

Relationship Between Health Worker Support and Latrine Ownership in Aceh Barat Daya District by 2023

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Abstract

Aceh Barat Daya (Abdya) is one of the districts with a very low number of Gampong in terms of open defecation freedom. The number of sanitation facilities in each Abdya district to date has not met the access to proper sanitation for the people of Aceh Barat Daya, especially latrines. Out of 152 villages, only 11 villages are Open Defecation Free (ODF). This study aimed to assess the relationship between health worker support and latrine ownership. The method used in this study was analytical observational with a crosssectional approach. The population in this study was the entire community of Aceh Barat Daya District with a sample size of 125 respondents spread across all sub-districts in Aceh Barat Daya. Chi Square test results obtained health worker support ($> p$ value 0.05) which means there is no significant relationship between health workers and latrine ownership. There is no significant relationship between health worker support and latrine ownership. This occurs because the role and support of health workers in educating and assisting people who do not have latrines is not optimal

Keywords: Health Worker; Latrine Ownership; Sanitation

Introduction

Sanitation issues are one of the world's main concerns. The World Health Organization (WHO) explains that sanitation is an effort to control all factors of the human physical environment that will cause things that are detrimental to physical development, health, and endurance (Ditjen PP dan PL, 2011). Regarding open defecation, Indonesia is ranked second or practicing below India with more than 51 million Indonesians still practicing open defecation (UNICEF, 2015).

The results of the Indonesia Sanitation Sector Development Program (ISSDP) study in 2006, showed that 47% of people still defecate in rivers, ponds, gardens, and open spaces. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to access to proper sanitation and safe drinking water in 2015 are 62.41% and 68.87%, while the achievement of access to proper sanitation in Indonesia based on data from BPS and KemenPU in 2012 was 57.35% while access to safe drinking water only reached 58.05%. According to BPS analysis in 2007, 25 million Indonesians were estimated to be still practicing open defecation, placing Indonesia as the country with the 3rd largest population practicing open defecation after India and Nigeria.

Basic sanitation is the minimum environmental health requirements that must be owned by every family to fulfill daily life (Kemenkes RI 2016). Basic sanitation consists of: clean water supply, feces disposal,

waste management, waste water disposal. Based on Permenkes number 3 of 2014 concerning STBM (Community-Based Total Sanitation) states that in order to strengthen efforts for clean and healthy living behavior, the spread of environment-based diseases, and access to drinking water and basic sanitation, it is necessary to organize community-based total sanitation. (Wika Putra, 2018)

Feces or human waste is a medium for the development and breeding of infectious disease seeds (e.g. germs/bacteria, viruses and worms). If the feces are disposed of in any place, such as gardens, ponds, rivers, etc., then the disease seeds will spread widely to the environment, and eventually will enter the human body, and risk causing disease in a person and even even become a disease outbreak in the wider community so that, latrines are an important basic sanitation that every community must have.

Aceh Barat Daya (Abdya) is a newly expanded district from Aceh Selatan. Abdya has 9 sub-districts, 152 Gampoeng, 34,080 family heads. In addition, Abdya also has 13 community health centers (Puskmas) spread across 9 sub-districts. According to data in STBM Smart until 2022, there are only 11 Gampoeng ODF in Abdya out of a total of 152 Gampoeng. The distribution of Gampoeng ODF in Blang Pidie Sub-district verified 2 Gampoeng namely Gampoeng Kuta Tinggi Pantan Raya, in Susoh Sub-district verified Gampoeng Durian Jangek, Palak Hilir, Pinang, rumah dua lapis, Baharu, palak hulu and rumah Panjang. Kuala Batee sub-district has 2 Gampoeng, namely Krueng Panto and Panto Cut.

According to BPS data analysis in 2017, only 36.3% of households in Abdya have access to proper sanitation. Abdya is also in the top 5 districts in Aceh for the percentage of open defecation-free households. There are 31.75% of households in Abdya that own a private motorcycle but do not have a family toilet, there are no households in Abdya that do not have a toilet and motorcycle at the same time. The assumption is that the cause of open defecation is related to the lack of water in Abdya, but based on this BPS data analysis there are 14% of households in Abdya that have water availability but do not have a private toilet. (Analisa BPS Aceh Barat Daya, 2017).

The lack of household latrine ownership in Abdya Regency could be due to various factors, including lack of community understanding, lack of support from gampoeng government leaders, lack of support from religious leaders and also lack of support from health workers to trigger the community to have latrines and various other contributing factors. therefore the researcher is interested in examining how the influence of the support of gampoeng government leaders and religious leaders and the support of health workers on latrine ownership in Southwest Aceh Regency in 2021.

Methods

The method used in this research is Observational Analytic with Cross Sectional approach to see the population of Southwest Aceh Regency with a sample of 125 respondents spread across all sub-districts in Southwest Aceh Regency. The statistical test used was the Pearson Chi Square test. Univariate analysis was

used to see a description of the frequency distribution of both respondent characteristics data and variables studied. While bivariate analysis was used to find the relationship between the variables studied. The independent variables in this study were support from community leaders, support from religious leaders and support from health workers. While the dependent variable in this study is latrine ownership.

Results

Univariat Analysis

The results of Univariate Analysis on the characteristics of 125 respondents spread throughout the Southwest Aceh district are described as follows. Based on Table. 1 Characteristics of respondents obtained information that of the 125 people studied, there were 86 men (68.8%) and 39 women (31.2%) with an age range of 18-34 years as many as 82 people (65.6%), ages 35-50 years as many as 38 people (30.4%) and ages > 51 as many as 5 people (4%). Respondents as many as 26 people (20.8%) work as ASN, 21 people (16.8%) as employees, 7 people (5.6%) as honorary teachers, 20 people (16.0%) as students, 17 people (13.6%) work as farmers, 8 people (3.2%) as self-employed, 3 people (2.4%) as traders, 4 people (6.4%) as housewives and 29 people (23.2%) work as others. The education level of the respondents was 21 people (9.6%) with S2 / S3 education, 80 people (69.0%) with DIII / S1 education, 20 people (16.0%) with SMA / MA education, 4 people (3.2%) with SMP / MTs education, 6 people (4.8%) were still elementary / MI, and 3 people (2.4%) did not go to school. In terms of respondents' religion, 125 people (100%) were Muslim. And the level of family income of respondents was 42 people (33.6%) with an income of 2-4 million, 18 people (14.4%) above 4 million and 65 people (52.0%) below 2 million.

Table 1. Responden Characteristic

No	Responden Characteristic	N = Sampel	%
1	Age		
	- 18 – 34	82	65,6 %
	- 35 – 50	38	30,4 %
	- > 50	5	4 %
2	Sex		
	- Male	86	68,8 %
	- Female	39	31,2 %
3	Job		
	- Civil Servants	26	20,8 %
	- Private Employees	21	16,8 %
	- Teachers	7	5,6 %
	- Students	20	16,0 %
	- Farmer	17	13,6 %
	- Self Employed	8	3,2 %
	- Traders	3	2,4 %
	- Housewives	4	6,4 %
	- Others	29	23,2 %

4	Educational Level		
	- Post Graduate	12	9,6 %
	- Under Graduate	80	64,0 %
	- Senior High School	20	16,0 %
	- Junior High School	4	3,2 %
	- Elementary School	6	4,8 %
	- Not in School	3	2,4 %
5	Religions		
	- Islam	125	100%
	- Others	0	0
6	Household Income		
	- 2 – 4 Milion	42	33,6 %
	- > 4 Milion	18	14,4 %
	- < 2 Milion	65	52,0 %

(Data Primer, 2022)

Table 2. Research Variables

Variabel	n = Sampel	Percentage (%)
Health Workers Support		
- Yes, Supporting	33	26,4%
- Not Supporting	92	73,6 %

(Primary Data, 2022)

Bivariat Analysis

Bivariate analysis is used to see the relationship between 2 variables consisting of independent variables and dependent variables. The results of bivariate analysis using the Cross Sectional approach and the Pearson Chi Square Test are described in the following table:

Table 3. Analysis of the influence of health worker support on latrine ownership in Aceh Barat Daya District in 2022

Variable	p-Value
Health worker support and latrine ownership	0,839

(Primary Data, 2022)

From the results of the study described in table 3, the relationship between the variable support of health workers and ownership of healthy latrines was found to have a p value of 0.839 > p value 0.05) which means that there is no significant relationship between the support of health workers and ownership of healthy latrines in households living in the Aceh Barat Daya District area.

Discussion

The role of health workers is a form of empowerment efforts made to the community which aims to increase awareness, ability, knowledge, and willingness both individually, family and community in an effort to prevent disease, improve health status and create a healthy environment and play an active role in organizing every health effort. The results of this study showed that the value of the effect of health worker

support with ownership of healthy latrines was 0.389 or > 0.05 , which means that there is no significant relationship between health worker support and ownership of healthy latrines in the Southwest Aceh District. According to the researcher's assumption, so far the support of health workers in the form of counseling and education regarding the importance of having healthy latrines is still not maximally carried out so that until now there are still many people who do not have latrines and prefer to carry out defecation activities because they are considered more practical even though they ignore the health of the surrounding environment.

This study is in line with An-Nadaa's research in 2018 which also shows the results of the Chi Square test with a confidence level of 95% which obtained a value of $p = 0.07$ or > 0.05 . The results of the study state that there is no significant relationship between the role of officers and ownership of healthy latrines in RT 01 North Alalak Village, the work area of the Central Alalak Health Center, Banjarmasin City (An-Nadaa, 2018). The role of officers has no significant relationship with ownership of healthy latrines, if the role of officers is more active in counseling and providing information to the community about healthy living procedures and public knowledge about healthy latrines, many people understand the importance of having healthy latrines and are moved to have latrines that meet more healthy requirements.

This study is not in line with Suryawati's research in 2020 in Ombolata Village, Alasa Subdistrict, North Nias Regency which shows that the results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p value of 0.000 < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and latrine ownership (Suryawati, 2020). In addition, this study is also not in line with Amalia et al in 2021, there is a relationship between the role of health workers and the availability of healthy family latrines in Sungai Itik Village, Sadu District, East Tanjung Jabung Regency (p value = 0.005 or < 0.05). In both studies, it was found that the role of health workers has a major influence in improving community health status, especially latrine ownership. The studies showed that the role of health workers is very important in encouraging families to have healthy latrines at home. encouragement can be in the form of motivation, counseling, empowerment or technical assistance.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in this study, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the support of health workers and ownership of healthy latrines in the Southwest Aceh District. The results of the analysis show that the variable has a significant value > 0.05 . The desire to have a healthy toilet must solely be strongly motivated from the household, but it is necessary to maximize the potential for community support, motivation and empowerment carried out by community leaders, religious leaders and local health workers regarding the importance of the community having a healthy toilet.

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