

## SUMMARY

### **Analysis Of Factors Influencing Latrine Utilization Based On Technology Acceptance Model In Krian Sub-District**

Community Based Total Sanitation or so called STBM / (Community Led Total Sanitation) is an approach to change hygiene and sanitation behavior through community empowerment as the triggering method. STBM is a community participatory approach to analyze their sanitary conditions through a process of triggering, so that people can think and take action to leave their habit about defecating in any place. Through this approach awareness of clean and comfortable environment is raised. Based on this approach, awareness about sanitation (habit about defecating in any place) is a common problem because it can have implications for the entire society. It will also spread a lot of disease such as vomiting, diarrhea, typhoid and dysentery. So the solution also had to be done and solved together as a community.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2014 on Total Sanitation Based on Community, there are no people who habituated to defecated in any place in society. It turns out that the low utilization of latrines in the area of *Puskesmas Krian* in 2012- 2014 are 65,4% from the target 100%, so a method to resolve this problem is needed.

The objectives of this research is to analyze latrine utilization factor that still low in Puskesmas Krian's work area based on Technology Acceptancy Model. This research also adopted TRA (Theory of Reasoned Action) to explain how the external variables affecting the inner beliefs, attitudes, intentions user behavior, and the actual use of technology. TAM not only use personal judgment and cognition of some particular behavior, but also adopt two perceptions: perceived benefits and perceived ease of use. TAM external variables postulated that external variables intervene indirectly by affecting the PEU and PU. This research is analytic research with a quantitative approach using cross sectional design. This research was conducted at the area of *Puskesmas Krian*, Krian subdistrict, Sidoarjo District Health Office. Population in this research is all households in the Krian subdistrict, Sidoarjo District.

The sample in this study is a part of the population that has been taken based on clusters with cluster random sampling method. Clusters in this study are the non-riverside village and the riverside village in the Krian sub-district. Data collected by researchers with the enumerators. The enumerators are environmental

health cadre and students who work in *Puskesmas* Krian, who already trained and they are not *Puskesmas* staffs.

The result of this research about showed that behavior to use latrine influenced by intention to utilize latrine. Intention to use latrine / Intention to use technology (IU) influenced by attitude, perceived benefits, water resources and policies applied. The attitude of latrines user / Attitude towards Adoption (ATA) is influenced by perceived benefits, water resources, and policies applied. Perceived usefulness (PU) / perceived benefits of the user of latrines are affected by the ease of use, and belief of latrines user. Perceived Ease of use / ease of use is influenced by the belief of latrines user and water resource.

The Health Center (*Puskesmas*) in Krian sub-district provide strong support, so that the use of toilet counseling focused on the perceived benefits from the presence of the public latrine in the environmental health program. Management of *Puskesmas* is expected to understand that the use of toilet will be more successful if policies applied in the field latrines and operational policy support by the Local Government.

District Health Office is expected to encourage local governments to implement policy that is more operational about toilet utilization, including the ownership of a latrine and also improving the source of water. District Health Office are expected to provide support such as training for environmental health officers. The purpose of the training is so they can emphasis on the benefits perceived by the public to the existence of latrines and able to improve the performance of environmental health programs.