

## Factors affecting the non-ownership of later in the family in Asuhan Kelahan Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar

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### ABSTRACT

The family does not own a latrine because they do not have the costs to build a latrine and because the ownership status of the house is not their own. This type of research is descriptive with the location of the research being conducted in the Asuhan Subdistrict of Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District in 2016 which was carried out July-September 2016. The population in this study were all heads of families who did not have latrines in the Asuhan Subdistrict of Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District in 2016, namely 31 families and a population is sampled. The results showed that the majority had junior high school education, namely 11 people (35.5%) and high school, namely 11 people (35.5), while the minority had the last elementary education, namely 3 people (9.7%). The majority have jobs as private employees, namely 12 people (38.7%), while the minority do not work, namely 3 people (9.7%). The majority have income > 1,000,000, namely 19 people (61.3%) while the minority have income > 1,000,000, namely 12 people (38.7%). The majority have less knowledge, namely as many as 16 people (51.6%) while the minority have good knowledge, namely as many as 15 people (48.4%). As the head of the family must be more concerned about basic sanitation health because it is important in maintaining a healthy environment to prevent disease and its transmission. The Puskesmas must conduct a latrine ownership screening and provide appropriate counseling for families. For kelurahans to be able to invite and provide understanding to their citizens the importance of maintaining environmental health for the common good. This research can be used to develop community knowledge so that awareness grows to have a latrine and provide direct experience in carrying out research, writing research results and adding insight and provision of knowledge in work in society.

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## INTRODUCTION

The degree of health is influenced by many factors, namely: environment, behavior, health services and heredity. Environmental and behavioral factors greatly affect the degree of health. Including

the environment, namely the condition of settlements/housing, workplaces, schools and public places, clean water and air, technology, education, social and economics. Meanwhile, behavior is reflected in daily habits such as diet, personal hygiene, lifestyle, and behavior towards health efforts. There are physiological human needs such as owning a house, which includes having a latrine as part of the needs of every family member (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Basic sanitation issues (clean water, access to sanitation facilities, waste disposal, drainage and so on) in Indonesia should be a major concern for our government. This is because sanitation is a basic right of the community which is the same as and equal to the right to express opinion, the right to get free medical treatment, vaccination, and other rights. Sanitation is important because people need it every time they carry out their daily activities (Indan, 2010).

A family latrine is a building used to dispose of excrement or human excrement for a family which is commonly called a latrine or WC (Madjid, 2009). For homes that do not have a latrine, it is certain that they use rivers, gardens, ponds or other places for defecation. With the existence of people in an area who defecate openly, the area is threatened by several environmentally-based infectious diseases including: helminthiasis, cholera (vomiting), diarrhea, typhus, dysentery, schistosomiasis.

To prevent contamination of the environment, the disposal of human feces must be properly managed, namely latrines. Schat latrines according to Notoatmojo (2007) are as follows: do not contaminate the surrounding soil surface, do not contaminate the surrounding groundwater, do not contaminate the surrounding groundwater, are not accessible to insects, do not cause odors, are easy to use and maintain, simple in design and cheap. This is due to the low level of education in rural communities. The low education factor will certainly affect the knowledge factor, with low education the knowledge factor will also be low. Besides that, the cause is the lack of economic factors in the community, goose neck latrines are expensive to make (Joharudin, 2010).

Economic status contributes to low coverage and access to latrines, especially healthy latrines. This is what causes the number of people with a low range of ownership and utilization of latrines. To overcome these problems, there are several alternative policies that can be implemented, including community empowerment, more intensive health promotion, increasing government support and other stakeholders in improving hygienic behavior (Sari, 2011). This is in line with Kamria's research (2013) which states that there is a relationship between income levels and utilization of family latrines ( $p=0.013$ ). People with low income do not use latrines by 48 (44.9%) and use family latrines by 41 (38.3%). Meanwhile, 4 (3.7%) people with high incomes do not use latrines and 14 (13.1%) use latrines.

Formulation of the problem, What are the factors that influence the family's lack of latrines in the Orphanage Village, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### Types of research

This type of research is descriptive which aims to determine the factors that influence the non-ownership of a latrine within the family in Asuhan Subdistrict, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District in 2016.

### Location and Time of Research

The location of the research was carried out in the Orphanage Village, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District in 2016. The research schedule was carried out July-September 2016.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of research conducted on the Factors Affecting the Not Having a Latrine in the Family in the Asuhan Subdistrict, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District in 2016, it can be discussed as follows.

### **Frequency Distribution of Factors Influencing the Not Owning a Latrine within the Family in Asuhan Subdistrict, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District, 2016 Based on Last Education**

Based on Table 5.1.1. The data obtained from the majority of respondents had junior high school education, namely 11 people (35.5%) and high school, namely 11 people (35.5) while the minority had the last education in elementary school, namely 3 people (9.7%). The level of one's education will affect the response to something that comes from outside. Highly educated people will respond more rationally to incoming information and reason to think how far they might benefit from the idea. Education will make someone want to know more things that are needed and be more responsive to information and sensitive to the changes that occur (Prasetyono, 2009)..

### **Frequency Distribution of Factors Influencing the Not Owning a Latrine within the Family in Asuhan Subdistrict, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar Subdistrict, 2016 Based on Occupation.**

Based on Table 5.1.2. The data obtained from the majority of respondents had jobs as private employees, namely 12 people (38.7%) while the minority did not work, namely 3 people (9.7%). Work is the main activity carried out by a person to achieve certain goals that can support his life. Occupation can affect the time a person has to obtain information, including information about health. If the information obtained is sufficient, then a person will have sufficient knowledge and then apply it in real action.

### **Frequency Distribution of Factors Influencing the Not Owning a Latrine within the Family in Asuhan Subdistrict, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District, 2016 Based on Income.**

Based on Table 5.1.3. data obtained from the majority respondents having income > 1,000,000, namely as many as 19 people (61.3%) while the minority having income ≤ 1,000,000, namely 12 people (38.7%). Frequency Distribution of Factors Influencing the Not Owning a Latrine within the Family in Asuhan Subdistrict, Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District, 2016 Based on Knowledge.

**Based on Table 5.1.4. data obtained from the majority of respondents had less knowledge, namely as many as 16 people (51.6%) while the minority had good knowledge, namely as many as 15 people (48.4%)**

Knowledge plays a very important role in forming attitudes and in choosing something. Knowledge can provide judgment about something that is good and not good. The higher a person's knowledge, the higher the willingness to do good things that support the improvement of public health. Knowledge is a reaction from humans to stimuli from the natural surroundings through contact with objects with the senses. Knowledge is the result that occurs after people perceive a particular object. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2010), knowledge is something that is known to be related to learning that is influenced by internal factors such as motivation and external factors in the form of information facilities.

### **Frequency Distribution of Factors Influencing the Not Owning a Latrine Within the Family in the Asuhan Subdistrict of Siantar Timur Pematangsiantar District in 2016 Based on Attitudes.**

Based on Table 5.1.5. data obtained from the majority of respondents who agreed, namely as many as 20 people (64.5%) while the minority had an attitude that did not agree, namely as many as 11 people (35.5%). Before someone takes a stand, it can be influenced by several factors including age, education and work. With increasing age of a person there will be changes in the physical and psychological (mental) aspects where the psychological aspect is the level of one's thinking is getting more mature and mature. Education means guidance given by someone to

others so that they can understand. It cannot be denied that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information and in the end the more knowledge they have. The work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge either directly or indirectly.

## CONCLUSION

The majority had junior high school education, namely 11 people (35.5%) and high school, namely 11 people (35.5), while the minority had tertiary education, namely 0 people (0%). The majority have jobs as private employees, namely 12 people (38.7%), while the minority are Civil Servants, namely 0 people (0%). The majority have income > 1,000,000, namely 19 people (61.3%) while the minority have income ≤ 1,000,000, namely 12 people (38.7%). The majority have less knowledge, namely as many as 16 people (51.6%) while the minority have good knowledge, namely as many as 15 people (48.4%). The majority had an attitude of agreeing as many as 20 people (64.5%) while a minority had an attitude that did not agree as many as 11 people (35.5%).

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