

Table 4. Selected measures of family planning use in a rural area of Bangladesh (Durgapur), by year and months, before and after change in service delivery policy, 1995–1998

Measure	Before change	After change									
	1995	1995			1997			1998			
	May-Aug.	Sept.-Dec.	Jan.-Apr.	May-Aug.	Sept.-Dec.	Jan.-Apr.	May-Aug.	Sept.-Dec.	Jan.-Apr.	May-Aug.	Sept.-Dec.
Contraceptive prevalence rate											
Among all currently married women of repro. age	40	41	42	45	44	46	45	45	45	45	46
Among base sample†	40	42	43	45	44	48	46	46	47	47	47
Among newly enrolled‡	na	13	27	36	25	27	29	31	33	34	36
Method mix											
Pill	16	18	19	20	20	20	19	19	20	20	20
Condom	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Injectable	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	9
IUD/implant	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
Sterilization	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Traditional method	10	6	5	6	5	6	4	3	3	3	3
No. of currently married women of reproductive age											
Total	677	699	657	680	687	720	721	722	721	723	718
Base sample†	677	675	646	669	667	665	662	664	660	661	660
Newly enrolled‡	na	24	11	11	20	55	59	58	61	62	58
No. of current contraceptive users											
Total	271	286	279	303	301	331	324	322	327	328	329
Continuing	259	257	252	266	258	286	289	285	293	295	297
New	12	29	27	37	43	45	35	37	34	33	32
New acceptance rate§											
Total	4	10	10	12	14	14	11	12	10	10	10
Drop-outs											
Total number	13	13	16	16	18	15	11	10	7	8	7
Rate††	5	5	6	6	7	5	4	3	2	3	2
% distribution of users, by source of method											
Clinic	38	39	36	37	38	41	43	44	44	45	46
Doorstep	36	17	17	14	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy/shop	9	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Cluster spot	na	20	22	26	26	30	30	31	32	32	33
Other‡‡	17	14	14	12	12	17	15	12	11	10	8

†The base sample consists of women who remained in the sample between the first study period and the subsequent period. ‡Newly enrolled women are those who were not in the base sample in the first study period, but who joined the study group in a subsequent period. §The new acceptance rate is the number of women who initiated contraceptive use in a particular period divided by the total number of contraceptive users in that period. ††The contraceptive dropout rate is calculated by taking the number of contraceptive users in the previous period for whom there is information in a given period, subtracting the number of contraceptive users from the preceding period who are continuing use and then dividing the result by the number of users in the previous period included in the given period. †††Other includes traditional methods and supplies obtained from neighbors. Note: na=not applicable.