

ABSTRAK

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ANALISIS FAKTOR PERILAKU MASYARAKAT TENTANG STBM PILAR IV PENGAMANAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA (Studi Pendekatan Teori Snehandu B. Karr di Kelurahan Simokerto Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tambakrejo Kota Surabaya Tahun 2025)

Xv + 61 halaman + 12 Tabel + 10 Lampiran

Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) merupakan upaya pendekatan mengubah perilaku higienis dan saniter melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat dengan cara pemucuan. Pilar IV STBM adalah Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga, yang dilakukan melalui prinsip 3R yaitu *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*. Kelurahan Simokerto telah mencapai capaian STBM Pilar IV sebesar 75%, namun dari capaian yang telah dicapai sebesar 79,12% masih terdapat 20,88% atau 1.566 KK yang belum melakukan pengamanan sampah rumah tangga. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor perilaku masyarakat tentang STBM pilar IV pengamanan sampah rumah tangga di Kelurahan Simokerto wilayah kerja puskesmas Tambakrejo Kota Surabaya.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik melalui pendekatan *case control*. Lokasi penelitian di Kelurahan Simokerto Kota Surabaya. Populasi penelitian adalah Ibu Rumah Tangga berdasarkan KK Tidak Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Kelurahan Simokerto sebanyak 1.566 KK. Sampel pada penelitian dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu kasus dan kontrol dengan perbandingan 1:1 sehingga dibutuhkan sejumlah 92 responden, 46 responden sebagai kelompok kasus dan 46 responden sebagai kelompok kontrol. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* dari data tabel yang sudah terdata (*by name by address*). Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *Chi Square* untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel bebas dan variabel terikat.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh antara *Behavior Intention* ($P\text{-value} = 0,003$), *Social Support* ($P\text{-value} = 0,000$), *Accessibility of Information* ($P\text{-value} = 0,001$), *Personal Autonomy* ($P\text{-value} = 0,011$), *Action Situation* ($P\text{-value} = 0,001$) dengan perilaku masyarakat tentang STBM Pilar IV Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara *Behavior Intention*, *Social Support*, *Accessibility of Information*, *Personal Autonomy*, dan *Action Situation* dengan perilaku masyarakat tentang STBM Pilar IV Pengamanan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Kelurahan Simokerto.

Kata Kunci : STBM, PSRT

ABSTRACT

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ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR FACTORS REGARDING STBM PILLAR IV HOUSEHOLD WASTE SECURITY (Study of Snehandu B. Karr's Theory Approach in Simokerto Village Tambakrejo Health Center Working Area Surabaya City in 2025)

Xv + 61 Pages + 12 Tables + 10 Appendices

Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) is an approach to change hygienic and sanitary behavior through community empowerment by means of triggering. Pillar IV of STBM is Household Waste Security, which is carried out through the 3R principle, namely Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Tambakrejo Health Center has achieved STBM Pillar IV of 75%, but from the achievement that has been achieved of 79.12%, there are still 20.88% or 1,566 families who have not secured household waste. The purpose of this study was to analyze community behavioral factors about STBM pillar IV of household waste security in Simokerto Village, the working area of Tambakrejo Health Center, Surabaya City.

This type of research is analytical through a case control approach. The location of the study was in Simokerto Village, Surabaya City. The population of the study was Housewives based on KK Not Securing Household Waste in Simokerto Village as many as 1,566 KK. The sample in the study was divided into 2 groups, namely cases and controls with a ratio of 1: 1 so that 92 respondents were needed, 46 respondents as the case group and 46 respondents as the control group. Sampling used a simple random sampling technique from recorded table data (by name by address). Data analysis was carried out using the Chi Square test to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

The results of the study showed that there was an influence between Behavior Intention (P-value = 0.003), Social Support (P-value = 0.000), Accessibility of Information (P-value = 0.001), Personal Autonomy (P-value = 0.011), Action Situation (P-value = 0.001) with community behavior about STBM Pillar IV Household Waste Security.

The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant influence between Behavior Intention, Social Support, Accessibility of Information, Personal Autonomy, and Action Situation with community behavior about STBM Pillar IV Household Waste Security in Simokerto Village.

keywords: CLTS, Household Waste Security