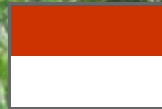




Perinatal Care & Maternal Health Country Profile, Indonesia



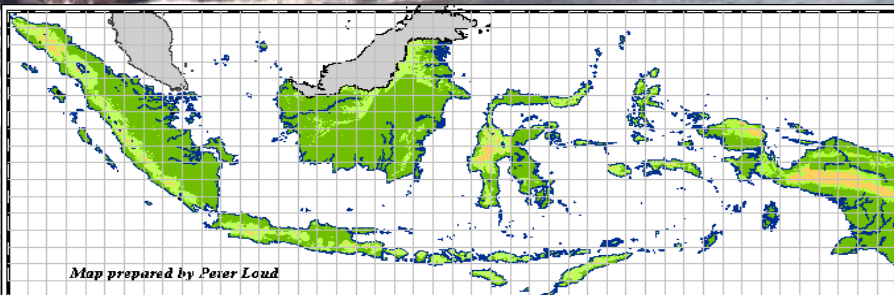
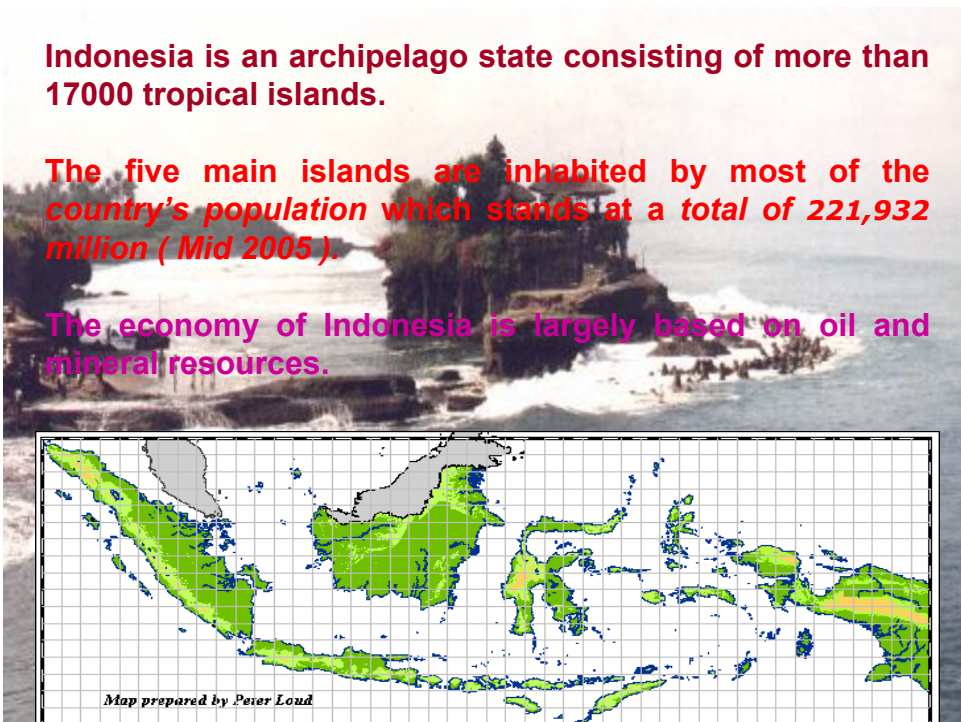
Ali Sungkar MD

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Indonesia is an archipelago state consisting of more than 17000 tropical islands.

The five main islands are inhabited by most of the country's population which stands at a total of 221,932 million (Mid 2005).

The economy of Indonesia is largely based on oil and mineral resources.



Map prepared by Pieter Loud

POPULATION

Population According to Age Group

2005 : 221,9 million

31% are in the 0 – 14 age group

5% in the 65 + years age group.

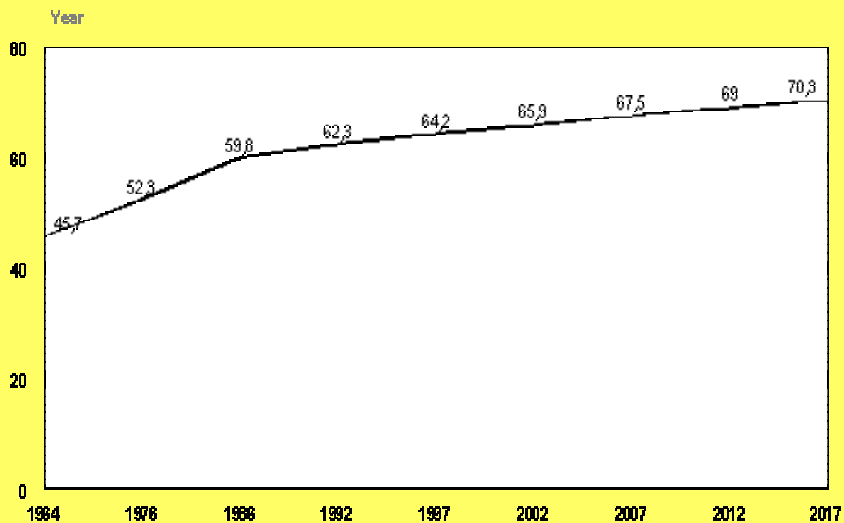
Population growth: 1995-2000 observed in 1997 1.5%.

Dependency Ratio in Indonesia in 1998 is 56%

Social Economy

Per capita Gross National Product Indonesia : US\$ 980

Life Expectancy Projection



MORTALITY

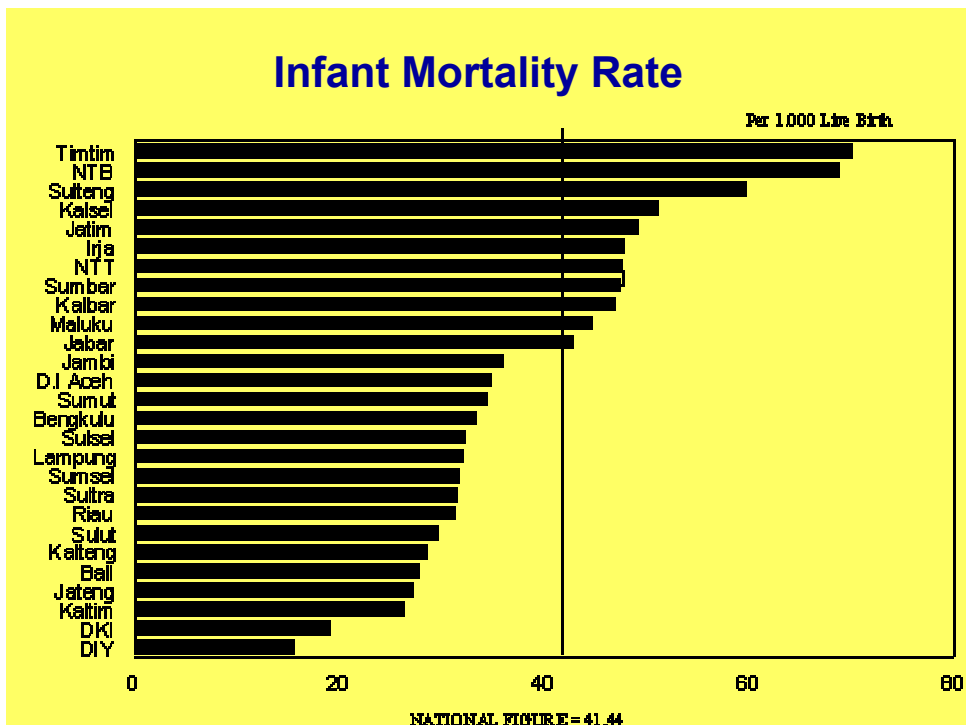
Several factors which influence the levels of mortality and morbidity includes:

Social Economy, Income per Capita, Education, Healthy Life Style, Environment, Health Services, Fertility.

There is a declining trend (1967-1996) of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Indonesia.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant Mortality Rate in Indonesia is 41.44 per thousand livebirth in 1997.



Infant Mortality Rate Comparison

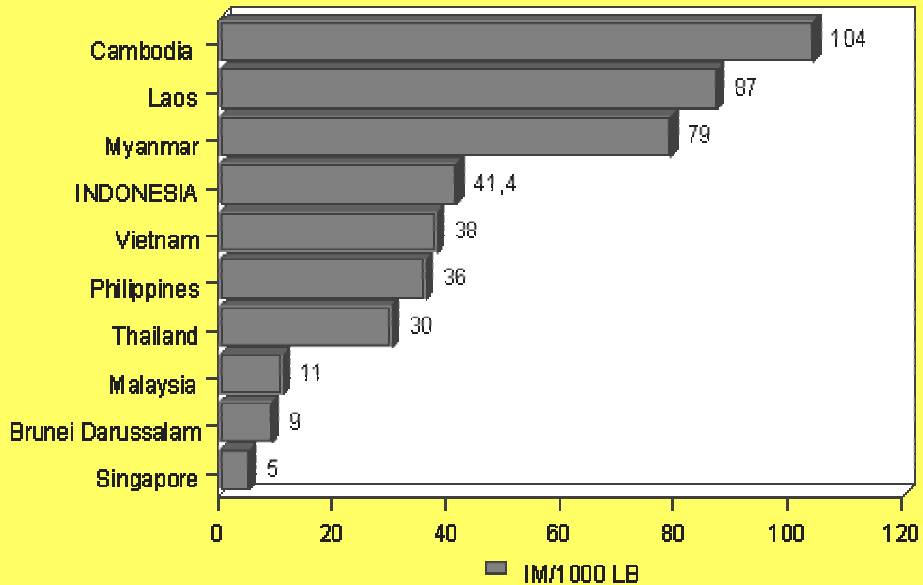


Table1. Infant Mortality (IMR) Estimate Based On Population Census 1971, 1980, 1990 and Projections

Year	IMR per 1.000 Live Birth			Source	Decline of IMR / year
	M	F	M + F		
1967	158	134	145	SP 1971	3,2%
1976	118	100	109	SP 1980	4,1%
1986	79	64	71	SP 1990	
1990	71	56	63		
1992	67	53	60		
1995	61	49	55		
1996	60	47	54		

Note : - IMR with Trussel indirect method, West Model of average value of q(1), q(2) and q(5), calculation of Q Five (UN, 1990).

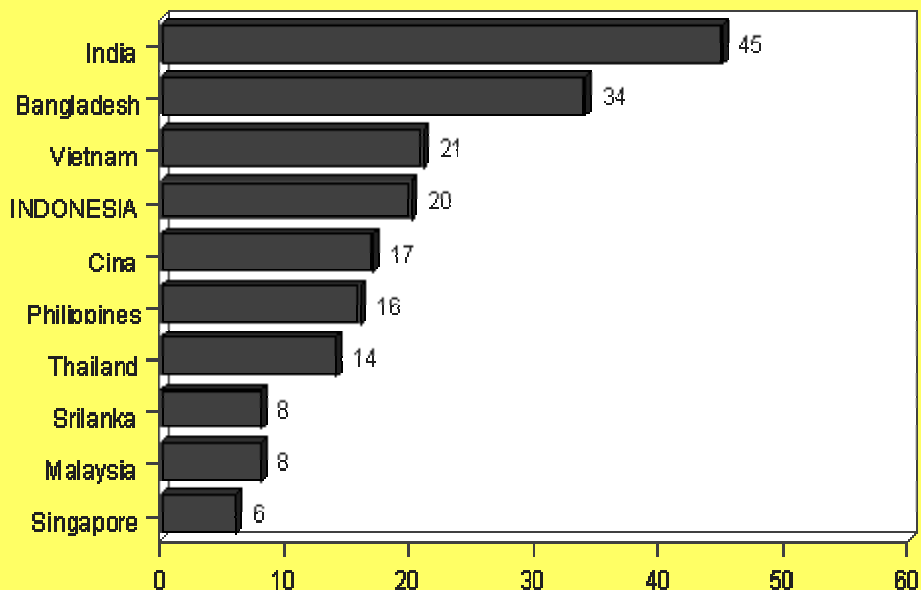
SP = Sensus Penduduk (Population Census) National Health Household Survey (NHHS)

Under Fives Mortality

Under Fives Mortality in 1997: 59 per thousand live birth.
The 1995 NHHS, 5 (five) main causes of death in underfives :

1. Respiratory diseases (30.8%)
2. Perinatal causes (21.6%)
3. Diarrhea (15.3%)
4. Infectious and other parasitic diseases (6.3%)
5. Diseases of the nervous system (5.5%) and tetanus (3.6%).

Under 5 Mortality Rate Comparison



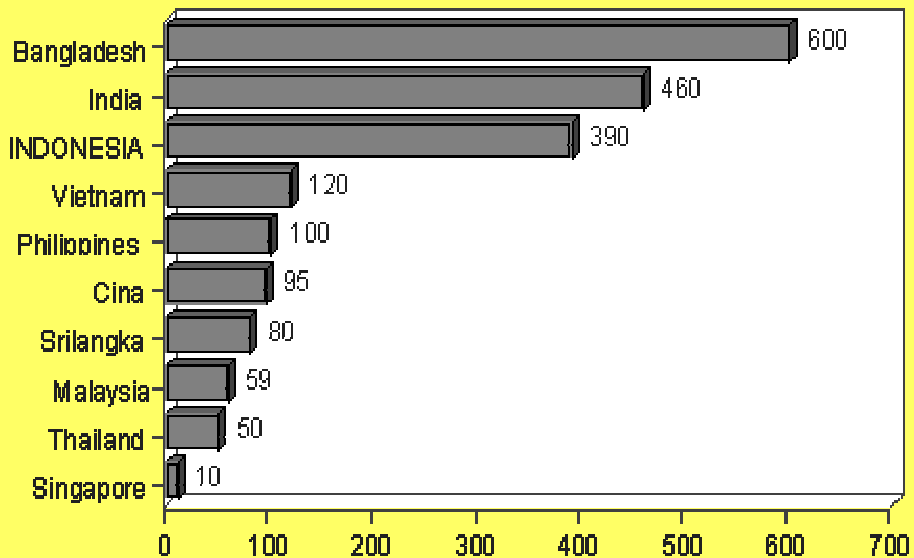
Maternal Mortality

Results of the 1995 NHHS is 373 per 100.000 live birth. Figures obtained from various surveys are presented in Tabel 3

Table 3 Maternal Mortality (MM) per 100.000 live birth

Research/Survey	Year	MMR
Records Research 12 Teaching Hosp. Ujung Berung (UNPAD)	1977-1980	370
NHHS 1980	1978-1980	170
Sukabumi District (UNPAD)	1980	150
NHHS 1986	1982	450
NHHS1992	1986	450
DHSI 1994	1992	425
NHHS 1995	1994	390
	1995	373

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparison



Crude Death Rate (CDR)

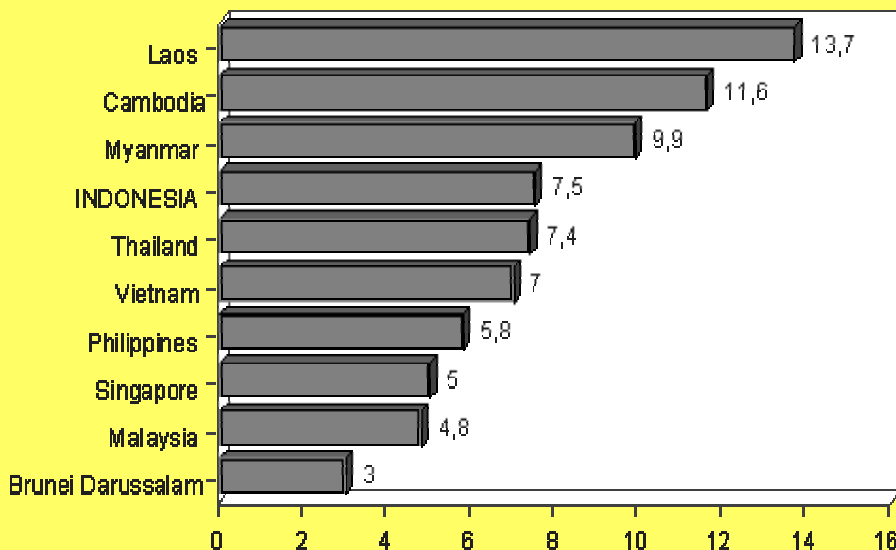
CBS projections, in the 1985-1990 period CDR will become 7.9 per 1000 population

During the 1990-1995 period will decline further to 7.5 per 1000 population .

Table 4. Crude Death Rate Per 1.000 Population Based on Census, Survey Results and Projections

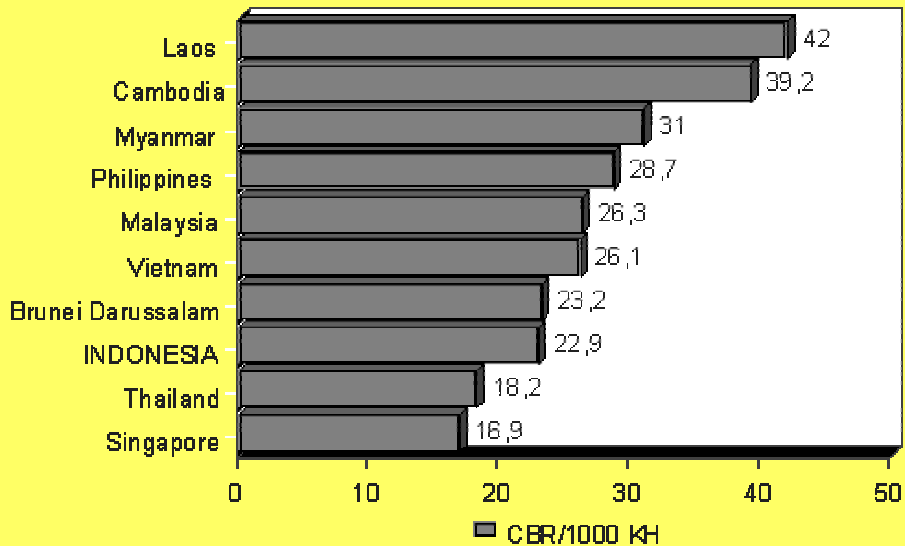
Census/Survey/Projections	Year	CDR
Census 1971	1971	18,7
Supas *) 1976	1976	16,7
Census 1980	1980	12,5
Supas 1985	1985	9,1
Projections 1985-1990	1985-1990	7,9
Projections 1990-1995	1990-1995	7,5

Crude Death Rate Comparison



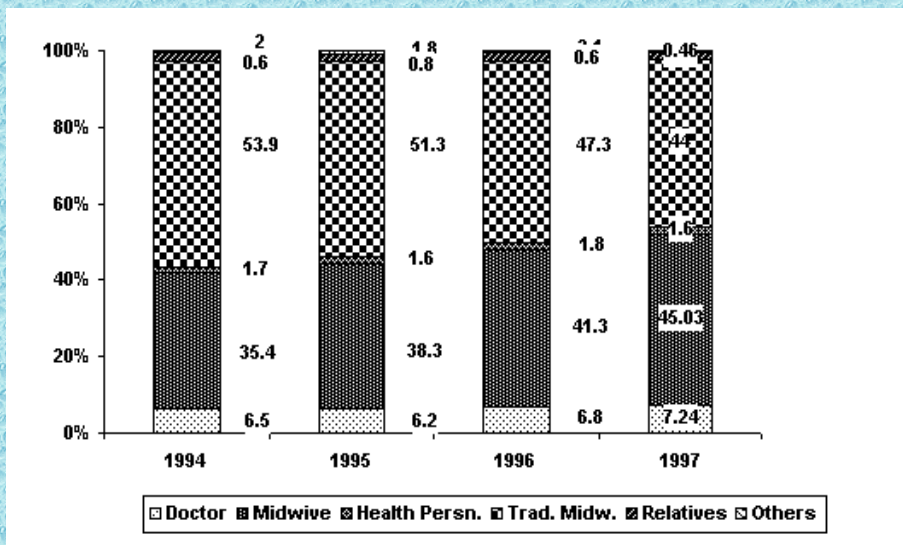
Crude Birth Rate: 23 per 1000 population (1997)

Crude Birth Rate Comparison



Deliveries attended by trained personnel 60.75

Delivery Coverage



Number of physicians per 100 000 population 10.73

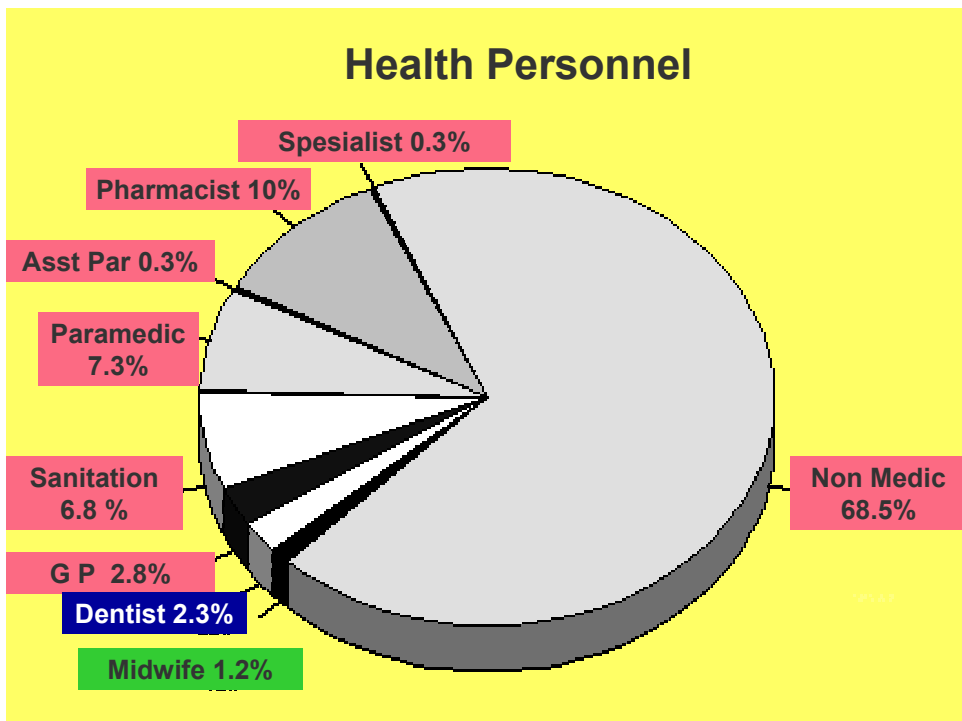
Number of physicians / Community Health Center 1.13

Number of Community Health Center 7204

Number of hospitals 873

Number of hospitals beds 123,168

Number of hospital beds per 100 000 population 51.65



Nutritional Status

Protein-Energy Malnutrition (PEM)

The major *nutritional problems* in Indonesia are *PEM and micronutrient malnutrition*.

The children under-five whose weight-for-age is below – 2 SD using WHO-NCHS 36% in 1995, 54.7% in 1986.

The proportion of malnutrition rural areas (>40 %) urban areas (>30 %).

The proportion of overweight children was higher in urban areas (30%).

Anaemia

Iron deficiency pregnant women and pre-school children.

Pregnant women: 70% in 1986, 51% in 1995

Pre-school children: 40.5% in 1995, 55.5% in 1992.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)

Prevalence of TGR: 37.2% in 1980-82, 27.2% in 1992.

Total goitre rate in school children was 9.8 percent (1992-97).

Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD)

National xerophthalmia surveys (1992) xerophthalmia in children: 0.3% in 1995, 1.2% in 1986.

Feeding Status of Infants and Young Children

Nearly 50% of children are reported to be exclusively breast-fed up to three months of age, while 85% are breast-fed with complementary foods from 6-9 months.

63% of children continued to be breast-fed for about two years .

Country Profile

Population: 221,932 Million (2005)

Per Capita GNP: US\$ 980 (1995)

Life Expectancy: 63 years males, 67 years females (1998)

Crude Birth Rate: 23 per 1000 population (1997)

Death Rate (Age/sex standardised): 9 per 1000 population (1997)

IMR: 48 (per 1000 live births) (1998)

Under 5 years MR: 59 (1997)

Country Profile

Maternal Mortality Ratio: 390 (per100,000 live births) (1994)

Adult Literacy: 83.8% (1995)

Total Fertility Rate: 2.6 (1998)

Measles: 15,339 reported cases(1996)

TB: 24,647 reported cases (1996)

Human Development Index: 0.668 (1994)

Nutritional profile of Indonesia

Per capita energy supply: 2880 kcal/ day (1994-96)

Energy from cereals: >60% (1994-96)

Per capita total protein supply: 60 g/ day (1990-92)

Per capita fat supply: 51 g/d (1990-92)

Children under 5 years underweight: 36.1% (1995)

Children under5 years stunted: 38% (1996)

BMI under18 in women: 35.5% (1996)

LBW babies (<2500g): 11% (1995)

Nutritional profile of Indonesia

Prevalence of TGR in school children: 27.2% (1997)

Total goitre rate in pregnant women: 16.0% (1992)

Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women: 51% (1995)

Prevalence of anaemia in children < 5 years: 40.5% (1995)

Nutritional profile of Indonesia

Prevalence of xerophthalmia due to vitamin A deficiency: 0.3% (1995)

Exclusive breast-feeding in infants 0-3 months: 47% (1990-96)

Breast-fed with complementary food in infants 6-9 months: 85% (1990-96)

Sources

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Terima Kasih

Thank You

