

ABSTRACT

Starting from the year 2008 to the year 2012, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Indonesia increased quite significantly. In 2012, the maternal mortality ratio reaches 359 per 100,000 live births. In East Java Province MMR totaled 97.43 per 100,000 live births. Many determinants lead to maternal death. This study was conducted to identify and analyze the determinants of maternal mortality against MMR in East Java in 2012 with spatial analysis.

The experiment was conducted with a non-reactive research design and quantitative approaches by observing the data on the variables of education, employment, access to information about health care, history of complications, welfare, the number of health workers, the number of health facilities, family planning users (Family Planning), ANC visit (Antenatal Care), and birth attendants were sourced from several government agencies.

Based on the analysis by the spatial regression program, the variables that significantly affect MMR were education (p-value $b = 0.00134$), welfare (p-value $b = 0.0312$), family planning users (p-value $b = 0.00765$), and birth attendants (p-value $b = 0.00611$).

The conclusion that can be drawn was a significant determinant affecting MMR was the scope of "Welfare" and "Safety" of women during pregnancy and childbirth.

Keywords : the determinants of maternal mortality, spatial analysis, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)