

ABSTRACT

Background: Open defecation is still a public health problem in Tanjung Genting Village, with the incidence of open defecation of 58 cases in 2024 and the Simpang Tutup Health Center recorded that the SBS achievement only reached 22.2%.

Method: This study used a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach, conducted in Tanjung Genting Village in October 2024-March 2025 with 232 populations, namely Heads (KK) and 92 samples. The sampling technique was simple random sampling. The research variables were open defecation behavior, knowledge, attitudes, cultural values, income levels and ownership of healthy latrines. Data collection by interview using questionnaires and observation. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the Chi-Square test in the SPSS version 25 application.

Results: The proportion of the community with open defecation behavior was (58.7%). Factors related to open defecation behavior are knowledge (PR = 2.6 (95% CI: 1.6 -4.2); P-value = 0.000), attitude (PR = 4.5 (95% CI: 2.2 - 8.8; P-value = 0.000), cultural values (PR = 6.6 (95% CI: 2.6 - 16.7; P-value = 0.000), income level (PR = 5.4 (95% CI: 1.4 - 20.2; P-value = 0.000) and ownership of a healthy toilet (PR = 3.5 (95% CI: 1.6 - 7.2, P-value = 0.000).

Conclusion: Open Defecation Behavior (BABS) is related to lack of knowledge, negative attitudes, negative cultural values, low income and not having a healthy toilet. It is expected that health agencies will utilize digital media, training, and incentives to reduce BABS and ensure the sustainability of the program through monitoring and community involvement. In addition, conducting a healthy toilet assistance program to Tanjung Genting Village.

Keywords: Open defecation, behavior, healthy toilets, knowledge

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Buang air besar sembarangan masih menjadi permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat di Desa Tanjung Genteng, dengan angka kejadian BABS yaitu 58 kasus di tahun 2024 dan di Puskesmas Simpang Tutup mencatat capaian SBS hanya mencapai 22,2%.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, dilaksanakan di Desa Tanjung genteng pada bulan oktober 2024- maret 2025 dengan 232 populasi yaitu Kepala (KK) dan 92 sampel. Teknik pengambilan sampel ialah *simple random sampling*. Variabel penelitian yaitu perilaku Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS), pengetahuan, sikap, nilai-nilai budaya, tingkat pendapatan dan kepemilikan jamban sehat. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner dan observasi. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square di aplikasi SPSS versi 25.

Hasil: Proporsi masyarakat perilaku BABS sebesar (58,7%). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku BABS yaitu pengetahuan (PR= 2,6 (95% CI: 1,6 – 4,2); P-value= 0,000), sikap (PR = 4,5 (95% CI: 2,2 – 8,8; P-value= 0,000), Nilai-nilai budaya (PR = 6,6 (95% CI: 2,6 – 16,7 ; P-value= 0,000), tingkat pendapatan (PR = 5,4 (95% CI: 1,4 – 20,2 ; P-value= 0,000) dan kepemilikan jamban sehat (PR = 3,5 (95% CI: 1,6 – 7,2, P-value= 0,000).

Kesimpulan: Perilaku Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS) berhubungan dengan,pengetahuan kurang, sikap negatif, nilai-nilai budaya negative, pendapatan yang rendah dan tidak memiliki jamban sehat. Diharapkan Instansi kesehatan memanfaatkan media digital, pelatihan, dan insentif untuk mengurangi BABS serta memastikan keberlanjutan program melalui pemantauan dan keterlibatan masyarakat.Selain itu, melakukan program bantuan jamban sehat ke desa tanjung genteng.

Kata Kunci: Open defecation, perilaku, jamban sehat, pengetahuan