

**FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN  
PERILAKU BUANG AIR BESAR SEMBARANGAN  
(Studi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pujer Kabupaten Bondowoso)**

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**ABSTRAK**

Sanitasi memiliki fungsi untuk menunjang kesehatan, salah satunya penyediaan sarana pembuangan limbah kotoran manusia. Perilaku penduduk yang menjadi kebiasaan buang air besar sembarangan masih menjadi tantangan sanitasi di Indonesia. Di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pujer sebanyak 9.764 KK (65,22%) masih memiliki perilaku Buang Air Besar Sembarangan (BABS). Menurut Snehandu B. Karr faktor perilaku dapat dipengaruhi oleh adanya niat, dukungan sosial, terjangkaunya informasi, otonomi pribadi, situasi dan kondisi yang memungkinkan. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku buang air besar sembarangan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pujer.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, sampel sebesar 87 responden diambil dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data diperoleh dengan melakukan wawancara dan observasi menggunakan kuesioner terhadap responden yaitu kepala keluarga atau istri yang tinggal di Kecamatan Pujer. Data yang telah terkumpul dianalisis dengan metode univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara niat untuk bertindak ( $p=0,000$ ), dukungan tenaga kesehatan ( $p=0,000$ ), dukungan aparat desa ( $p=0,001$ ), terjangkaunya informasi ( $p=0,000$ ), otonomi pribadi ( $p=0,000$ ), kepemilikan jamban ( $p=0,000$ ), keadaan geografis ( $p=0,000$ ) dengan perilaku BABS. Puskesmas Pujer diharapkan memberikan dukungan kepada masyarakat berupa dukungan informatif dalam bentuk penyuluhan dan meningkatkan pendataan survei tentang akses jamban di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pujer.

Kata kunci : Perilaku, Buang Air Besar Sembarangan, Faktor Perilaku

**FACTORS RELATED TO OPEN DEFECATION'S BEHAVIOR  
(A Study in the Working Area of Pujer Public Health Center,  
Bondowoso Regency)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Sanitation has a function to support health. One of the examples is the provision of human waste disposal facilities. The inhabitants' behavior that becomes habit to do the open defecation still be the sanitation's challenge in Indonesia. In the working area of Pujer Public Health Center, there are 9.764 families (65.22%) that still have behavior to do the open defecation. According to Snehandu B. Karr, the factors of behavior can be influenced by the intention, social support, reachable information, personal autonomy, and possible situation and condition. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors related to the behavior of open defecation in the working area of Pujer Public Health Center.

This study is an observational analytics study with the cross sectional design. There are 87 respondents as the samples of this study that have been determined using simple random sampling technique. The researcher gathered the data by doing interview and observation using questionnaire to the respondents, which is a head of the family or a wife who lives in Pujer. The researcher analyzed the data using univariate and bivariate method with Chi Square test.

The result of this study showed that there is a correlation between the intention to act ( $p=0.000$ ), the support of health workers ( $p=0.000$ ), the support of village official ( $p=0.001$ ), the reachable information ( $p=0.000$ ), the personal autonomy ( $p=0.000$ ), the latrine ownership ( $p=0.000$ ), the geographic circumstances ( $p=0.000$ ) with the open defecation's behavior. The researcher suggest Pujer Public Health Center to give an informative support to the locals by conducting counseling and increase the survey data collection about latrine access in the working area of Pujer Public Health Center.

Keyword: behavior, open defecation, behavior's factor