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UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION
IN BANGLADESH : A SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS OF THE 1989
BANGLADESH FERTILITY SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

This study estimates the current Unmet Need for Contraception among Bangladeshi Women. The general objective of the study is to provide population and health professionals involved in family planning program evaluation, management and policy formulation with a better understanding of the reasons why the contraceptive prevalence of the country is low. The specific objective of this study is to examine the current use of contraception and estimate the unmet need for contraception. It estimates the need for contraception for spacing and limiting at the national level and determined the socioeconomic, demographic, cultural and program-related factors associated with unmet contraceptive need among CMWRA in Bangladesh.

The study presents secondary analysis of data based upon demographic, social, economic, cultural and

program measures derived from the 1989 Bangladesh Fertility Survey (Conducted by National Institute for Population Research and Training-NIPORT, Dhaka, Bangladesh) on Unmet Contraceptive Need.

The findings reveal that in Bangladesh, 29 percent of currently married women of reproductive ages were using a contraceptive method(both modern and traditional) and 71 percent were not practicing any method.

It appears from the secondary data analysis that there is a "sizable" unmet need (35.2 percent) in the country---23.2 percent are in need of contraception for limiting and 12.0 percent are in need for spacing. Unmet need is negatively associated with education, place of residence, employment status, electrification, and fieldworker visits, thus implying that development efforts and family planning program efforts are both needed to translate some of the unmet need into actual use.