

ABSTRACT

Maternal and perinatal mortality rates in Indonesia are very high. Some efforts to decrease the rates have been conducted recently, however, the rates are still high. This fact is closely related with mother health during pregnancy. One of its reasons is family income. Because of low income, a mother's awareness to check their pregnancy is low, and their low knowledge about high risk pregnancy and their inability to pay hospital fare influence their choice of antenatal care.

This study is aimed to know the relationship between family income and place of antenatal care in Tegal Panggung, Yogyakarta.

Study design: cross-sectional analytic epidemiologic study. There are 32 respondents which are taken into analysis (whole population sampling). The hypothesis is proved using T Kendall statistic test. If p value is lower than significance level, H_0 will be rejected and H_1 will be accepted, if p value is higher, H_1 will be rejected and H_0 will be accepted.

The hypothesis is that there is a relationship between family income and place of antenatal care. If the family income is low, they will choose cheap antenatal care without taking care about the quality. If the family income is high, they will choose good quality antenatal care without taking care about the fare.

From the analysis, by using significance level (σ) 0,05, it is found that z is -2,42 and p is 0,0078. The p is lower than 0,05, therefore the hypothesis is accepted. It can be concluded that family income is related to the choice of antenatal care.