

*PHNIP Country Health Statistical Report*

# Indonesia

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**March 2002**



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# About the Report

Released March 2002

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This report is one of a series of Country Health Statistical Reports produced by the Population, Health and Nutrition Information (PHNI) Project. Each profile contains statistical data on current health conditions, population dynamics, health and family planning behavior, and health and population trends in a given developing country. Information is compiled from PHNI's health statistics database, which draws data from a diverse range of sources listed at the end of this profile.

Hard copy editions of PHNI's profiles are available from our publications department. Reports will soon be available on the USAID Global Health Web site in Portable Document Format (.pdf). Any feedback you have on the content or presentation of this report would be greatly appreciated. We would also appreciate receiving any more recent, more accurate, or more representative information.

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The PHNI Project, a USAID project managed by Jorge Scientific Corporation, with The Futures Group International and John Snow, Inc., prepared this document under the Data for Decision Making Project (936-3098.01), contract number HRN-C-00-00-00004-00, with the Bureau for Global Health, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

# I. Statistical Overview

\*see data notes on page 8

Demographic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Population	228,437,872		2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Population Growth Rate	1.6	%	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Percent Urban	39.8	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Women, 15-19	10,910,976		2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Women, 15-49	64,281,992		2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Life Expectancy at Birth	68.3		2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Crude Birth Rate	22.3	per 1,000	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Crude Death Rate	6.3	per 1,000	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Number of Live Births	5,085	000s	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000

Socioeconomic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
GNI per Capita (PPP)	2,660	\$	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP	1.6	%	1990-1998	World Bank/WDI-2001
Physicians per 1,000 People	0.17		1990-1998	World Bank/WDI-2001
Adult Literacy Rate	86.3	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Adult Literacy Rate, Female	81.3	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Adult Literacy Rate, Male	91.5	%	1999	World Bank/WDI-2001
Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School	113.6	%	1997	UNESCO-2000
Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate	0.96		1997	UNESCO-2000
Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)	65.0	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)	91.0	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)	52.0	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)	87.0	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2001

### Family Planning Indicators

Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)	2.6		2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Total Fertility Rate (DHS)	2.8		1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women	51.2	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women	54.7	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49	19.6		1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Mean Ideal Family Size	2.9		1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20	31.4	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997

### Maternal Health Indicators

Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)	Data Not Available			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)	472	Per 100,000 live births	1995	WHO/Hill-2001
Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)	92.8	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Antenatal Care (2+ visits)	89.3	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Antenatal Care (4+ visits)	71.2	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional	49.1	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Assisted Delivery by Doctor	7.0	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional	42.1	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997

Child Survival Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)				
ARI Treatment - Children Under 5	68.8	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)	72.5	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Mortality Indicators				
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	40	per 1,000 live births	2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Infant Mortality Rate (DHS)	46	per 1,000 live births	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)	34	per 1,000 live births	2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)	45	per 1,000 live births	2002	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	53	per 1,000 live births	2001	BUCEN - IDB-2000
Under-5 Mortality Rate (DHS)	58	per 1,000 live births	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Nutrition Indicators				
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)	52.0	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)	42.5	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997
Stunted (height-for-age)	Data Not Available			
Underweight (weight-for-age)	Data Not Available			
Wasted (weight-for-height)	Data Not Available			
Vaccination Coverage				
DPT3 Vaccination Rate (WHO)	64.1	%	1997	WHO/Global Summary-2001
Measles Vaccination Rate (WHO)	70.9	%	1997	WHO/Global Summary-2001
Polio Vaccination Rate (WHO)	73.6	%	1997	WHO/Global Summary-2001
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination	54.2	%	1997	Indonesia DHS-1997

### HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators

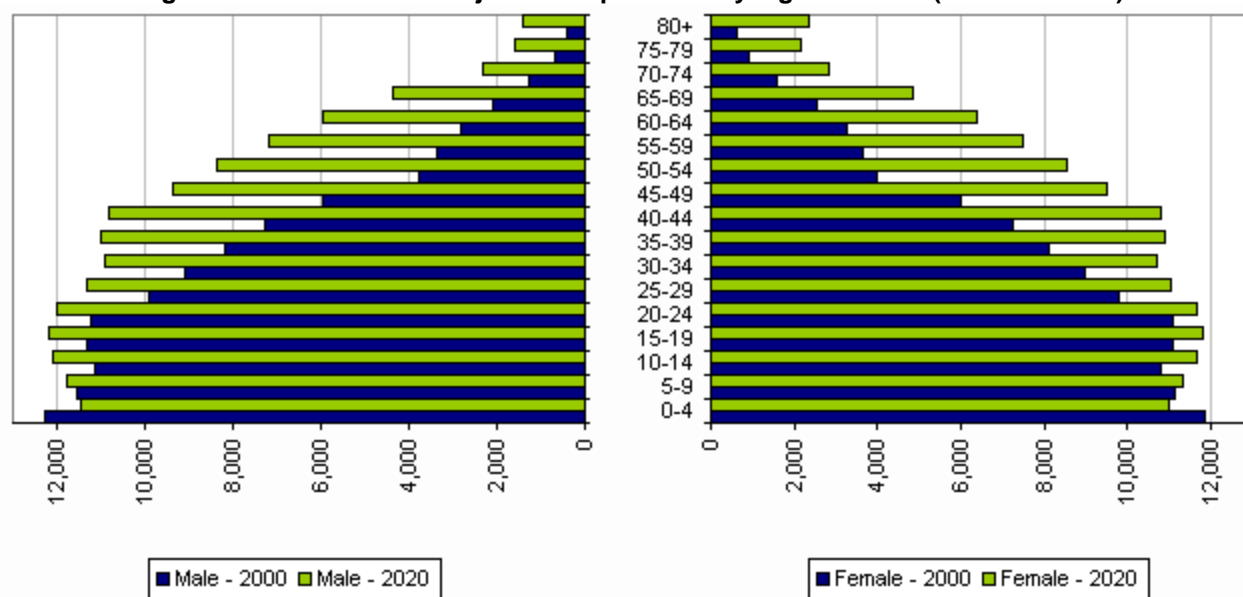
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
HIV Prevalence, Adults	0.05	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, High Estimates	0.04	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, Low Estimates	0.02	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, High Estimates	0.04	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, Low Estimates	0.01	%	1999	UNAIDS-2000
Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			
Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			

### Infectious Diseases Control Indicators

Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
TB Incidence Rate	282	per 100,000 pop	1998	WHO/TB Control Report-2001
Case Detection Rate	18.6	%	1998	WHO/TB Control Report-2001
TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate	57.6	%	1998	WHO/TB Control Report-2001
Malaria	Data Not Available			

## II. Trends in Health Indicators

**Figure 1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex (in thousands)**



**Table 1.1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex**

Source: BUCEN - IDB

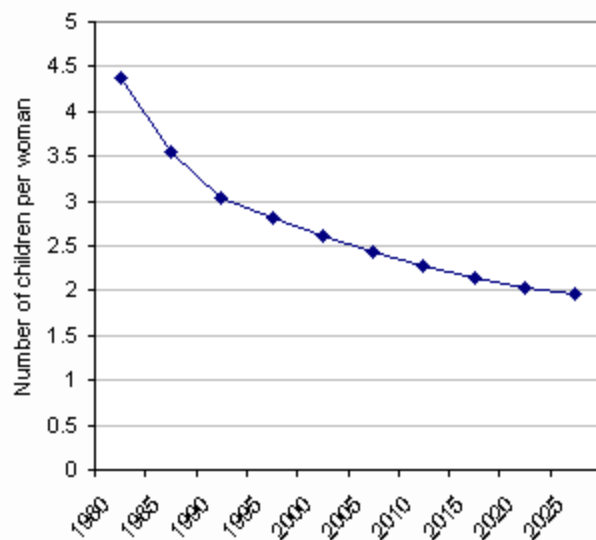
Age Group	Male - 2000	Male - 2020	Female - 2000	Female - 2020
0-4	12,272,367	11,456,121	11,834,016	10,990,243
5-9	11,529,208	11,756,995	11,145,145	11,306,113
10-14	11,130,527	12,080,430	10,804,442	11,646,445
15-19	11,332,192	12,186,954	11,079,326	11,786,496
20-24	11,231,583	11,998,845	11,060,036	11,658,294
25-29	9,888,128	11,314,014	9,804,944	11,039,694
30-34	9,070,768	10,889,640	8,965,427	10,683,660
35-39	8,180,927	11,018,603	8,121,952	10,908,471
40-44	7,292,156	10,825,060	7,247,796	10,813,786
45-49	5,952,532	9,375,323	5,974,119	9,480,884
50-54	3,770,394	8,352,708	3,962,187	8,517,679
55-59	3,352,440	7,189,067	3,667,374	7,493,075
60-64	2,818,874	5,946,948	3,241,660	6,367,821
65-69	2,091,561	4,353,346	2,524,246	4,858,910
70-74	1,266,163	2,325,606	1,605,987	2,835,893
75-79	664,372	1,601,793	895,036	2,168,775
80+	391,172	1,396,887	615,153	2,363,797

**TABLE 1.2: Population Estimates and Projections**

Source: BUCEN - IDB

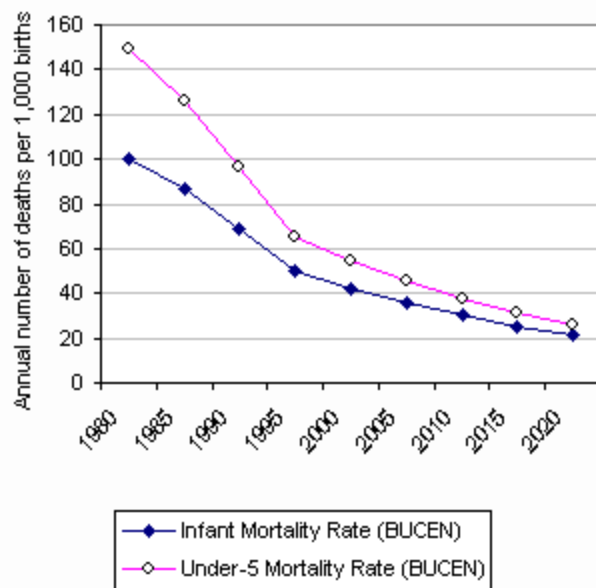
1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
154,935,922	188,650,868	224,784,210	259,743,058	288,988,376



**Figure 2: Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman****Table 2: Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman**

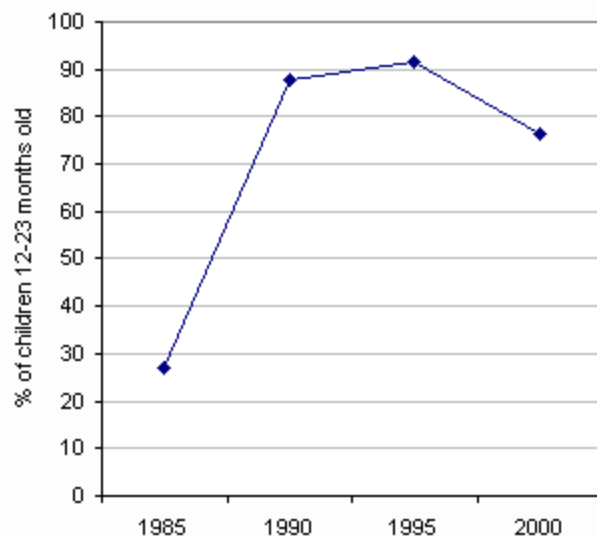
Source: BUCEN - IDB

1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
4.4	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0

**Figure 3: Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates****Table 3: Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates**

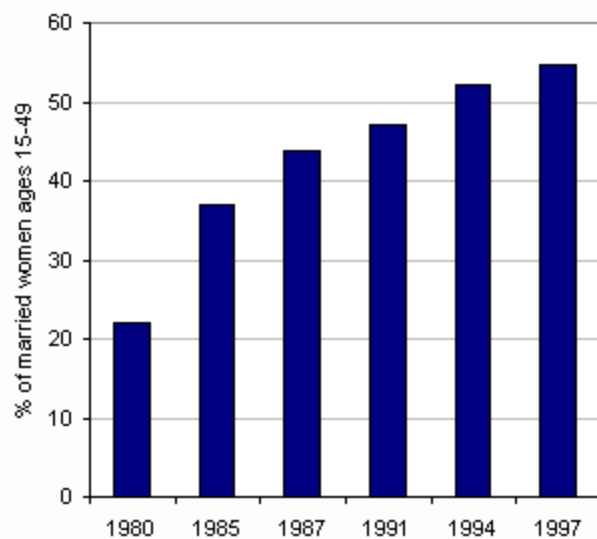
Source: BUCEN - IDB 2000

Indicator	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	100	86	69	50	42	36	30	25	21
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	149	126	96	65	55	46	38	31	26

**Figure 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends****Table 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

Source: WHO/Global Summary

1985	1990	1995	2000
27.0	87.6	91.5	76.5

**Figure 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women****Table 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**

Source: Indonesia DHS

Ross/TFGI

1980	1985	1987	1991	1994	1997
21.9	36.9	43.9	47.1	52.1	54.7

# Data Notes

\*Indicator definitions that differ from those in the data notes section are identified by footnotes accompanying the indicator tables.

## Demographic Indicators

<b>Total Population</b>	The number of people in a given area (i.e., country) in a particular time period (usually a midyear estimate).
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	The average annual growth rate is the rate of natural increase in a population plus the net migration rate. The rate of natural increase is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate, but it is conventionally measured in percentage terms (per hundred rather than per thousand).
<b>Percent Urban</b>	The percentage of the midyear population living in areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.
<b>Women, 15-19</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-19 in the midyear population.
<b>Women, 15-49</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-49 in the midyear population.
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth</b>	The average number of years that a person at age 0 will live if age-specific death rates remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is highly affected by rates of infant and child death.
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	The number of births per thousand of the population. The product of the number of live births, divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Crude Death Rate</b>	The number of deaths per thousand of the population. The product of the number of deaths divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Number of Live Births</b>	The number of live births, annually, within a country.

## Socioeconomic Indicators

<b>GNI per Capita (PPP)</b>	The gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
<b>Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP</b>	Total health expenditures is the sum of public and private health expenditures figured as a percentage of a country's gross domestic product (GDP). It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.
<b>Physicians per 1,000 People</b>	Physicians are defined as graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).
<b>Adult Literacy Rate</b>	The percentage of people ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Female</b>	The percentage of women ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Male</b>	The percentage of men ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School</b>	The number of children enrolled in primary school, expressed as a percentage of the total official primary school-aged population. Percentage may be over 100 due to children of older-than-typical age re-entering primary school.
<b>Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate</b>	The ratio of the female-to-male net primary school enrollment rates measures progress towards gender equity in school attendance and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. Calculation Method: Divide the female net primary school enrollment rate by the male net primary school enrollment rate.
<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)</b>	Access to an improved water source in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the

dwelling.

**Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)**

Access to an improved water source in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

**Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)**

Access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

**Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)**

Access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

**Family Planning Indicators**

**Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)**

The number of children a woman between ages 15-44 would have during her reproductive life, if, for all of her childbearing years she were to experience the age-specific birth rates for that given year.

**Total Fertility Rate (DHS)**

The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her lifetime if she were to bear children at the currently observed rates.

**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women**

Percentage of all women ages 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).

**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women**

Percent of currently married ages women 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).

**Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49**

Median age of first sexual intercourse for women ages 25-49.

**Mean Ideal Family Size**

Mean ideal number of children for all women, according to number of living children.

**Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20**

Percentage of women ages 20-24 who have already given birth or were pregnant with their first child before the age of 20.

**Maternal Health Indicators**

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)**

The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births, arrived mostly through 'direct sisterhood method'. The use of information reported by a sibling is to expand the sample size and to compensate for the fact that the deceased are not available for interview.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)**

The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births arrived through Hill et al., adjustment procedure depending on the nature of data used.

**Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)**

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least one antenatal care visit during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).

**Antenatal Care (2+ visits)**

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least two antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).

**Antenatal Care (4+ visits)**

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).

**Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional**

The percentage of births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of any trained health professional during the five-year period preceding the survey. May include doctors, nurses, midwives, village health workers, or any other trained health professional.

**Assisted Delivery by Doctor**

The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.

**Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional**

The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a nurse, midwife, village health worker, or any other trained health professional besides a doctor during the five-year period preceding

the survey.

### **Child Survival Indicators**

<b>ARI Treatment - Children Under 5</b>	Percentage of children under five years who were ill with an acute respiratory infection (ARI), which is associated with cough, rapid breathing and a high fever, during the two weeks preceding the survey, and who were treated with specific remedies.
<b>ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea two weeks prior to survey who received increased fluids, oral rehydration solution (ORS) or recommended home solution (RHS).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (DHS)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of female infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of of male infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (DHS)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 4 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Stunted (height-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose height-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Underweight (weight-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Wasted (weight-for-height)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-height is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>DPT3 Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.
<b>Measles Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Percentage of living children who have received one dose of MCV (fully immunized) against measles.
<b>Polio Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Percentage of children receiving three doses of polio vaccine.
<b>Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination</b>	Percentage of pregnant women receiving two (or more) doses of tetanus toxoid (three-year period preceding survey).

### **HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators**

<b>HIV Prevalence, Adults</b>	The estimated number of adults (ages 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1999 divided by the 1999 adult population (ages 15-49).
<b>HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, High Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent females 15-24 for high estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Females 15-24, Low Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent females 15-24 for low estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, High Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent males 15-24 for high estimates.
<b>HIV Prevalence, Males 15-24, Low Estimates</b>	HIV prevalence, adolescent males 15-24 for low estimates.

<b>Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among men who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.
<b>Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among women who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.

### ***Infectious Diseases Control Indicators***

<b>TB Incidence Rate</b>	Total number of TB cases (all types) estimated in a given period of time per 100,000 population.
<b>Case Detection Rate</b>	TB Case Detection Rate is defined as the percentage of the annual new smear-positive notifications of the estimated annual new smear-positive incidence.
<b>TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate</b>	The proportion of smear-positive patients who were cured plus the proportion who completed treatment.
<b>Malaria</b>	Reported number of cases of malaria during the year for which data reported.

## Statistical Sources For Indonesia

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<b>BUCEN - IDB 2000</b>	United States Census Bureau (BUCEN), International Programs Center. International Database. Web site revision dated October 2000.
<b>Indonesia DHS 1987</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics, National Family Planning Coordinating Board, and Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse. Indonesia National Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1987. Columbia, MD: IRD, 1989.
<b>Indonesia DHS 1991</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics, National Family Planning Coordinating Board, Ministry of Health and Macro International Inc. Indonesia: Demographic and Health Survey, 1991. Columbia, Md.: Macro International, Inc., Oct. 1992.
<b>Indonesia DHS 1994</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta, Indonesia; State Ministry of Population/National Family Planning Coordinating Board, Jakarta, Indonesia; Ministry of Health, Jakarta, Indonesia, Macro International Inc., Calverton, MD USA. Indonesia Demographic and
<b>Indonesia DHS 1997</b>	Central Bureau of Statistics, State Ministry of Population, Ministry of Health and Macro International, Inc. "Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, 1997." Macro International, Calverton, MD; 1998
<b>Ross/TFGI 1999</b>	Ross, John., Stover, John., Willard, Amy. Profiles for Family Planning and Reproductive Health Programs (116 Countries). The Futures Group International. Glastonbury, CT, 1999.
<b>UNAIDS 2000</b>	Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic. June 2000. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Geneva.
<b>UNESCO 2000</b>	UNESCO Education for All 2000 Assessment. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.
<b>WHO/Global Summary 2001</b>	WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System. 2001 Global Summary. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>WHO/Hill 2001</b>	Kenneth Hill, Carla Abou Zahr & Tessa Wardlaw: Estimates of Maternal Mortality for 1995. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, vol. 79, no. 3, 182-193, 2001.
<b>WHO/TB Control Report 2001</b>	Global Tuberculosis Control, WHO Report 2000. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>World Bank/WDI 2001</b>	World Bank Development Indicators 2001, CD-Rom. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2001.