

FJI

Year Source

1. BASIC INDICATORS

1.1 Demographic

1.1.1 Population

Size (millions)	0.7	1988	(1914)
Rate of growth (%)	1.9	1985-90	(1915)

1.1.2 Life expectancy

Female	73	1989-90	(1915)
Male	68	1985-90	(1915)

1.1.3 Fertility

Crude Birth Rate	27	1985-90	(1915)
Total Fertility Rate	3.2	1985-90	(1915)

1.1.4 Mortality

Crude Death Rate	5	1985-90	(1915)
Infant Mortality Rate	27	1985-90	(1915)
Female			
Male			
1-4 years mortality rate			
Female			
Male			

1.2 Social and economic

1.2.1 Adult literacy rate (%)

Female	81	1985	(1914)
Male	90	1985	(1914)

1.2.2 Primary school enrolment rate (%)

Female	129	1983-86	(1914)
Male	129	1983-86	(1914)

1.2.3 Female mean age at first marriage

(years)	21.6	1976	(1918)
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Year Source

1.2.4 GNP/capita (US \$)

1 570	1985	(1914)
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1.2.5 Daily per capita calorie supply (as % of requirements)

2. HEALTH SERVICES

2.1 Health Expenditure

2.1.1 Expenditure on health (as % of GNP)

10	1987	(2033)
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2.1.2 Expenditure on PHC (as % of total health expenditure)

25	1987	(2033)
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2.2 Primary Health Care

(Percentage of population covered by):

2.2.1 Health services

National	100	1986	(2033)
Urban			
Rural			

2.2.2 Safe water

National	83	1980	(0834)
Urban			
Rural			

2.2.3 Adequate sanitary facilities

National			
Urban			
Rural			

2.2.4 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)

2.3 Coverage of maternity care (%)

Area	Prenatal care	Trained attendant	Institutional deliveries	Postnatal care	Sample size	Year	Source
National			90			1977	(0222)
National			92			1981	(0917)
National	97	98				1982	(0834)
National		96				1989	(2431)

3. COMMUNITY STUDIES

4. HOSPITAL STUDIES

5. CIVIL REGISTRATION DATA/GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES

5.1 National, 1970-77, 1982-86 ^(0072, 0223, 2096)

5.1.1 Rate.

	Live Births	Maternal deaths	MMR (per 100 000 births)
1970	15 339	24	156
1971	15 722	15	100
1972	15 825	10	63
1973	16 131	21	130
1974	17 048	21	123
1975	16 794	24	143
1976	17 706	21	119
1977	18 295	11	60
1982	—	10	47
1983	—	7	33
1984	—	9	44
1985	—	9	43
1986	—	14	69

By administrative division, 1976 and 1986

	Live Births	Maternal deaths	MMR (per 100 000 births)
1976			
Central	6 662	5	75
Western	7 098	8	113
Northern	3 040	7	230
Eastern	906	1	110
Total	17 706	21	119

	Births	Maternal deaths	MMR (per 100 000 births)
1986			
Central	—	—	26
Western	—	—	91
Northern	—	—	103
Eastern	—	—	100
Total	—	—	69

5.1.2 Causes of maternal deaths, 1969-76 and 1982-86.

Haemorrhage, both post and antepartum, was the commonest cause of death during the two periods, accounting for 38% of all maternal deaths during 1969-76 and 25% during 1982-86. Anaemia, which is the most common complication of pregnancy in Fiji (24% of all pregnant women suffer from anaemia), was a direct cause of death during the earlier period and it is likely that anaemia was an underlying cause of several other maternal deaths, especially those from haemorrhage.

	1969-76		1982-86	
	No.	%	No.	%
Haemorrhage	61	38	12	25
Heart failure	18	11	8	16
Sepsis	8	5	5	10
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	21	13	4	8
Ectopic pregnancy	5	3	3	6
Abortions	22	13	2	4
Ruptured uterus	7	4	2	4
Complications of anaesthesia	6	4	0	0
Anaemia	7	4	0	0
Embolisms	—	—	2	4
Hepatitis	—	—	1	2
Others	9	5	10	20
Total	164	100	49	100

5.1.3 Avoidable factors

5.1.4 High risk groups

5.1.5 Other findings

There were ethnic differences in maternal mortality rates. The rate for the Fijian population was 102 per 100 000 live births in 1976 compared with 142 per 100 000 for the Indian population.

5.2 National, 1978⁽⁰⁹⁰⁰⁾**5.2.1 Rate**

Government estimates provided for the review and appraisal of the UN Decade for the Advancement of Women gave a rate of 86 per 100 000 live births in 1978.

5.3 National, 1982⁽⁰⁸⁷⁶⁾**5.3.1 Rate**

A 1982 Government report on the health status of women gave a maternal mortality rate of 47 per 100 000 live births.

5.4 National, 1989⁽³¹⁵³⁾**5.4.1 Rate**

MMR (per 100 000 live births) 90

**6. OTHER SOURCES/
ESTIMATES****6.1 National, 1978⁽⁰⁸³⁴⁾**

6.1.1 Rate
MMR (per 100 000 live births) 53

6.2 National 1985⁽²⁶⁰⁸⁾

6.2.1 Rate
MMR (per 100 000 live births) 40

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NOTES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

	Year	Source		Year	Source
1. BASIC INDICATORS					
1.1 Demographic					
1.1.1 Population					
Size (millions)	3.8	1988	(1914)		
Rate of growth (%)	2.6	1980-87	(1914)		
1.1.2 Life expectancy					
Female	55	1985-90	(1915)		
Male	53	1985-90	(1915)		
1.1.3 Fertility					
Crude Birth Rate	39	1988	(1914)		
Total Fertility Rate	5.7	1988	(1914)		
1.1.4 Mortality					
Crude Death Rate	12	1988	(1914)		
Infant Mortality Rate	57	1988	(1914)		
Female					
Male					
1-4 years mortality rate					
Female					
Male					
1.2 Social and economic					
1.2.1 Adult literacy rate (%)					
Female	35	1985	(1914)		
Male	55	1985	(1914)		
1.2.2 Primary school enrolment rate (%)					
Female	64	1986-88	(1914)		
Male	75	1986-88	(1914)		
1.2.3 Female mean age at first marriage (years)					
1.2.4 GNP/capita (US \$)					
	799	1987	(1914)		
1.2.5 Daily per capita calorie supply (as % of requirements)					
	96	1984-86	(1914)		
2. HEALTH SERVICES					
2.1 Health Expenditure					
2.1.1 Expenditure on health (as % of GNP)					
	3	1987	(2033)		
2.1.2 Expenditure on PHC (as % of total health expenditure)					
	55	1987	(2033)		
2.2 Primary Health Care (Percentage of population covered by):					
2.2.1 Health services					
National	96	1987	(2033)		
Urban					
Rural					
2.2.2 Safe water					
National					
Urban	54	1983	(0834)		
Rural	10	1983	(0834)		
2.2.3 Adequate sanitary facilities					
National	57	1985	(0834)		
Urban					
Rural					
2.2.4 Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)					

2.3 Coverage of maternity care (%)

Area	Prenatal care	Trained attendant	Institutional deliveries	Postnatal care	Sample size	Year	Source
National	54	34				1983	(1488)
National	62					1986	(2424)
National	68	20				1989	(3153)
National: urban	50		90			1984	(1230)
Lae urban			83			1968-79	(1868)

3. COMMUNITY STUDIES

3.1 Sepik district, 1963-69 ⁽⁰⁶⁷⁷⁾

This was a longitudinal study of natality and fertility patterns in a population of 3 500 living in 16 villages. The population was surveyed at approximately six-monthly intervals and every person was either seen or accounted for. Records kept on individual cards included births, deaths, marriages, adoptions, morbidity, immunizations, tests, physical measurements and causes of death. Each survey was conducted by a doctor, accompanied by a nurse who examined the children and also all women for evidence of pregnancy.

3.1.1 Rate

Live births	877
Maternal deaths	14
MMR (per 100 000 live births)	1 596

3.2 Tari, Southern Highlands, 1977-83, ⁽¹³⁰⁹⁾

This is an area with well-established obstetric services. Since the number of births is known it is possible to make population-based estimates of maternal mortality.

3.2.1 Rate

MMR (per 100 000 live births)	460
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4. HOSPITAL STUDIES

4.1 Goroka Base Hospital, Eastern Highlands 1964-73 ⁽⁰¹²¹⁾

4.1.1 Rate

Deliveries	6 031
Maternal deaths	142
MMR (per 100 000 deliveries)	2 355

4.1.2 Causes of maternal deaths

	Number	%
Sepsis	44	31
Obstructed labour	29	20
Abortion	14	10
Ruptured uterus	13	9
Haemorrhage	9	6
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	4	3
Ectopic pregnancy	1	1
Embolism	1	1
DIRECT CAUSES	115	81
Hepatitis	7	5
Cardiac diseases	3	2
Anaemia	1	1
Malaria	1	1
Other infections	10	7
Others	5	3
INDIRECT CAUSES	27	19
TOTAL	142	100

4.2 Simbu Province hospitals and health centres, 1982-86 ⁽²³³⁵⁾

4.2.1 Rate

Supervised births	9 429
Maternal deaths	20
MMR (per 100 000 births)	212

5. CIVIL REGISTRATION DATA/GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES

5.1 National, 1970-83 (0053, 0367, 0761, 1309)

5.1.1 Rate

It is not possible to calculate maternal mortality rates because not all maternal deaths are reported and not all births are notified.

5.1.2 Causes of maternal deaths

Causes of death are available for the deaths reported to the Death Registry, for various years between 1970 and 1983.

	1970 %	1971-72 %	1973-75 %	1976-83 % *
Haemorrhage	51	49	49	29
Sepsis	21	19	22	27
Obstructed labour	—	4	5	5
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	1	—	1	4
Abortion	—	3	3	4
Ruptured uterus	9	4	4	4
Embolisms	—	—	—	3
Ectopic pregnancy	—	—	—	2
Complications of anaesthesia	—	—	—	2
Associated with caesarean section	9	—	—	—
Others	9	21	16	20
Total	100	100	100	100

* As a percentage of known causes.

The pattern of causes of death differed in the coastal and highlands districts. Maternal anaemia was much more common in the coastal districts, whereas contracted pelvis was more common in the highlands. As a result, haemorrhage was a major killer in the coastal districts whereas puerperal sepsis following prolonged and difficult labour was predominant in the highlands.

5.2 National, 1980 (0873)

5.2.1 Rate.

According to the Government report to the WHO regional office, the maternal mortality rate was 900 per 100,000 live births in 1980.

6. OTHER SOURCES/ ESTIMATES

6.1 National, 1976-83 (1230)

Death certification in Papua New Guinea is only compulsory for those deaths which occur in health facilities. In April 1970 a Maternal Mortality Register was set up in an attempt to record in more detail deaths occurring both at home and in health care facilities. Between 10 January 1976 and 31 December 1983, 628 maternal deaths were recorded on death certificates and 385 deaths reported to the Maternal Mortality Register. Over the eight-year period the number of deaths being notified to the Death Register remained relatively stable. By contrast, the numbers of deaths notified to the Maternal Mortality Register declined considerably. The author estimates that while the percentage of hospital and health centre deaths reported is high (78-96%), reporting to the Maternal Mortality Register is erratic and considerably less complete (18-55%).

6.1.1 Rate

After examining all death certificates and eliminating double counting, the author estimates that there were a total of 895 maternal deaths over the period. As the number of births is not known the maternal mortality rate cannot be calculated. However, the author estimates maternal mortality rates for urban and rural areas.

	MMR (per 100 000) live births *
Urban areas	200
Rural areas	2 000
National	800

* Estimate

6.1.2 Causes of maternal deaths

	Coast		Highlands		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Haemorrhage	182	33	67	19	249	28
Sepsis	110	20	123	36	233	26
Medical and						
surgical conditions	98	18	42	12	140	16
Obstructed labour	21	4	24	7	45	5
Ruptured uterus	24	4	14	4	38	4
Abortion	24	4	14	4	38	4
Hypertensive disorders						
of pregnancy	15	3	15	4	30	3
Trophoblastic disease	18	3	7	2	25	3
Pulmonary embolism	14	3	11	3	25	3
Ectopic pregnancy	16	3	4	1	20	2
Operative and						
anaesthetic death	11	2	3	1	14	2
Other	5	1	5	1	10	1
Unknown	12	2	16	5	28	3
TOTAL	550	100	345	100	895	100

6.2 National, 1984-86 ⁽²³³⁵⁾

An examination of death certificates sent to the Registrar General's office and of deaths reported to the Maternal Mortality Register found a total of 304 maternal deaths, of which only 134 were reported to the Maternal Mortality Register.

6.2.1 Rate

In view of the absence of data on the numbers of births the maternal mortality rates were not calculated.

6.2.2 Causes of maternal deaths

	Number	%
Haemorrhage	83	27
Sepsis	77	25
Associated medical/surgical conditions	31	10
Abortion	20	7
Obstructed labour	13	4
Trophoblastic disease	10	3
Ruptured uterus	8	3
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	6	2
Ectopic pregnancy	6	2
Operative and anaesthetic deaths	3	1
DIRECT CAUSES	257	85
Malaria	15	5
Typhoid fever	6	2
Anaemia	5	2
Hepatitis	3	1
Other	8	3
INDIRECT CAUSES	37	12
Unknown	10	3
TOTAL	304	100

6.3 National ⁽⁰¹⁸⁹⁾

6.3.1 Rate

A report of the Economic Commission of Asia and the Pacific published in 1982 estimated the maternal mortality rate to be between 700 and 1000 per 100 000 live births.

6.4 Simbu Province, 1982-86 ⁽²³³⁵⁾

Simbu Province has a provincial health team which has been diligent in obtaining health statistics from aid posts and health centres. The numbers of unsupervised births have been estimated using 1986 national census figures and crude birth rates from the Department of Health.

6.4.1 Rate

Total unsupervised births	14 071
Maternal deaths	105
MMR (per 100 000 births)	746

6.5 National, 1989 ⁽²⁶⁰⁴⁾

6.5.1 Rate

Rates calculated on the basis of estimated numbers of births.

	MMR (per 100 000 live births)	Lifetime chance of pregnancy- related death***
Rural areas with services*	500	1:37
Rural areas without services**	1 200	1:15
Urban areas	200	1:98
National	700	1:26

* Rural villages with well-established obstetric services.

** Rural areas where obstetric services are limited or nonexistent.

*** MMR x TFR

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In Papua New Guinea, retained placenta, including placenta accreta, has long been recognised as an important cause of maternal mortality and morbidity. Using a combination of prospective registration of definite cases and retrospective identification of probable cases over a 6.5 year period, the incidence rate was estimated to be in excess of 2.3 per 1000 births. The true rate is probably much higher as most deliveries take place outside hospital. A number of factors appear to be important in the aetiology of the condition, including infection associated with previous childbirth and abortion. Over three quarters of the cases would have been avoided if all women of para 4 and over with a history of retained placenta had used effective contraception. Better obstetric care, including early treatment of postpartum sepsis and incomplete abortion, may also help reduce the frequency of placenta accreta.

Mola, G. Personal communication. Port Moresby, 1989. WHE 2293

Reasonable access to provincial hospitals for the great majority of the obstetric population of Papua New Guinea means that obstetric fistulae are not common. At Port Moresby approximately 10 obstetric fistulae are repaired annually, at least half of which are referred from other parts of the country. It is estimated that another 10 fistulae would present to provincial centres annually. Cephalopelvic disproportion, which is usually the cause of obstetric fistulae, is only a common problem in the highlands.

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SAMOA

	Year	Source		Year	Source
1. BASIC INDICATORS					
1.1 Demographic					
1.1.1 Population					
Size Millions)	0.2	1988	(1914)		
Rate of growth (%)	0.6	1976-81	(1262)		
1.1.2 Life expectancy					
Female	64	1976	(1262)		
Male	61	1976	(1262)		
1.1.3 Fertility					
Crude Birth Rate					
Total Fertility Rate	5.8	1975-80	(1262)		
1.1.4 Mortality					
Crude Death Rate					
Infant Mortality Rate	33	1988	(1914)		
Female					
Male					
1-4 years mortality rate					
Female					
Male					
1.2 Social and Economic					
1.2.1 Adult literacy rate					
(%)	98	1982	(1262)		
Female					
Male					
1.2.2 Primary school enrolment rate (%)					
Female					
Male					
1.2.3 Female mean age at first marriage					
(years)					
1.2.4 GNP/capita					
(US \$)	550	1987	(1914)		
1.2.5 Daily per capita calorie supply					
(as % requirements)					
2. HEALTH SERVICES					
2.1 Health Expenditure					
2.1.1 Expenditure on health					
(as % of GNP)					
2.1.1 Expenditure on PHC					
(as % of total health expenditure)	28	1988	(2033)		
2.2 Primary Health Care					
(Percentage of population covered by):					
2.2.1 Health services					
National	100	1987	(2033)		
Urban					
Rural					
2.2.2 Safe water					
National					
Urban	97	1980	(1262)		
Rural	94	1980	(1262)		
2.2.3 Adequate sanitary facilities					
National					
Urban	86	1980	(1262)		
Rural	83	1980	(1262)		
2.2.4 Contraceptive prevalence rate					
(%)	12	1975	(1262)		

2.3 Coverage of maternity care (%)

Area	Prenatal care	Trained attendant	Institutional deliveries	Postnatal care	Sample size	Year	Source
National	50	95				1987	(2033)

3. COMMUNITY STUDIES**4. HOSPITAL STUDIES****5. CIVIL REGISTRATION DATA/GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES****5.1 National, 1986** (3153)

5.1.1 Rate
MMR (per 100 000 live births) 400

6. OTHER SOURCES/ ESTIMATES**6.1 National, 1982** (1262)

6.1.1 Rate
MMR (per 100 000 live births) 200

7. SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**8. FURTHER READING****9. DATA SOURCES**

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DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

With the notable exception of Romania and Albania, maternal mortality in the developed countries is uniformly low and reasonably well documented. Information relating to the developed countries is thus given here mainly to serve as a yardstick.

Data are presented in summary form. The table on the next two pages gives, for 33 developed countries, the latest available maternal mortality rates, derived from the civil registration system, together with the indicators appearing in sections 1 and 2 of the other country profiles.

Country	Demographic								Social and economic			
	Population		Life expectancy (years)		Fertility		Mortality		Adult literacy rate (%)		Female age at first marriage (years)	GNP per capita US\$
	Size (millions)	Rate of growth (%)	Female	Male	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate	Female	Male		
											1980-85	1980-85
Albania	3.2	1.8	74.2	69.2	24	3.0	6	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	790
Australia	16.9	1.4	79.5	72.9	15	1.9	8	8	n.a.	n.a.	23.5	12 340
Austria	7.6	0.1	77.8	70.6	12	1.5	12	11	n.a.	n.a.	23.5	15 470
Belgium	10.0	0.0	78.1	71.5	12	1.6	12	10	99	99	22.4	14 490
Bulgaria	9.0	0.1	75.0	69.2	13	1.9	12	16	89	94	21.7	4 150
Canada	26.5	1.0	80.3	73.3	14	1.7	8	7	n.a.	n.a.	23.1	16 960
Czechoslovakia	15.7	0.2	75.0	67.5	14	2.0	12	15	n.a.	n.a.	21.7	5 820
Denmark	5.1	0.1	78.3	72.6	11	1.5	11	7	n.a.	n.a.	25.6	18 450
Finland	5.0	0.3	75.0	78.8	13	1.7	10	6	n.a.	n.a.	24.6	18 590
France	56.1	0.4	80.0	71.9	14	1.8	10	8	98	99	24.5	16 090
Germany: DDR	16.2	-0.5	76.2	70.4	13	1.7	13	9	n.a.	n.a.	21.7	7 180
Germany: RDF	61.3	0.1	78.2	71.6	11	1.4	12	9	n.a.	n.a.	23.6	18 480
Greece	10.0	0.2	77.9	73.5	12	1.7	10	17	86	97	22.5	4 800
Hungary	10.6	-0.2	74.0	66.5	12	1.8	13	20	98	98	21.0	2 460
Iceland	0.3	1.0	80.4	74.8	17	2.1	7	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	3.7	0.9	76.9	71.5	18	2.5	9	9	n.a.	n.a.	23.4	7 750
Italy	57.0	0.0	78.9	72.4	10	1.3	10	11	96	97	23.2	13 330
Japan	123.4	0.4	81.1	75.4	11	1.7	7	5	99	99	25.8	21 020
Luxembourg	0.4	0.3	77.7	71.0	12	1.5	12	10	n.a.	n.a.	23.1	n.a.
Malta	0.4	0.5	74.6	71.0	15	1.9	10	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	15.0	0.6	80.2	73.5	13	1.6	9	8	n.a.	n.a.	23.2	14 520
New Zealand	3.4	0.9	7.9	71.8	16	2.0	8	11	n.a.	n.a.	22.8	10 000
Norway	4.2	0.3	80.2	73.5	12	1.7	11	7	n.a.	n.a.	24.0	19 990
Poland	38.4	0.7	75.5	67.5	16	2.2	10	18	97	98	22.8	1 860
Portugal	10.3	0.3	76.8	70.0	14	1.8	10	15	77	86	22.1	3 650
Romania	23.3	0.5	73.0	67.5	16	2.1	11	22	91	96	21.1	2 560
Spain	39.2	0.3	79.7	73.6	12	1.6	9	10	92	97	23.1	7 740
Sweden	8.4	0.2	80.1	74.2	13	1.9	12	6	n.a.	n.a.	27.6	19 300
Switzerland	6.6	0.4	80.4	73.8	12	1.5	10	7	n.a.	n.a.	25.0	27 500
United Kingdom	57.2	0.2	78.1	72.4	14	1.8	12	9	n.a.	n.a.	22.7	12 810
United States	249.2	0.8	79.0	71.9	15	1.8	9	10	99	99	23.3	19 840
USSR	288.6	0.8	74.2	65.0	18	2.4	11	24	97	98	21.8	4 550
Yugoslavia	23.8	0.6	75.0	69.1	15	2.0	9	25	85	97	22.2	2 520

Health expenditure		Primary Health Care (% of population covered)				Contra- ceptive prevalence (%)	Coverage of maternity care			Maternal mortality		Country
Expenditure on health (as % of GNP)	Expenditure on PHC (as % of total health expenditure)	Safe water		Adequate sanitary facilities			Prenatal care (%)	Trained attendant (%)	Insti- tutional deliveries (%)	Number of maternal deaths	Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural							
1980-87	1980-87	1985-87	1985-87	1985-87	1985-87	1975-84	1982-87	1982-87	(latest)	(latest)	(latest)	
6.9	n.a.	100	95	100	100	n.a.	n.a.	99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Albania
7.7	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100	99	n.a.	8	3	Australia
10.0	n.a.	100	100	100	100	71	n.a.	n.a.	85	7	8	Austria
9.1	n.a.	100	100	100	100	81	90	100	98	4	3	Belgium
6.3	80	100	96	100	100	76	100	100	100	11	9	Bulgaria
8.6	n.a.	100	100	n.a.	n.a.	73	100	100	99	18	5	Canada
4.2	43	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	20	10	Czechoslovakia
6.0	28	100	100	100	100	63	99	99	99	2	3	Denmark
7.0	26	99	90	100	100	80	100	100	100	7	11	Finland
8.0	n.a.	100	100	100	100	79	99	n.a.	99	72	9	France
5.2	20	100	100	100	100	n.a.	100	100	100	10	5	Germany: DDR
9.6	17	100	100	95	83	78	98	100	n.a.	36	5	Germany: RDF
3.0	17	100	95	100	95	n.a.	n.a.	97	94	5	5	Greece
7.1	40	100	95	100	100	73	100	99	99	19	15	Hungary
10.0	25	100	100	100	100	n.a.	100	100	98	0	0	Iceland
7.4	n.a.	100	100	100	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	2	Ireland
6.4	31	100	100	100	100	78	100	100	100	25	4	Italy
5.2	n.a.	100	100	100	100	64	99	100	100	135	11	Japan
4.9	n.a.	100	100	100	100	n.a.	98	100	100	0	0	Luxembourg
8.1	21	100	100	100	100	n.a.	100	98	n.a.	0	0	Malta
8.3	30	100	100	100	100	76	95	100	64	18	10	Netherlands
7.0	23	n.a.	n.a.	100	n.a.	70	95	100	100	7	13	New Zealand
7.1	10	100	100	100	100	71	95	100	99	2	3	Norway
5.0	15	94	82	100	100	75	99	99	92	60	11	Poland
3.5	50	97	90	100	95	66	96	87	80	12	10	Portugal
5.4	n.a.	100	90	100	95	58	100	99	98	522	149	Romania
4.3	n.a.	100	100	100	100	59	96	96	90	24	5	Spain
9.1	15	100	100	100	100	78	100	100	n.a.	5	5	Sweden
7.3	n.a.	100	100	100	100	71	n.a.	99	n.a.	3	4	Switzerland
6.1	30	100	100	100	100	83	98	98	98	60	8	United Kingdom
10.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	94	99	99	330	8	United States
4.1	n.a.	100	100	100	100	n.a.	100	100	n.a.	1 151	21	USSR
4.5	35	100	65	78	46	55	100	86	83	28	8	Yugoslavia

DATA SOURCES

Indicator	Source
Demographic	WHE 1915
Social and economic	WHE 1914, WHE 2799
Health expenditure	WHE 2033
Primary health care	WHE 2033
Contraceptive prevalence	WHE 1712, WHE 3148
Coverage of maternity care	WHE 2033, WHE 3139
Maternal mortality	WHE 0834

WHE 0834 World Health Organization. *World health statistics annual: vital statistics and causes of death*. Geneva, various years.

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WHE 1915 United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. *World population prospects: estimates and projections*. Population Studies. New York, various years.

WHE 2033 World Health Organization. *Global strategy for health for all by the year 2000. Second report on monitoring progress*. WHO document no. EB83/2 Add 1, 1988.

WHE 2799 United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. *Patterns of first marriage: timing and prevalence*. New York, 1990.

WHE 3148 United Nations. Department of International Economics and Social Affairs. *Level and trends of contraceptive use as assessed in 1988*. Population Studies No. 110. New York, 1989.

WHE 3139 World Health Organization. *Coverage of maternity care: a tabulation of available information*. Second Edition. FHE/89.2. Geneva, 1989.