

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a significant public health problem in Indonesia, especially in rural areas such as Bogor Regency. This disease is often caused by poor sanitation, inadequate access to clean water, as well as a lack of health facilities and community empowerment. Apart from that, the management of village funds and the role of the village head are also important factors in supporting diarrhea prevention programs. Therefore, research is needed to analyze the factors that influence the incidence of diarrhea in order to provide data-based policy recommendations.

This research uses Village Potential data collection (PODES) data released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, covering 435 villages in Bogor Regency. The analytical method used is logit and probit regression with the dependent variable in the form of a diarrhea incidence dummy (1 for villages with diarrhea incidence, 0 for villages without diarrhea incidence). Independent variables include sanitation (healthy latrines and septic tanks), access to clean water, existence of village health posts, village empowerment, village head education, and village fund allocation.

The results of the research show that the variables septic tank, village head education, and village funds have a negative and significant influence on reducing the incidence of diarrhea in Bogor Regency in 2021. Meanwhile, the results from the variables healthy latrines and village health posts have positive and significant results on reducing the incidence of diarrhea in Bogor Regency. in 2021. Then there are variables that do not have a significant influence such as IPAL, drinking water source, polyclinic, the gender of the village head. However, each variable still has a contribution in reducing the incidence of diarrhea.

Keywords: *Diarrhea, environmental sanitation, PODES, Logit*