



Use of Healthy Family Toilets In Pangkajene Kepulauan District Village

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Abstract

According to World Bank data in 2010, the existence of latrines in Indonesia is around 22%. Nationally, for urban areas it is 79% and for rural areas 49%. Most of the waste disposal is still carried out into rivers or using dug wells that do not meet the requirements, thereby polluting groundwater. Health development is essentially an effort made by all components of the Indonesian nation which aims to increase awareness, ability and desire to live healthily for everyone in order to achieve the highest level of public health (Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health of 2009 Article 3). One of the health developments carried out is the development of adequate sanitation for the community. This research aims to determine the factors related to the use of family latrines in Pangkep Village. Based on data from the Community Health Center, Pangkep Village is the village with the lowest percentage of households with access to healthy toilets. Research methods; using quantitative analytics with cross sectional methods complemented by qualitative analytics. The population of all 433 family heads living in Pangkep Village using stratified random sampling obtained a sample of 228 family heads. Research results; shows that there is a significant relationship between family latrine use and knowledge (p value 0.019), attitude (p value 0.014), economic status (p value 0.000), latrine ownership (p value 0.000), availability of clean water (p value 0.029), role of health workers (p value 0.000), as well as support from community and religious leaders (p value 0.000). The variable of latrine ownership is the most dominant in family latrine use with a prevalence risk (5.879), which means that respondents who do not have a latrine have a 5.879 times greater chance of not using a family latrine. So it can be concluded that there is still low awareness of the community in Pangkep Village using family latrines. For this reason, it is recommended that health workers continue to provide guidance and





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education to the community and include community participation in implementing the program.

Keywords: Use, Toilet, Healthy Family, Village, Pangkajene Islands

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1. INTRODUCTION

Providing clean water, sewage disposal, wastewater disposal and rubbish disposal are requirements for a healthy home. Disposal of feces/feces, which is also known as a place to defecate, is an important part of environmental sanitation. Disposal of human feces that does not meet sanitation requirements can cause soil pollution and clean water supplies, and trigger disease vector animals, such as flies, mice or other insects to nest, breed and spread disease. This can also often cause an unpleasant odor.

Sanitation is still a problem that has not been fully resolved to date. There are still many People who do not yet have proper sanitation facilities are one of the causes. Sanitation is still ongoing problems that still cannot be overcome, especially in rural areas due to low levels of education and knowledge public about sanitasi.

According to the World Health Organization (*WHO*) in 2015, it is estimated that only around 39% (2.9 billion people) of the global population uses adequate sanitation services and 2.3 billion people still lack even services sanitation base as well as still there are 892 million people in all over the world still do throw away water big haphazard.

In Indonesia based on E-Monev STBM on year 2019 for access sanitasi, persentase House ladder in Indonesia Which own access to sanitasi worthy year 2018 that is 69% And on year 2019 increase become 74% and there are still 515.45 thousand people who still defecate in the open. Although there is increased access sanitasi in year previously by 5%, will but not yet reach targets which is expected. For that improve the implementation And optimizing provision development sector sanitation Which worthy sake enhancement degrees health for public.





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Diarrhea is still an important public health problem because it is the third main contributor to child morbidity and mortality rates in various countries, including Indonesia. It is estimated that more than 1.3 billion attacks and 3.2 million deaths per year in children under five are caused by diarrhea. Each child experiences episodes of diarrhea attacks on average 3.3 times each year. Approximately 80% of deaths occur in children aged less than two years.

Apart from the problem of access to sanitation which is still not fulfilled, one of the behaviors of the Indonesian people is still. What is lacking in the field of sanitation is the level of public awareness regarding the use of toilets. Lack of awareness community to use healthy latrines as a means for defecation, as well as access to healthy latrines sanitation which are still bad will pollute the environment and have an impact on health problems such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, abdominal typhus, polio and stunted growth in toddlers.

Quoting from CNN Indonesia regarding the WHO/Unicef Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) report, ⁷ it turns out that there are still 12.9% of the Indonesian population who do not have a latrine, out of the 2.4 billion world population who do not have a latrine, with a ratio of seven out of ten people in The world still defecates in the open, most of which is in rivers. In Indonesia, 84.4% of goose neck toilets are used, 4.8% of plengsengan, 7.2% of cemplung or cubluk without floor, 3.7% of cemplung with floor.

Several studies also state that sanitation is poor and behavior is still low community to use healthy latrines will have a negative impact on health. Lack of public awareness Using latrines as a means of defecation in the community can trigger cases of diarrhea. And In other research , poor latrine conditions and untreated drinking water will increase opportunity stunting in Indonesia compared to with condition sanitation Which Good.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Research is analytical with a quantitative approach and supported by qualitative data. Design The research used was *cross sectional*. The population in this study were all heads of households (father/mother) who have a role in organizing and making decisions





within their family in Pangkep Village and obtained data for the total population of 1,626 soul And 433 head family Which divided in eight RT. The sample required in this study was 228 heads of families and in this study the sampling technique was used used was *stratified random sampling*. In this research, the instruments used were questionnaires and done *uji* validity and reliability with use software data processing. For test reliability is carried out with use formula *alpha Cronbach* as well as analysis data use analysis univariate and bivariate.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Results

Based on the results of the study, the frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge, attitude, family economic status, type of latrine ownership, availability of clean water, the role of health workers, support from community leaders and religious leaders can be seen in Table 1. The majority of respondents stated that their families did not utilize family latrines, namely 137 respondents (60.1%), the majority had low knowledge, namely 133 respondents (58.3%), the majority had a negative attitude towards latrine utilization, namely 129 respondents (56.6%), the majority had low economic status, namely 142 respondents (62.3%), the majority did not have their own latrines, namely 142 respondents (62.3%). The majority did not have their own latrines, namely 131 respondents (57.5%), the majority felt insufficient clean water facilities for daily needs, namely (64.9%), the majority stated that there was no guidance and counseling regarding healthy latrines carried out by health workers, namely 154 respondents (67.5%) and the majority stated that there was a lack of support and assistance from both community leaders and religious leaders regarding healthy latrines, namely 161 respondents (70.6%).

Table 1.



**Description And Distribution Frequency in Pangkep Village**

Characteristics	Amount (228)	Percentage (%)
Behavior	137	60.1%
No Utilise Toilet Utilise Toilet	91	39.9%
Knowledge	133	58.3%
Low Tall	95	41.7%
Attitude	129	56.6%
Negative Postive	99	43.4%
Status Economy	142	62.3%
Low Tall	86	37.7%
Ownership Toilet	131	57.5%
No Own Own	97	42.5%
Means Water Clean	1 48	64.9%
No Enough Enough	80	35.1%
Role Officer Health	154	67.5%
There isn't any There is	74	32.5%
Support Figure Public And Religion	161	70.6%
No Support Support	67	29.4%

Based on the research results, there is a relationship between knowledge about latrines and use of latrines family with the results of the statistical test *p value* (0.019), there is a relationship between attitudes about latrines and use of latrines families with statistical test results of *p value* (0.014), there is a relationship between family economic status and utilization Family latrines with statistical test results *p value* (0.000), there is a relationship between latrine ownership and utilization family toilets with statistical test results *p value* (0.000), there is a relationship between the availability of clean water and the use of family latrines with the statistical test results of *p value* (0.000), there is a relationship between the role of health workers with the use of family sideburns with statistical test results of *p value* (0.000) and there is a relationship between support community and religious figures with the use of family latrines with statistical test results showing *p value* (0.000). on table 2.





Table 2.
There is Or not Connection Distribution Frequency with Utilization Toilet Family

Characteristics	Mark OR 95% CI	Mark <i>P Value</i>
Knowledge	1,981 (1,154 - 3,401)	0.019
Attitude	2.030 (1,184 - 3,481)	0.014
Status Economy	4,789 (2,692-8,518)	0,000
Ownership Toilet	4,416 (2,508-7,778)	0,000
Availability Water Clean	5,190 (2,885-9,337)	0,000
Role Officer Health	6,320 (3,434 - 11,630)	0,000
Support Figure Public And Religion	6,933 (3.671 - 13.091)	0,000

b. Discussion

1) Connection Knowledge with Utilization Toilet Family

The results of this research are in line with research by Trismon, Saam and Nazriati (2016) on Multiple Factor Analysis Related to the Use of Family Latrines in the Village The Singkuang area of Kampar Regency shows There is a relationship between good knowledge about latrines and community participation in their use toilet family. Thereby Also with results study Dwiana and Herawaty (2017) who demonstrate knowledge Which bad about toilet relate with behavior throw away water big haphazard in the Regency Buton South.

The results of this study are in accordance with the Preceed-Proceed theory which states that knowledge is a predisposing factor that can influence behavior (Green, 2005 in Priyo, 2014). Knowledge possessed by individuals or communities is a factor that can determine behavior. Knowledge has an important cognitive influence on behavior because it can change a person's behavior (Glanz et al, 2012). With good knowledge, a person or community can change





their behavior so that they are more concerned with health.

2) Connection Attitude with Utilization Toilet Family

Research on factors associated with high *open defecation* (OD) rates in the district Jember shows that there is a relationship between respondents' attitudes and open defecation behavior in the community. Likewise, research shows that there is a relationship between attitudes and the use of toilets in Regency Tanggamus, City Great, Lampung.

In this study, the majority of family heads in Pangkep Village still had negative attitudes about the use of healthy latrines as a means of defecation, this is due to several things such as: Many people do not have healthy toilets, there is a lack of clean water, and there are still many people who do feel that making a healthy toilet requires a lot of money and most people already feel that get used to For throw away water big in edge beach or sea.

3) Connection Status Economy with Utilization Toilet Family

The results of this study are in line with the results of research that there is a significant relationship between economic status and latrine use in the KATAJAGA program in Gunungpati Semarang District. Likewise, the results of the study showed that there was a relationship between income and open defecation behavior in Tanjung Medang Village, Rangsang District, Meranti Islands Regency in 2017 (OR = 6.989), meaning that people who have low income levels have a 6.9 times chance of practicing open defecation behavior compared to people who have low income levels compared to people who have high income levels.

Researchers believe that the poor economic status of families causes the inability of the community to meet the needs of latrine facilities in accordance with the requirements of healthy latrines, so that public awareness is still low to use healthy latrines. With a good economic status, it will make it easier for people to prioritize the health needs and facilities they receive. Communities with good economic status will have more ability to build healthy latrines. Research shows





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that there is a relationship between the ownership of healthy latrines and family income. In addition, cost is the main constraint to latrine ownership and the reason for the persistence of open defecation.

4) Connection Ownership Toilet with Utilization Toilet Family

The results of this study are in line with research which shows that there is a relationship between latrine ownership on environmental sanitation behavior in the use of toilets by the Bajo Tribe community in the coastal area of Tanjung Village Betel nut Subdistrict Kusambi Regency Muna West year 2018. Thereby Also with study show t there is a relationship between latrine ownership with behavior head family in use of latrines in village settlement fisherman Tambak Lorok Semarang.

In Pangkep Village, there are still few people who have healthy toilets and those who do not have private toilets, they usually use public toilet facilities or ride with relatives and neighbors for defecation needs. Researchers argue that although public latrines are available, they are in poor condition. The poorly maintained public latrines with no water available and the location of the public latrines at the end of the pier are factors in the lack of people using public latrines as a means of defecation, in addition to community habits. A study shows that the provision of public latrines does not guarantee that people routinely use public latrines for defecation. The lack of clean, safe and comfortable facilities is the reason people are still part of open defecation behavior.

5) Connection Availability Water Clean with Utilization Toilet Family

The results of this study are in line with research showing that there is a relationship between clean water availability and latrine utilization with a p value of 0.011. Likewise, the study showed that there is a significant relationship between the availability of clean water and the utilization of latrines in the KATAJAGA program in Gunungpati Sub-district, Semarang.

The results of this research show that there is a lack of access to clean water in Pangkep Village means water clean. Results interview deep Which done





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to public Pangkep Village For availability insufficient clean water. The condition of Pangkep Village, which is located on the coast, makes it difficult to source water clean, even though there is assistance in the form of water wells from the private sector, the water produced is not adequate for used for daily needs, so people have to buy clean water from other villages. Apart from buying clean water from other villages, people use the harvested rainwater, so people don't have a place adequate water storage will result in a shortage of clean water, especially when the dry season comes. That's why it's important means water clean For need daily.

6) Connection Role Officer Health with Utilization Toilet Family

The results of this study are in line with the results of a study that showed there was a significant relationship between the role of health workers and the use of family latrines in the Pamsimas program in the Baruah Puskesmas working area in 2015. Likewise, the results of the study showed that there was an effect of the role of health workers with defecation behavior in latrines in the community after STBM triggering in Wamesa Village, South Manokwari Regency (OR = 3.445). This means that the role of health workers who do not support respondents tend not to defecate in latrines 3.445 times greater than respondents who are supported by health workers.

The results of this research are in accordance with the preceed-proceed theory, which states the factors that determine its occurrence Behavior change is a *reinforcing factor* or reinforcing factor which is included in the wrong factor sa t un y a is role power health (Green, 1980 in Priyoto, 2014). Role officer health in Providing guidance and encouragement to the community to make more use of latrines is very important. The society that Having received guidance and counseling about healthy latrines, it is hoped that they will be more aware of building them and utilize healthy latrines, compared to people who have never received guidance and counseling by health workers. Research in Ethiopia shows that households have more contact with officials health educators will receive





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messages related to sanitation compared to households that do not get visit officer counseling health.

The results of the research show that the majority of people state that there is a lack of counseling and coaching Which done by officer health. From results interview with a number of head family state lack of education given to the community regarding healthy latrines and health workers visiting homes they only do data collection without providing counseling. Meanwhile, from the results of interviews with Health officials said that the Krayan Community Health Center had provided education regarding environmental health but activity This No taking place Keep going continuously Because limited abilities officer.

7) Connection Figure Public and Religion with Utilization Toilet Family

The results of this research are in line with the research results, there is a significant relationship between figure support community by using healthy latrines in the work area of Puskesmas 23 Ilir Palembang in 2018. Thereby also with research results which state that there is a relationship between the support provided by community leaders with the use of family latrines in Cipanas Village, Lebak Regency. Meanwhile, the research results state There is a significant relationship between support from village officials and family behavior regarding latrine use namely families who receive support from village officials, posyandu cadres, NGOs have the opportunity to use a latrine 2.8 time compared to Which no get support.

The research results show that the majority of people show a lack of support given by community leaders and religious leaders. The results of this research are supported by the results of interviews with the head families who stated that there was no support provided by community and religious figures whether it was involvement in providing counseling and encouragement to own and use latrines and the absence of assistance given to the community in accordance with the wishes of the community. Researchers also interviewed the village head stated that he had provided assistance to several households in the





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form of building materials to build latrines healthy, but the community did not use the assistance to build healthy latrines, as well as the village head In 2020, we plan to provide assistance in the form of rebuilding healthy latrines for each each neighborhood unit, so that it is hoped that the community can change their behavior not to defecate haphazard.

Researchers believe that there is still low public awareness about building and utilizing healthy latrines as a means of defecation due to the lack of support given to the community, and still many people are hoping for help. And researchers found that no there are regulations prohibiting people from defecating in the open in Pangkep Village. So that the community is still lacking care not to build and use sanitary latrines. For this reason, community and religious leaders need to create something regulation or policy to public not to urinate big haphazard. With there regulation Not to defecate in the open is expected to create a sense of shame about defecating in the open and ending societal habits. A study in Nepal reported that the existence of regulations regarding sanitation will encourage households to use latrines. and the existence of regulations will create community to stop open defecation behavior and encourage people to have toilet.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this research is that there is a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes, status economy, availability of clean water, ownership of toilets, the role of health workers and support from community leaders with use of family latrines, especially in Pangkep Village. Special thanks are expressed to the head of Pangkep Village has give research permission and all members of the public who have participated in the implementation of the research.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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