Interviewed	
Rajshahi	437	429	1.8	74	71	4.1
Khulna	300	294	2.0	72	71	1.4
Dhaka	495	482	2.6	227	209	7.9
Chittagong	375	354	5.6	105	97	7.6
Total	1607	1559	3.0	478	448	6.3

Table-1.6

REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW  
NON-RESPONSE

(The Husband Sample)

Reasons	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Incomplete	-	-	-	-
Respondent not available	40	83.3	29	96.7
Deferred	1	2.1	-	-
Refused	4	8.3	-	-
Other	3	6.3	1	3.3
Total	48	100.0	30	100.0

Table-1.7

WEIGHTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HUSBANDS  
OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN IN THE  
OBTAINED SAMPLE

(The Husband Sample)

Areas	Number of households			Number of husbands		
	Un-weighted	Weights	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weights	Weighted
Rural	1908	1.00000	1908	1559	1.00000	1559
Urban	584	0.35321	206	448	0.36560	164
Total	2492	-	2114	2007	-	1723

Table-2.1

PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN  
 UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING KNOWLEDGE<sup>1</sup>  
 OF: AT LEAST ONE METHOD; AT LEAST  
 ONE MODERN METHOD<sup>2</sup>; AT LEAST  
 ONE TRADITIONAL METHOD<sup>3</sup>

(The Husband Sample)

Having knowledge of	National	Rural	Urban
At least one method	99.5	99.4	100.0
At least one modern method	99.4	99.4	100.0
At least one traditional method	63.7	62.5	75.0
N	1723 <sup>a</sup>	1559	448

<sup>1</sup> Unprompted or prompted knowledge.

<sup>2</sup> Modern methods: Oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.

<sup>3</sup> Traditional methods: Safe period, withdrawal, abstinence, and 'other methods'.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of husbands in the sample.

Table-2.2

PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN  
UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF  
SELECTED FAMILY PLANNING METHODS<sup>1</sup>

(The Husband Sample)

Methods (1)	Knowledge		
	Unprompted (2)	Prompted (3)	Overall <sup>2</sup> (4) = (2) + (3)
Oral pill	73.0	20.1	93.1
Condom	42.9	36.2	79.2
Vaginal method	8.8	16.3	25.1
Injection	12.9	47.9	60.8
IUD	6.5	19.4	25.8
Tubectomy	47.1	47.6	94.7
Vasectomy	30.9	54.5	85.4
Induced abortion/MR	0.7	28.4	29.2
Safe period	4.9	39.9	44.8
Withdrawal	0.9	19.1	19.9
Abstinence	0.7	30.9	31.6
Other	1.4	21.7	23.1

<sup>1</sup> Weighted total of husbands in the sample is 1723. The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the weighted total of husbands excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about knowledge of the method. The number of NS cases was 1 for abstinence.

<sup>2</sup> The overall rate has been computed directly, counting the number of respondents having any knowledge, unprompted or prompted. Thus for some methods, the overall rate may be slightly different from the sum of the prompted and unprompted rates, due to rounding error.

Table-2.3

PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN  
 UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING KNOWLEDGE  
 OF SELECTED FAMILY PLANNING  
 METHODS BY RURAL  
 URBAN AREA<sup>1</sup>

(The Husband Sample)

Methods	National	Rural	Urban
Oral pill	93.1	92.5	98.9
Condom	79.2	77.5	94.6
Vaginal method	25.1	21.6	58.0
Injection	60.8	59.7	71.2
IUD	25.8	23.5	48.4
Tubectomy	94.7	94.4	97.8
Vasectomy	85.4	84.8	91.1
Induced abortion/MR	29.2	27.2	47.8
Safe period	44.8	43.2	59.4
Withdrawal	19.9	19.0	29.0
Abstinence	31.6	30.3	44.2
Other	23.1	23.6	18.1
N	1723	1559	448

<sup>1</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the total number of husbands excluding NS(Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about knowledge of the method. The number of NS cases for rural area was 1 for abstinence.

Table-3.1

PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN  
 UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING EVER USED: AT  
 LEAST ONE FAMILY PLANNING METHOD; AT  
 LEAST ONE MODERN METHOD<sup>1</sup>; AT LEAST  
 ONE TRADITIONAL METHOD<sup>2</sup>

(The Husband Sample)

Having ever used	National	Rural	Urban
At least one method	51.8	49.5	73.7
At least one modern method	35.4	32.2	66.1
At least one traditional method	32.5	31.8	39.5
N	1723 <sup>a</sup>	1559	448

<sup>1</sup> Modern methods: Oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.

<sup>2</sup> Traditional methods: Safe period, withdrawal, abstinence, and 'other methods'.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of husbands in the sample.

Table-3.2

PERCENTAGE OF HUSBANDS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED  
WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE, HAVING  
EVER USED SELECTED FAMILY  
PLANNING METHODS<sup>1</sup>

(The Husband Sample)

Methods	National	Rural	Urban
Oral pill	22.0	19.2	47.8
Condom	16.5	13.9	41.3
Vaginal method	5.0	3.9	15.6
Injection	1.5	1.1	5.6
IUD	2.4	1.9	6.7
Tubectomy	5.8	5.5	8.5
Vasectomy	2.8	3.0	1.8
Induced abortion/MR	1.8	1.2	7.8
Safe period	25.1	24.5	30.8
Withdrawal	6.0	5.6	9.6
Abstinence	12.0	11.5	16.3
Other	3.9	4.0	2.2
N	1723 <sup>a</sup>	1559	448

<sup>1</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the total number of husbands excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about ever use of the method. The number of NS cases for rural was 2 for injection, 1 for IUD, 1 for MR, 1 for safe period, 4 for abstinence.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of husbands in the sample.

CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG HUSBANDS OF  
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS  
OF AGE, BY METHOD

(The Husband Sample)

Contraception status	Number of husbands (Weighted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage <sup>2,3</sup>
Modern methods (total)	310	18.0
Oral pill	93	5.4
Condom	46	2.7
Vaginal method	10	0.6
Injection	2	0.1
IUD	17	1.0
Tubectomy <sup>4</sup>	100	5.8
Vasectomy	43	2.5
Traditional methods (total)	159	9.2
Safe period	102	5.9
Withdrawal	16	0.9
Abstinence	19	1.1
Other	23	1.3
Any method	469	27.2
No method	1253	72.7
Total	1723	99.9

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding after weighting the sum of individual modern method users comes to 311 instead of 310; and the sum of individual traditional method users to 160 instead of 159. In consequence, the sum of all individual method users including no method users comes to 1724 instead of 1723 and excluding no method users, to 471; and that for modern method users, traditional method users, and no method users to 1722.

<sup>2</sup> All the rates have been computed directly from the actual number of users.

<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 18.1 instead of 18.0 and for any methods is 27.3 instead of 27.2.

<sup>4</sup> There were 0.3 percent of the husbands who reported that they and their wives were both sterilized. These current users have been included under tubectomy.

Table-4.2

CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG HUSBANDS  
OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50  
YEARS OF AGE, BY METHOD AND  
BY RURAL-URBAN AREA.

(The Husband Sample)

Contraception status	Percentage <sup>1</sup>	
	Rural	Urban
Modern methods (total)	15.8	39.3
Oral pill	4.4	15.2
Condom	1.9	9.6
Vaginal method	0.5	1.1
Injection	0.1	0.4
IUD	0.8	2.7
Tubectomy <sup>2</sup>	5.5	8.5
Vasectomy	2.6	1.8
Traditional methods (total)	9.5	6.7
Safe period	6.1	4.0
Withdrawal	0.8	2.2
Abstinence	1.2	0.4
Other	1.5	-
Any method	25.3	46.0
No method	74.7	54.0
Total	100.0	100.0
N	1559	448

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding errors, the sum of rural individual rates for traditional methods is 9.6 instead of 9.5 and consequently for any methods is 25.4 instead of 25.3. For the same reason, the sum of urban individual rates for traditional methods is 6.6 instead of 6.7 and consequently for any methods is 45.9 instead of 46.0.

<sup>2</sup> In the rural area, 0.4 percent of the husbands reported that they and their wives were both sterilized. These current users have been included under tubectomy.

Table-5.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
NON-CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SUPPLY

(The Husband Sample)

Source of supply	National	Rural	Urban
Pharmacy	28.7	16.0	60.3
General stores	13.0	15.1	7.8
Pan/Cigarette shop	3.9	3.8	4.3
Quack	0.7	0.9	-
Qualified Doctor	0.7	0.9	-
Mobile camp	-	-	-
Clinic/Hospital	9.8	11.3	6.0
Field worker	41.8	50.9	19.0
Other	1.2	0.9	1.7
Don't know	0.2	-	0.9
Total	100.0	99.8 <sup>a</sup>	100.0
N	148 <sup>b</sup>	106	116

<sup>1</sup> Non-clinical methods: Oral pill, condom, and vaginal method.

<sup>a</sup> Total is smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted total of current users of non-clinical family planning methods.

Table-5.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
A NON-CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHOD  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SUPPLY

(The Husband Sample)

Source of supply	Oral pill	Condom	Vaginal method
Pharmacy	32.1	20.4	35.2
General stores	-	40.0	10.2
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	12.8	-
Quack	-	-	10.2
Qualified Doctor	-	-	10.2
Mobile camp	-	-	-
Clinic/Hospital	9.9	6.6	24.1
Field worker	55.7	20.3	10.2
Other	1.9	-	-
Don't know	0.4	-	-
Total	100.0	103.1 <sup>a</sup>	100.1 <sup>a</sup>
N <sup>2</sup>	93	46	10

<sup>1</sup> Non-clinical methods: Oral pill, condom, and vaginal method.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted total of current users of non-clinical family planning methods. The sum of individual Ns is 149 instead of 148 due to rounding after weighting.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

Table-5.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
 CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHODS BY  
 REPORTED SOURCE OF SERVICE

(The Husband Sample)

Source of service	National	Rural	Urban
Pharmacy	-	-	-
General stores	-	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	-	-
Quack	-	-	-
Qualified Doctor	0.8	0.7	1.7
Mobile camp	4.3	5.0	-
Clinic/Hospital	88.0	87.1	93.3
Field worker	5.6	6.4	-
Other	0.2	-	1.7
Don't know	1.1	0.7	3.3
Total	100.0	99.9 <sup>a</sup>	100.0
N	162 <sup>b</sup>	140	60

<sup>1</sup> Clinical methods: Injection, IUD, tubectomy, and vasectomy.

<sup>a</sup> Total is smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted total of current users of clinical family planning methods.

Table-5.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
A CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY  
REPORTED SOURCE OF SERVICE

(The Husband Sample)

Source of service	Injection	IUD	Tubectomy	Vasectomy
Pharmacy	-	-	-	-
General stores	-	-	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	-	-	-
Quack	-	-	-	-
Qualified Doctor	-	5.8	-	0.9
Mobile camp	-	5.8	5.0	2.3
Clinic/Hospital	100.0	34.6	93.3	96.8
Field worker	-	51.8	-	-
Other	-	2.1	-	-
Don't know	-	-	1.7	-
Total	100.0	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0
N <sup>2</sup>	2	17	100	43

<sup>1</sup> Clinical methods: Injection, IUD, tubectomy, and vasectomy.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted total of current users of clinical family planning methods.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

Appendix-B

KEY TABLES  
OF  
THE COUPLE SAMPLE

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Table-1.1

B4

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE AREAS BY  
DIVISION AND DISTRICT<sup>1</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Division	District	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJSHAHI	Rajshahi	3	2	1
	Rangpur	3	2	1
	Dinajpur	1	1	-
	Bogra	1	1	-
	Pabna	2	1	1
	Sub-total	10	7	3
KHULNA	Khulna	3	2	1
	Barisal	2	1	1
	Kushtia	1	1	-
	Jessore	2	1	1
	Patuakhali	1	1	-
	Sub-total	9	6	3
DHAKA	Dhaka	11	3	8
	Mymensingh	3	2	1
	Jamalpur	1	1	-
	Tangail	1	1	-
	Faridpur	2	2	-
	Sub-total	18	9	9
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	5	2	3
	Comilla	3	3	-
	Noakhali	2	1	1
	Sylhet	3	2	1
	Sub-total	13	8	5
Total		50	30	20

<sup>1</sup> The distribution is based upon the district administrative structure of the country, prevailing prior to the recent reorganization introduced by the government since early 1984.

Table-1.2

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF  
ELIGIBLE COUPLES<sup>1</sup> SELECTED AND  
INTERVIEWED, BY STRATUM

(The Couple Sample)

Stratum	Number of households		Number of Eligible Couples	
	Selected	Interviewed	Selected	Interviewed <sup>2</sup>
Rural	1998	1894	1513	1467
Urban	622	592	462	429
Total	2620	2486	1975	1896

<sup>1</sup> Eligible couples are couples with wife under 50 years of age.

<sup>2</sup> A couple was considered interviewed, only when its both partners (husband and wife) were successfully interviewed.

Table-1.3NON-RESPONSE RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD  
INTERVIEWS BY DIVISION

(The Couple Sample)

Division	Number of Rural Households		Rural Non-response Rate (Percentage)	Number of Urban Households		Urban Non-response Rate (Percentage)
	Selected	Successfully Interviewed		Selected	Successfully Interviewed	
Rajshahi	493	482	2.2	101	97	4.0
Khulna	402	344	14.4	97	89	8.2
Dhaka	610	590	3.3	286	274	4.2
Chittagong	493	478	3.0	138	132	4.3
Total	1998	1894	5.2	622	592	4.8

Table-1.4

## REASONS FOR HOUSEHOLD NON-RESPONSE

(The Couple Sample)

Reasons	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No competent respondent	1	1.0	-	-
Deferred	-	-	-	-
Refused	1	1.0	-	-
Dwelling vacant	43	41.3	24	80.0
Address not found	-	-	4	13.3
Address not existing	11	10.6	1	3.3
Other	48	46.2	1	3.3
Total	104	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	30	99.9 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger or smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

Table-1.5

NON-RESPONSE RATE FOR INDIVIDUAL  
INTERVIEWS BY DIVISION

(The Couple Sample)

Division	Number of Rural Couples		Rural Non- response Rate (Percentage)	Number of Urban Couples		Urban Non- response Rate (Percentage)
	Found	Success- fully Inter- viewed <sup>1</sup>		Found	Success- fully Inter- viewed <sup>1</sup>	
Rajshahi	405	393	3.0	75	73	2.7
Khulna	276	273	1.1	69	67	2.9
Dhaka	487	472	3.1	216	199	7.9
Chittagong	345	329	4.6	102	90	11.8
Total	1513	1467	3.0	462	429	7.1

<sup>1</sup> A couple was considered interviewed, only when its both partners (husband and wife) were successfully interviewed.

Table-1.6

REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW  
NON-RESPONSE

(The Couple Sample)

Reasons	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Either spouse not available	5	10.9	1	3.0
Neither spouse available	32	69.6	32	97.0
Both spouses or either refused	2	4.3	-	-
Other	7	15.2	-	-
Total	46	100.0	33	100.0

Table-1.7

WEIGHTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND  
ELIGIBLE COUPLES<sup>1</sup> IN THE  
OBTAINED SAMPLE

(The Couple Sample)

Areas	Number of households			Number of eligible Couples		
	Un-weighted	Weights	Weighted	Un-weighted	Weights	Weighted
Rural	1894	1.00000	1894	1467	1.00000	1467
Urban	592	0.34588	205	429	0.36116	155
Total	2486	-	2099	1896		1622

<sup>1</sup> Eligible couples are couples with wife under 50 years of age.

Table-2.1

PERCENTAGES OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS HAVING  
 KNOWLEDGE<sup>1</sup> OF: AT LEAST ONE METHOD; AT  
 LEAST ONE MODERN METHOD<sup>2</sup>; AT LEAST  
 ONE TRADITIONAL METHOD<sup>3</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Having knowledge of	National		Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
At least one method	98.6	99.3	98.4	99.2	100.0	100.0
At least one modern method	98.3	99.2	98.2	99.1	100.0	99.8
At least one traditional method	61.1	65.4	60.1	64.6	70.9	73.0
N	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1467	1467	429	429

<sup>1</sup> Unprompted or prompted knowledge

<sup>2</sup> Modern methods: Oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.

<sup>3</sup> Traditional methods: Safe period, withdrawal, abstinence, and 'other methods'.

<sup>4</sup> Weighted total of couples or of wives/husbands in the sample.

Table-2.2

PERCENTAGES OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS HAVING  
 KNOWLEDGE OF SELECTED FAMILY  
 PLANNING METHODS<sup>1</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Methods	Knowledge					
	Unprompted		Prompted		Overall	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Oral pill	74.0	75.6	19.9	18.1	94.0	93.7
Condom	23.1	43.8	37.2	34.9	60.4	78.7
Vaginal method	5.5	10.3	10.8	18.1	16.3	28.4
Injection	13.4	14.2	47.3	46.7	60.8	60.9
IUD	14.0	9.3	27.6	22.1	41.6	31.4
Tubectomy	50.8	48.3	45.7	46.7	96.5	95.0
Vasectomy	10.5	30.9	64.1	54.3	74.6	85.2
Induced abortion/ MR	0.8	0.8	49.0	31.4	49.8	32.2
Safe period	1.0	4.9	34.8	42.5	35.8	47.4
Withdrawal	0.3	1.1	21.5	20.4	21.7	21.5
Abstinence	0.1	0.4	21.8	33.1	21.8	33.5
Other	2.9	1.9	31.9	22.8	34.8	24.7

<sup>1</sup> Weighted total of couples or of wives/husbands is 1622 in the sample. The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the weighted total excluding NS(Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about knowledge of the method. The number of NS cases for wives was 1 for abstinence.

Table-2.3

PERCENTAGES OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS HAVING  
KNOWLEDGE OF SELECTED FAMILY PLANNING  
METHODS BY RURAL-URBAN AREA<sup>1</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Methods	National		Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Oral pill	94.0	93.7	93.4	93.1	99.3	98.8
Condom	60.4	78.7	57.6	77.1	86.5	94.2
Vaginal method	16.3	28.4	12.9	24.9	48.7	61.5
Injection	60.8	60.9	58.2	59.9	84.8	70.6
IUD	41.6	31.4	38.0	28.6	75.5	58.0
Tubectomy	96.5	95.0	96.3	94.8	98.8	96.3
Vasectomy	74.6	85.2	73.8	84.5	82.8	91.8
Induced abortion/MR	49.8	32.2	47.6	29.9	71.3	53.4
Safe period	35.8	47.4	35.0	46.3	43.6	57.6
Withdrawal	21.7	21.5	21.0	20.2	28.4	33.3
Abstinence	21.8	33.5	21.4	32.8	26.4	39.9
Other	34.8	24.7	33.9	25.3	42.9	19.6
N	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1467	1467	429	429

<sup>1</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the total in the sample of couples or wives/husbands, excluding NS(Not stated) cases, if any, for the question about knowledge of the method. The number of NS cases for rural wives was 1 for abstinence and that for urban wives was 1 for injection and 1 for abstinence; while that for urban husbands was 1 for 'other'.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of couples or of wives/husbands in the sample.

Table-3.1

PERCENTAGES OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS HAVING EVER  
 USED: AT LEAST ONE METHOD; AT LEAST  
 ONE MODERN METHOD<sup>1</sup>; AT LEAST  
 ONE TRADITIONAL METHOD<sup>2</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Having ever used	National		Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
At least one method	44.1	56.1	41.9	54.1	65.5	74.8
At least one modern method	28.9	38.1	25.9	35.4	57.1	64.1
At least one traditional method	26.0	37.3	25.6	36.6	29.1	43.6
N	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1467	1467	429	429

<sup>1</sup> Modern methods: Oral pill, condom, vaginal method, injection, IUD, tubectomy, vasectomy, and induced abortion/MR.

<sup>2</sup> Traditional methods: Safe period, withdrawal, abstinence, and 'other methods'.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of couples or of wives/husbands in the sample.

Table-3.2

PERCENTAGE OF WIVES AND HUSBANDS HAVING  
EVER USED SELECTED FAMILY  
PLANNING METHODS<sup>1</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Methods	National		Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Oral pill	15.8	22.3	13.1	19.9	41.3	44.6
Condom	9.2	18.5	7.6	16.2	23.8	40.1
Vaginal method	2.1	5.0	1.4	3.8	8.6	15.9
Injection	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	5.4	4.2
IUD	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	5.4	5.4
Tubectomy	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.8	11.4	12.1
Vasectomy	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.9
Induced abortion/MR	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	6.3	8.4
Safe period	19.0	28.3	18.9	27.7	19.8	33.6
Withdrawal	5.8	7.2	5.5	6.7	9.3	12.1
Abstinence	5.8	13.9	5.9	14.1	4.0	12.1
Other	4.4	5.5	4.4	5.7	4.2	4.2
N	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1622 <sup>a</sup>	1467	1467	429	429

<sup>1</sup> The percentage for a method has been computed using as N the total in the sample of couples or wives/husbands, excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about ever use of the method. The number of NS cases for rural husbands was 2 for MR, 2 for abstinence and that for rural wives was 1 for oral pill, 1 for condom, 2 for injection, 2 for abstinence. The number for urban husbands was 1 for oral pill, 1 for 'other' and that for urban wives was 1 for IUD and 2 for abstinence.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted total of couples or of wives/husbands in the sample.

Table-4.1CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG WIVES  
AND HUSBANDS, BY METHOD

(The Couple Sample)

Contraception status	Wives		Husbands	
	Weighted Number <sup>1</sup>	Percentage <sup>2,3</sup>	Weighted Number	Percentage <sup>2,4</sup>
Modern methods(total)	265	16.3	286	17.6
Oral pill	58	3.6	61	3.8
Condom	29	1.8	44	2.7
Vaginal method	4	0.2	6	0.4
Injection	1	0.1	3	0.2
IUD	18	1.1	15	0.9
Tubectomy <sup>5</sup>	117	7.2	119	7.3
Vasectomy	39	2.4	38	2.3
Traditional methods(total)	126	7.8	392	11.8
Safe period	55	3.4	97	6.0
Withdrawal	17	1.0	21	1.3
Abstinence	13	0.8	31	1.9
Other	41	2.5	43	2.7
Any method	391	24.1	478	29.5
No method	1231	75.9	1144	70.5
Total	1622	100.0	1622	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding after weighting, the sum of individual modern method users comes to 266 instead of 265 and therefore that for any method users to 392 instead of 391.

<sup>2</sup> All the rates have been computed directly from the actual number of users.

<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 16.4 instead of 16.3 and that for traditional methods is 7.7 instead of 7.8

<sup>4</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for traditional methods is 11.9 instead of 11.8. For the same reason, the sum of the rates for modern methods (17.6) and traditional methods (11.8) comes to 29.4 instead of 29.5.

<sup>5</sup> In either of the groups, ('wives' or 'husbands') respondents reporting both themselves and their spouses as sterilized were counted under tubectomy. Among the husbands, 0.3 percent reported that they and their wives were both sterilized. Also among the wives, an equal proportion reported that they and their husbands were both sterilized.

Table-4.2

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CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG  
WIVES AND HUSBANDS, BY METHOD  
AND BY RURAL-URBAN AREA<sup>1</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Contraception status	Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands <sup>2</sup>	Wives	Husbands <sup>3</sup>
Modern methods (total)	14.3	15.4	35.7	38.9
Oral pill	2.6	2.8	12.8	13.1
Condom	1.3	2.1	6.3	8.6
Vaginal method	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9
Injection	-	0.1	0.7	0.7
IUD	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.9
Tubectomy <sup>4</sup>	6.7	6.8	11.4	12.1
Vasectomy	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.6
Traditional methods (total)	7.8	11.9	7.7	10.7
Safe period	3.5	5.9	2.6	6.8
Withdrawal	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.9
Abstinence	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.5
Other	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.6
Any method	22.1	27.3	43.4	49.7
No method	77.9	72.7	56.6	50.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	1467	1467	429	429

<sup>1</sup> All the rates have been computed directly from the actual number of users.

<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for modern methods is 15.3 instead of 15.4 and for traditional methods is 11.8 instead of 11.9; and in consequence, that for any method comes to 27.1 instead of 27.3.

<sup>3</sup> Because of rounding errors, the sum of individual rates for traditional methods is 10.8 instead of 10.7. For the same reason, the sum of the rates for modern methods (38.9) and traditional methods (10.7) comes to 49.6 instead of 49.7.

<sup>4</sup> In any subgroup, the proportion of respondents reporting both themselves and their spouses as sterilized was included under tubectomy. This proportion was as follows for the different subgroups: rural husbands, 0.3 percent; rural wives, 0.3 percent; urban husbands, 0.2 percent; urban wives, 0.5 percent.

Table-5.1

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
NON-CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SUPPLY<sup>2</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Source of supply	National		Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Pharmacy	29.3	39.9	16.9	29.9	52.9	61.9
General stores	9.0	17.2	11.9	20.8	3.5	9.3
Pan/Cigarette shop	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.3	1.2	3.1
Quack	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualified Doctor	1.5	0.3	1.7	-	1.2	1.0
Mobile camp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinic/Hospital	4.5	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.5	6.2
Field worker	33.7	35.5	39.0	44.2	23.5	16.5
Other	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	18.9	0.6	22.0	-	12.9	2.1
Total	99.9 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	99.9 <sup>a</sup>	100.1 <sup>a</sup>
N	90 <sup>b,c</sup>	112 <sup>b</sup>	59 <sup>c</sup>	77	85	97

<sup>1</sup> Non-clinical methods: Oral pill, condom, and vaginal method.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage for a source has been computed using as N the total number of current users excluding NS(Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about source.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger or smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted total of current users of non-clinical family planning methods, excluding NS cases.

<sup>c</sup> The number of NS cases for wives was 1 for national and 1 for rural.

Table-5.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF A  
NON-CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHOD  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SUPPLY<sup>2</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Source of supply	Oral pill		Condom		Vaginal method	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Pharmacy	33.7	50.2	20.5	23.7	26.5	53.4
General stores	-	-	29.1	43.4	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	0.6	-	7.2	4.7	-	-
Quack	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualified Doctor	1.7	-	1.3	0.8	-	-
Mobile camp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinic/Hospital	5.8	5.0	2.6	4.7	-	-
Field worker	40.0	43.6	21.9	22.7	24.5	46.6
Other	-	-	1.3	-	-	-
Don't know	18.2	1.2	16.0	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0
N <sup>3</sup>	58	61	28 <sup>b</sup>	44	4	6

<sup>1</sup> Non-clinical methods: Oral pill, condom, and vaginal method.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage for a source has been computed using as N the weighted total number of current users, excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about source.

<sup>3</sup> Weighted total of current users of non-clinical family planning methods, excluding NS cases.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger or smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> The number of NS cases for wives was 1 for condom.

Table-5.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS  
OF CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHODS  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SERVICE<sup>2</sup>

(The Couple Sample)

Source of service	National		Rural		Urban	
	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands	Wives	Husbands
Pharmacy	-	1.1	-	1.3	-	-
General stores	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quack	0.2	-	-	-	1.5	-
Qualified Doctor	-	0.6	-	0.7	-	-
Mobile camp	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.4	1.5	1.4
Clinic/Hospital	87.1	87.9	86.0	86.6	94.1	95.7
Field worker	4.2	3.1	4.7	3.4	1.5	1.4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	4.2	2.5	4.7	2.7	1.5	1.4
Total	99.9 <sup>a</sup>	100.0	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	100.1 <sup>a</sup>	99.9 <sup>a</sup>
N	175 <sup>b</sup>	174 <sup>b</sup>	150	149	68	70

<sup>1</sup> Clinical methods: Injection, IUD, tubectomy, and vasectomy.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage for a source has been computed using as N the weighted total number of current users, excluding NS (Not Stated) cases, if any, for the question about source.

<sup>a</sup> Total is larger or smaller than 100.0 percent due to rounding error.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted total of current users of clinical family planning methods.

Table-5.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT USERS OF  
A CLINICAL<sup>1</sup> FAMILY PLANNING METHOD  
BY REPORTED SOURCE OF SERVICE

(The Couple Sample)

Source of service	Injection		IUD		Tubectomy		Vasectomy	
	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands	Wives	Hus- bands
Pharmacy	-	64.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
General stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pan/Cigarette shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quack	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qualified Doctor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Mobile camp	-	-	7.6	9.1	4.3	4.2	2.6	5.3
Clinic/Hospital	66.7	35.1	51.3	54.9	94.0	92.1	83.6	92.0
Field worker	-	-	41.1	36.0	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.7	13.8	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N <sup>2</sup>	1	3	18	15	117	119	39	38

<sup>1</sup> Clinical methods: Injection, IUD, tubectomy, and vasectomy.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted total of current users of clinical family planning methods.