

V.3 Implications

Aside from contributing to the literature regarding socioeconomic determinants of health outcomes specifically regarding deliveries, this research also has several important implications. First, this research provides new empirical evidence for the impact of SDOH on maternal delivery decision in Indonesia. In which it can be used primarily by policymakers and stakeholders in making informed-targeted intervention and policies to improve maternal health in the context of Indonesia. Where those significant variables can be a point of emphasize to be addressed. Moreover, it can also be used to evaluate the current progress made by BPJS Kesehatan in providing equal access to care and increased service level. Secondly, it can serve as basis for future research in determinants of cesarean and vaginal deliveries in Indonesia. Other researcher may extend this research by including other relevant variables and employ a more causal methodologies for this topic. By doing so, it can benefit other shareholder such as mothers in making inform decision regarding delivery methods which will increase its usefulness.

CHAPTER VI

REFERENCES

Adewale, V., Varotsis, D., Iyer, N., di Mascio, D., Dupont, A., Abramowitz, L., Steer, P. J., Gimovsky, M., & Berghella, V. (2023). Planned cesarean delivery vs planned vaginal delivery: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM*, 5(12), 101186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.AJOGMF.2023.101186>

Allianz Indonesia. (2022). *Melahirkan Bisa Pakai BPJS, Ini Biaya yang Ditanggung dan Prosedurnya*. <https://www.allianz.co.id/explore/melahirkan-bisa-pakai-bpjs-ini-biaya-yang-ditanggung-dan-prosedurnya.html>

Angolile, C. M., Max, B. L., Mushemba, J., & Mashauri, H. L. (2023). Global increased cesarean section rates and public health implications: A call to action. *Health Science Reports*, 6(5), e1274. <https://doi.org/10.1002/HSR2.1274>

Archer, K. J., & Lemeshow, S. (2006). Goodness-of-fit test for a logistic regression model fitted using survey sample data. *Stata Journal*, 6(1), 97–105. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X0600600106>

Asante, A., Cheng, Q., Susilo, D., Satrya, A., Haemmerli, M., Fattah, R. A., Kosen, S., Novitasari, D., Puteri, G. C., Adawiyah, E., Hayen, A., Mills, A., Tangcharoensathien, V., Jan, S., Thabrany, H., & Wiseman, V. (2023). The benefits and burden of health financing in Indonesia: analyses of nationally representative cross-sectional data. *The Lancet Global Health*, 11(5), e770–e780. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(23\)00064-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(23)00064-5)

Barnea, E. R., Inversetti, A., & Di Simone, N. (2023). FIGO good practice recommendations for cesarean delivery: Prep-for-Labor triage to minimize risks and maximize favorable outcomes. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 163(S2), 57–67. <https://doi.org/10.1002/IJGO.15115>,

Binyaruka, P., & Mori, A. T. (2021). Economic consequences of caesarean section delivery: evidence from a household survey in Tanzania. *BMC Health Services Research*, 21(1), 1367. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12913-021-07386-0>

BPJS Kesehatan. (n.d.). *Iuran*. Retrieved May 11, 2025, from <https://www.bpjs-kesehatan.go.id/#/jaminan-kesehatan-iuran>

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024). *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto per Kapita Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku Menurut Provinsi (ribu rupiah), 2018*. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/3/YWtoQlRVZzNiMU5qU1VOSiRFeFZiRTR4VDJOTVVUMDkjMw==/produk-domestik-regional-bruto-per-kapita-atas-dasar-harga-berlaku-menurut-provinsi--ribu-rupiah---2022.html?year=2018>

Comfort, A. B., Peterson, L. A., & Hatt, L. E. (2013). Effect of health insurance on the use and provision of maternal health services and maternal and neonatal health outcomes: a systematic review - PubMed. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutritionopen Access*, 81–105. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24992805/>

Das, U., & Rout, N. R. (2024). Impact of normal vs. caesarean deliveries on child nutritional status and mortality in India: insights from NFHS-5 data. *BMC Pediatrics*, 24(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12887-024-05149-4/FIGURES/6>

de Vries, B. S., Morton, R., Burton, A. E., Kumar, P., Hyett, J. A., Phipps, H., & McGeechan, K. (2022). Attributable factors for the rising cesarean delivery rate over 3 decades: an observational cohort study. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology MFM*, 4(2), 100555. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.AJOGMF.2021.100555>

Deneux-Tharoux, C., Carmona, E., Bouvier-Colle, M. H., & Bréart, G. (2006). Postpartum maternal mortality and cesarean delivery. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, *108*(3 Pt 1), 541–548. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.AOG.0000233154.62729.24>

Dewan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (DJSN). (2024). 2023 Annual Report Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional. In *Annual Report JKN*. Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional. Retrieved April 14, 2025, from https://kesehatan.djsn.go.id/kesehatan/doc/laporan-tahunan/Laporan_Tahunan_JKN_2023.pdf

Domínguez-Almendros, S., Benítez-Parejo, N., & Gonzalez-Ramirez, A. R. (2011). Logistic regression models. *Allergologia et Immunopathologia*, *39*(5), 295–305. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aller.2011.05.002>

Efendi, F., Ni'Mah, A. R., Hadisuyatmana, S., Kuswanto, H., Lindayani, L., & Berliana, S. M. (2019). Determinants of facility-based childbirth in Indonesia. *Scientific World Journal*, *2019*, 9694602. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/9694602>

Einarsdóttir, K., Haggar, F., Pereira, G., Leonard, H., de Klerk, N., Stanley, F. J., & Stock, S. (2013). Role of public and private funding in the rising caesarean section rate: a cohort study. *BMJ Open*, *3*(5), e002789. <https://doi.org/10.1136/BMJOPEN-2013-002789>

Erniaty, E., & Harun, H. (2020). Understanding the impacts of NPM and proposed solutions to the healthcare system reforms in Indonesia: The case of BPJS.

Health Policy and Planning, 35(3), 346–353.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/HEAPOL/CZZ165>

Fajarwati, D. D., & Sari, N. (2022). Determinants of cesarean delivery in Indonesia: An analysis of the 2017 Indonesia demographic and health survey. *Malahayati International Journal of Nursing and Health Science*, 5(2), 166–180.

<https://doi.org/10.33024/MINH.V5I2.9573>

Farizi, S. al, Ernawati, E., & Ernawaty, E. W. (2022). Cesarean delivery Characteristics during JKN Implementation. *Indonesian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 10(3), 157–162. <https://doi.org/10.32771/INAJOG.V10I3.1593>

Frank, J., Abel, T., Campostrini, S., Cook, S., Lin, V. K., & McQueen, D. v. (2020). The Social Determinants of Health: Time to Re-Think? *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(16), 5856. <https://doi.org/10.3390/IJERPH17165856>

Golandaj, J. A., Kampli, M. S., Kumar, M., & Hallad, J. S. (2024). Complications and implications of Caesarean delivery: Facts and perceptions. *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*, 29, 101770. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CEGH.2024.101770>

Guilmoto, C. Z., & Dumont, A. (2019). Trends, Regional Variations, and Socioeconomic Disparities in Cesarean Births in India, 2010-2016. *JAMA Network Open*, 2(3), e190526. <https://doi.org/10.1001/JAMANETWORKOPEN.2019.0526>

Hahn, R. A. (2021). What is a social determinant of health? Back to basics. *Journal of Public Health Research*, 10(4), 2324.
<https://doi.org/10.4081/JPHR.2021.2324>

Haider, M. R., Rahman, M. M., Moinuddin, M., Rahman, A. E., Ahmed, S., & Khan, M. M. (2018). Ever-increasing Caesarean section and its economic burden in Bangladesh. *PLoS ONE*, 13(12), e0208623.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0208623>

Hoxha, I., & Fink, G. (2021). Caesarean sections and health financing: a global analysis. *BMJ Open*, 11(5), e044383. <https://doi.org/10.1136/BMJOPEN-2020-044383>

Irani, M., & Deering, S. (2015). Challenges affecting access to cesarean delivery and strategies to overcome them in low-income countries. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, 131(1), 30–34.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJGO.2015.04.036>;REQUESTEDJOURNAL:JOURNAL:18793479

Jadoon, B., Mahaini, R., & Gholbzouri, K. (2019). Determinants of over and underuse of caesarean births in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: An updated review. *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, 25(11), 837–846.
<https://doi.org/10.26719/EMHJ.19.033>

Kementrian Kesehatan. (2014). *Presiden Luncurkan BPJS dan JKN – Sehat Negeriku*. <https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/rilis-media/20140101/479441/presiden-luncurkan-bpjs-dan-jkn/>

Kementrian Kesehatan. (2018). *Laporan Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) 2018*. <https://layanandata.kemkes.go.id/katalog-data/riskesdas/ketersediaan-data/riskesdas-2018>

Kementrian Kesehatan. (2024). *ICD - 10*. <https://satusihat.kemkes.go.id/platform/docs/id/terminology/icd/icd-10/>

Kim, J. H. (2019). Multicollinearity and misleading statistical results. *Korean Journal of Anesthesiology*, 72(6), 558. <https://doi.org/10.4097/KJA.19087>

Komuhangi, A., Akello, R., & Izudi, J. (2023). Determinants of a high prevalence of cesarean section among women in eastern Uganda. *The Pan African Medical Journal*, 46, 90. <https://doi.org/10.11604/PAMJ.2023.46.90.38208>

Kumar, P., Srivastava, S., Chaudhary, P., & Muhammad, T. (2023). Factors contributing to socio-economic inequality in utilization of caesarean section delivery among women in Indonesia: Evidence from Demographic and Health Survey. *PLOS ONE*, 18(9), e0291485. <https://doi.org/10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0291485>

McHugh, M. L. (2009). The odds ratio: calculation, usage, and interpretation. *Biochemia Medica*, 19(2), 120–126. <https://doi.org/10.11613/BM.2009.011/FULLARTICLE>

Norton, E. C., & Dowd, B. E. (2018). Log Odds and the Interpretation of Logit Models. *Health Services Research*, 53(2), 859–878. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.12712;SUBPAGE:STRING:ACCESS>

Laksono, A. D., & Wulandari, R. D. (2022). The barrier to maternity care in rural Indonesia. *Journal of Public Health (Germany)*, 30(1), 135–140. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S10389-020-01274-3/METRICS>

Lauer, J. A., Betrán, A. P., Merialdi, M., & Wojdyla, D. (2010). Determinants of caesarean section rates in developed countries: supply, demand and opportunities for control. *World Health Report 2010*, 29. <https://pureportal.strath.ac.uk/en/publications/determinants-of-caesarean-section-rates-in-developed-countries-su>

Lee, H. Y., Kim, R., Oh, J., & Subramanian, S. v. (2021). Association between the type of provider and Cesarean section delivery in India: A socioeconomic analysis of the National Family Health Surveys 1999, 2006, 2016. *PloS One*, 16(3). <https://doi.org/10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0248283>

Lembaga Kajian Indonesia. (2025). *DAFTAR PROVINSI KABUPATEN DAN KOTA DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2025*. <https://www.bimtekdiklat.co.id/daftar-provinsi-kabupaten-dan-kota-di-indonesia/>

Leone, T., Padmadas, S. S., & Matthews, Z. (2008). Community factors affecting rising caesarean section rates in developing countries: an analysis of six countries. *Social Science & Medicine (1982)*, 67(8), 1236–1246. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SOCSCIMED.2008.06.032>

Manyeh, A. K., Amu, A., Akpakli, D. E., Williams, J., & Gyapong, M. (2018). Socioeconomic and demographic factors associated with caesarean section delivery in Southern Ghana: Evidence from INDEPTH Network member site. *BMC*

Pregnancy and Childbirth, 18(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12884-018-2039-Z/TABLES/2>

Manyeh, A. K., Ofosu, A., Kuug, A. K., Ayi, A., Tetteh, C. D., Vidzro, S. E., Odopey, C. T., Ackon, A. N. E., Acquah, E., Klu, D., Immurana, M., Dalaba, M. A., & Amu, H. (2024). Assessing five-year trend and socio-demographic determinants of caesarean section delivery in Ghana. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 24:1, 24(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12884-024-07114-6>

Martins, E. S., de Oliveira, L. D., Bessa Martins, L. F., Tavares, L. M., Costa dos Santos, M. B., de Barros Neto, M., Godinho, M. V., Saldanha Marinho, R. A., de Hollanda Cavalcanti, S. S., Vetter Rodrigues, V. H., Veggi, A. B., & Guimaraes, R. M. (2025). Healthcare, socioeconomic and obstetric factors associated with the excess of cesarean sections in 880,000 births from the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare*, 43, 101068. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SRHC.2025.101068>

Mazda, Y., Ando, K., Kato, A., Noguchi, S., Sugiyama, T., Hizuka, K., Nagai, A., Ikeda, Y., Sakamaki, D., Guo, N., Carvalho, B., & Sultan, P. (2023). Postpartum recovery of nulliparous women following scheduled cesarean delivery and spontaneous vaginal delivery: a prospective observational study. *AJOG Global Reports*, 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.XAGR.2023.100226>

Meloun, M., & Mílitký, J. (2011). Statistical analysis of multivariate data. *Statistical Data Analysis*, 151–403. <https://doi.org/10.1533/9780857097200.151>

Merklinger-Gruchala, A., & Kapiszewska, M. (2019). The Effect of Prenatal Stress, Proxied by Marital and Paternity Status, on the Risk of Preterm Birth. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 2019, Vol. 16, Page 273, 16(2), 273. <https://doi.org/10.3390/IJERPH16020273>

Miani, C., Ludwig, A., Breckenkamp, J., Sauzet, O., Doyle, I. M., Hoeller-Holtrichter, C., Spallek, J., & Razum, O. (2020). Socioeconomic and migration status as predictors of emergency caesarean section: A birth cohort study. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 20(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12884-020-2725-5/TABLES/4>

Milcent, C., & Zbiri, S. (2018). Prenatal care and socioeconomic status: effect on cesarean delivery. *Health Economics Review*, 8(1), 7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S13561-018-0190-X>

Mustofa, T. R., & Meliala, A. (2024). Caesarean Sections Claims of National Health Insurance in the East Java Region Hospital. *Jurnal Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*, 4(1), 51–65. <https://doi.org/10.53756/JJKN.V4I1.188>

Nahar, Z., Sohan, M., Hossain, M. J., & Islam, M. R. (2022). Unnecessary Cesarean Section Delivery Causes Risk to Both Mother and Baby: A Commentary on Pregnancy Complications and Women’s Health. *Inquiry: A Journal of Medical Care Organization, Provision and Financing*, 59, 00469580221116004. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00469580221116004>

Nastiti, A. A., Triharini, M., Santika, N. K. A., Dewi, Y. S., Barnawi, N. A., & Arifin, H. (2022). Determinants of caesarean section delivery: a nationwide study

in Indonesia. <https://doi.org/10.12968/Bjom.2022.30.5.282>, 30(5), 282–289.

<https://doi.org/10.12968/BJOM.2022.30.5.282>

Nedberg, I. H., Rylander, C., Skjeldestad, F. E., Blix, E., Ugulava, T., & Anda, E. E. (2020). Factors Associated with Cesarean Section among Primiparous Women in Georgia: A Registry-based Study. *Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health*, 10(4), 337. <https://doi.org/10.2991/JEGH.K.200813.001>

Negele, K., Heinrich, J., Borte, M., von Berg, A., Schaaf, B., Lehmann, I., Wichmann, H. E., & Bolte, G. (2004). Mode of delivery and development of atopic disease during the first 2 years of life. *Pediatric Allergy and Immunology : Official Publication of the European Society of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology*, 15(1), 48–54. <https://doi.org/10.1046/J.0905-6157.2003.00101.X>

Negrini, R., da Silva Ferreira, R. D., & Guimarães, D. Z. (2021). Value-based care in obstetrics: comparison between vaginal birth and caesarean section. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 21(1), 333. <https://doi.org/10.1186/S12884-021-03798-2>

Neu, J., & Rushing, J. (2011). Cesarean versus Vaginal Delivery: Long term infant outcomes and the Hygiene Hypothesis. *Clinics in Perinatology*, 38(2), 321. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CLP.2011.03.008>

Nugroho, S. T., Ahsan, A., Kusuma, D., Adani, N., Irawaty, D. K., Amalia, N., & Hati, S. R. H. (2023). Income Disparity and Healthcare Utilization: Lessons from Indonesia's National Health Insurance Claim Data. *Asian Pacific Journal of*

Cancer Prevention, 24(10), 3397–3402.

<https://doi.org/10.31557/APJCP.2023.24.10.3397>

Nyame, Y. A., Cooperberg, M. R., Cumberbatch, M. G., Eggener, S. E., Etzioni, R., Gomez, S. L., Haiman, C., Huang, F., Lee, C. T., Litwin, M. S., Lyratzopoulos, G., Mohler, J. L., Murphy, A. B., Pettaway, C., Powell, I. J., Sasieni, P., Schaeffer, E. M., Shariat, S. F., & Gore, J. L. (2022). Deconstructing, Addressing, and Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Prostate Cancer Care.

European Urology, 82(4), 341–351.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/J.EURURO.2022.03.007>

Ochieng Arunda, M., Agardh, A., & Asamoah, B. O. (2020). Cesarean delivery and associated socioeconomic factors and neonatal survival outcome in Kenya and Tanzania: analysis of national survey data. *Global Health Action*, 13(1).

<https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2020.1748403>

Peteiro-Mahía, L., Blanco-López, S., López-Castiñeira, N., Navas-Arrebola, R., Seoane-Pillado, T., & Pertega-Díaz, S. (2022). Advanced Maternal Age as an Obstetric Risk Factor: Current Experience in a Hospital from Northwestern Spain. *Acta Medica Portuguesa*, 35(13).

<https://doi.org/10.20344/AMP.16550>,

PPID (2010). *PERATURAN KEPALA BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK NOMOR 37 TAHUN 2010 BUKU 1 SUMATERA*. Badan Pusat Statistik.

Puro, N., Kelly, R. J., Bodas, M., & Feyereisen, S. (2022). Estimating the differences in Caesarean section (C-section) rates between public and privately

insured mothers in Florida: A decomposition approach. *PLoS ONE*, 17(4), e0266666. <https://doi.org/10.1371/JOURNAL.PONE.0266666>

Sakala, C. (1993). Medically unnecessary cesarean section births: Introduction to a symposium. *Social Science & Medicine*, 37(10), 1177–1198. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0277-9536\(93\)90331-W](https://doi.org/10.1016/0277-9536(93)90331-W)

Sandall, J., Tribe, R. M., Avery, L., Mola, G., Visser, G. H., Homer, C. S., Gibbons, D., Kelly, N. M., Kennedy, H. P., Kidanto, H., Taylor, P., & Temmerman, M. (2018). Short-term and long-term effects of caesarean section on the health of women and children. *The Lancet*, 392(10155), 1349–1357. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31930-5/ATTACHMENT/4BEB0D93-5976-42DB-B398-FF25AE2F927F/MMC1.PDF](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31930-5/ATTACHMENT/4BEB0D93-5976-42DB-B398-FF25AE2F927F/MMC1.PDF)

Sayed, G., Salama, H., Abumhara, S., Al-Obaidly, S., Al-Qubaisi, M., & Al-Rifai, H. (2023). Review of socioeconomic risk factors for cesarean births: a population-based study. *Acta Bio Medica : Atenei Parmensis*, 94(3), e2023082. <https://doi.org/10.23750/ABM.V94I3.13907>

Shah, P. S., Zao, J., & Ali, S. (2011). Maternal marital status and birth outcomes: A systematic review and meta-analyses. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 15(7), 1097–1109. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S10995-010-0654-Z>,

Sharma, S., & Dhakal, I. (2018). Cesarean vs Vaginal Delivery : An Institutional Experience. *JNMA: Journal of the Nepal Medical Association*, 56(209), 535. <https://doi.org/10.31729/jnma.3467>

Silaen, M., Rahayu, S., Aryanti, I., Prasetyo, A., Wahyuni, S., Wahyono, T. T., Sumarno, Mumfangati, T., Irmawan, Saksono, H., Rachmadhani, A., Nur, Y. H., & Marannu, B. (2025). Health and socio-economic factors as determinants of antenatal care service access in Indonesia. *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*, 33(3), 2213–3984. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CEGH.2025.102010/ASSET/1854F39F-FAA6-4B25-982C-DC994A944327/MAIN.ASSETS/GR1.JPG>

Singh, S., & Swain, D. (2025). Prevalence and factors associated with caesarean delivery on maternal request and its effect on maternal and foetal outcomes in selected tertiary care hospital, Odisha, Southeastern India. *Journal of Global Health*, 15, 04073. <https://doi.org/10.7189/JOGH.15.04073>

Sizear, M. I., & Rashid, M. (2024). Urgent need to address increasing caesarean section rates in lower-middle-income countries like Bangladesh. *Frontiers in Global Women's Health*, 5, 1365504. <https://doi.org/10.3389/FGWH.2024.1365504>

Smith, L., Farr, A., Zurriaga, O., Cuttini, M., Verdenik, I., Vidal Benedé, M. J., Kearns, K., Sakkeus, L., Philibert, M., & Scott, S. (2023). Are there social inequalities in caesarean section rates in Europe? *European Journal of Public Health*, 33(Supplement_2). <https://doi.org/10.1093/EURPUB/CKAD160.064>

Sperandei, S. (2014). Understanding logistic regression analysis. *Biochimica Medica*, 24(1), 12. <https://doi.org/10.11613/BM.2014.003>

Stoltzfus, J. C. (2011). Logistic regression: A brief primer. *Academic Emergency Medicine*, 18(10), 1099–1104. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1553-2712.2011.01185.X>,

Trucco, E., McNeil, A., McGrory, S., Ballerini, L., Mookiah, M. R. K., Hogg, S., Doney, A., & MacGillivray, T. (2019). Validation. *Computational Retinal Image Analysis: Tools, Applications and Perspectives*, 157–170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102816-2.00009-5>

Weissberg-Benchell, J., Zielinski, T. E., Rodgers, S., Greenley, R. N., Askenazi, D., Goldstein, S. L., Fredericks, E. M., McDiarmid, S., Williams, L., Limbers, C. A., Tuzinkiewicz, K., Lerret, S., Alonso, E. M., & Varni, J. W. (2010). Recommendations for the Assessment and Reporting of Multivariable Logistic Regression in Transplantation Literature. *American Journal of Transplantation : Official Journal of the American Society of Transplantation and the American Society of Transplant Surgeons*, 10(7), 1686. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1600-6143.2010.03141.X>

World Health Organization. (2021, June 16). *Caesarean section rates continue to rise, amid growing inequalities in access*. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/news/item/16-06-2021-caesarean-section-rates-continue-to-rise-amid-growing-inequalities-in-access>

World Health Organization. (2015). *WHO statement on caesarean section rates*. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-RHR-15.02>

World Health Organization. (2011). *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems: 10th revision, volume 2: Instruction manual (2010 ed.)*. World Health Organization.
https://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD10Volume2_en_2010.pdf

Wyatt, S., Silitonga, P. I. I., Febriani, E., & Long, Q. (2021). Socioeconomic, geographic and health system factors associated with rising C-section rate in Indonesia: a cross-sectional study using the Indonesian demographic and health surveys from 1998 to 2017. *BMJ Open*, *11*(5), e045592.
<https://doi.org/10.1136/BMJOPEN-2020-045592>

Yu, S., Fiebig, D. G., Viney, R., Scarf, V., & Homer, C. (2022). Private provider incentives in health care: The case of caesarean births. *Social Science & Medicine*, *294*, 114729. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SOCSCIMED.2022.114729>

Yunitawati, D., Latifah, L., Suryaputri, I. Y., & Laksono, A. D. (2024). A Higher Maternal Education Level Could Be a Critical Factor in the Exceeded Cesarean Section Delivery in Indonesia. *Iranian Journal of Public Health*, *53*(1), 219–227. <https://doi.org/10.18502/IJPH.V53I1.14698>

Zabor, E. C., Reddy, C. A., Tendulkar, R. D., & Patil, S. (2022). Logistic Regression in Clinical Studies. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology*Biophysics*, *112*(2), 271–277.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJROBP.2021.08.007>

Zahroh, R. I., Disney, G., Betrán, A. P., & Bohren, M. A. (2020). Trends and sociodemographic inequalities in the use of caesarean section in Indonesia, 1987-2017. *BMJ Global Health*, 5(12), e003844. <https://doi.org/10.1136/BMJGH-2020-003844>

Zhou, X., & Yang, X. (2024). Medical insurance, vulnerability to poverty, and wealth inequality. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 12, 1286549. <https://doi.org/10.3389/FPUBH.2024.1286549>

APPENDICES

1. Average Mean Logistic Regression Result

Variable	AME (dy/dx)	95% CI	p-value
PBI			
No	Ref.		
Yes	0.0497	[-0.0255, 0.1248]	0.196
Resides			
Rural	Ref.		
Urban	0.0004	[-0.0504, 0.0512]	0.988
Jawa/Bali Island			
No	Ref.		
Yes	0.0645*	[0.0104, 0.1186]	0.019
Marital Status			
Unmarried	Ref.		
Married	0.0259	[-0.0381, 0.0898]	0.428
Ward Class			
Class I	Ref.		