

ABSTRACT

Background : *Improper disposal of toddler feces can be a trigger for open defecation practices. Toddler feces that are not properly managed have the potential to contaminate the environment and increase the risk of various diseases in children, such as diarrhea, stunting, and hepatitis.*

Method: *This study uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The sample was taken using multistage sampling with 73 respondents. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.*

Result : *A total of 35.7% of mothers practiced unsafe disposal of toddler feces. There was a significant relationship between the mother's education level (P-value = 0.000), number of children/parity (P-value = 0.022), toilet training (P-value = 0.001), and exposure to sanitation information (P-value = 0.014) with toddler feces disposal behavior. However, no significant relationship was found between the mother's age (P-value = 0.758), economic status (P-value = 0.480), and availability of clean water sources (P-value = 1.000) with toddler feces disposal behavior..*

Conclusion : *Mother's education, number of children/parity, toilet training, and exposure to sanitation information have a significant relationship with toddler feces disposal behavior. On the other hand, mother's age, economic status, and availability of clean water sources do not show a significant relationship with toddler feces disposal behavior.*

Keywords: *Child Feces Disposal, Maternal Behavior, Sanitation, and Child Health.*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pembuangan tinja balita yang tidak dilakukan dengan benar dapat menjadi salah satu pemicu praktik buang air besar sembarangan. Tinja balita yang tidak ditangani secara benar berpotensi mencemari lingkungan dan meningkatkan risiko berbagai penyakit pada anak, seperti diare, stunting, hingga hepatitis.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif desain cross-sectional. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *multistage sampling* sebanyak 73 responden. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil : Proporsi ibu yang melakukan pembuangan tinja balita tidak aman sebesar 35,7%. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan tingkat pendidikan ibu ($P\text{-value} = 0,000$), jumlah anak/paritas ($P\text{-value} = 0,022$), toilet training ($P\text{-value} = 0,001$), paparan informasi sanitasi ($P\text{-value} = 0,014$) dengan perilaku pembuangan tinja balita. Namun, tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan usia ibu ($P\text{-value} = 0,758$), status ekonomi ($P\text{-value} = 0,480$) dan ketersediaan sumber air bersih ($P\text{-value} = 1,000$) dengan perilaku pembuangan tinja balita.

Kesimpulan : Pendidikan ibu, jumlah anak/paritas, toilet training dan paparan informasi sanitasi memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku pembuangan tinja balita. Sebaliknya, usia ibu, status ekonomi dan ketersediaan sumber air bersih tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan terhadap perilaku pembuangan tinja balita.

Kata Kunci : Pembuangan Tinja Balita, Perilaku Ibu, Sanitasi dan Kesehatan Anak.