Original Article

Determinants of Household Waste Management Behavior in Margagiri Village Bojonegara District Serang Regency

Dini Daningrum*, **Widia Yanti**
Public Health Study Program, Universitas Faletehan, Banten, Indonesia
*Corresponding author: dinda.kaisya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Household waste management is an important issue in Indonesia, especially in rural areas that still face limited facilities and access to information. Poor waste management can trigger environmental pollution and negatively impact public health. This study aims to analyze the factors associated with household waste management behavior in Margagiri Village.
Method: This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted from January to June 2025 in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara Subdistrict, Serang Regency. The sample consisted of 100 housewives selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through interviews using a structured questionnaire. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test.
Result: The univariate analysis showed that 56% of respondents had poor household waste management behavior and 61% had a low level of knowledge. A total of 27% of respondents had never received information related to waste management, 21% did not receive support from health workers, 82% were unemployed, and 86% had an income below the regional minimum wage. The bivariate analysis revealed significant relationships between knowledge (p=0.002), information (p=0.001), health worker support (p=0.001), and income (p=0.052) and household waste management behavior. Meanwhile, the employment variable showed no significant relationship.
Conclusion: These findings indicate that household waste management behavior is influenced by the level of knowledge, access to information, support from health workers, and income level.

INTRODUCTION

Waste management is a growing global challenge as the population increases and urbanization progresses. The World Bank reports that approximately 2.01 billion tons of solid waste are generated globally each year, and that amount is predicted to increase to 3.4 billion tons by 2050 if not addressed with proper management systems (Chandrappa & Bhusan Das, 2024; Chandrappa & Das, 2024; Defitri, 2023; Hadidi & ALTamimi, 2019; Slavuta, Sobolieva, & Ostrovskyi, 2025). Approximately 33% of global waste is not managed safely, posing a risk of contaminating the environment, such as soil, water, and air, and causing negative impacts on public health (Blevins, Karanja, Omojah, Chishala, & Oniosun, 2023; P. K. & S. W., 2024).

At the national level, Indonesia is one of the world's largest waste producers, with a total waste generation of 65.2 million tons per year (Annur, 2023; Maskun, Ratnawati, Wiranti, Asriyani, & Aslan, 2025; Suryodiningrat & Ramadhan, 2023). According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, waste management in Indonesia only covers 32.58%, while the rest is still disposed of without proper management and pollutes the environment (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2025; Wikurendra, Abdeljawad, & Nagy, 2023). The most dominant type of waste comes from households, and a number of regions still do not have effective waste management systems.

Locally, Serang Regency produces around 360 tons of waste per day, with 39.04% being organic waste (Arlofa & Febriasari, 2023). Margagiri Village, as part of this region, has the potential for community-based waste management, but its implementation has not been optimal. Preliminary studies show that many housewives still have poor behavior in disposing of and managing waste, low knowledge, lack of access to information, and minimal support from health workers.

Housewives are key players in household waste management because they are directly responsible for the cleanliness of their domestic environment. Several factors, such as knowledge, information, support from health workers, employment, and income, are thought to influence household waste management behavior. Therefore, further analysis of the factors related to this behavior is needed as a basis for waste management program interventions at the village level. The purpose of this study is to analyze factors related to household waste management behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency in 2025.

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design to evaluate factors related to behavior in managing household waste. The study was conducted in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency, from January to June 2025. The research subjects included all housewives residing in the village. A total of 100 respondents were selected as samples using simple random sampling. Data collection techniques were carried out through direct interviews using structured questionnaires that had been tested for validity and reliability. The data were analyzed univariately to describe the distribution of each variable, as well as bivariately using the Chi-square test to assess the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The analysis results were presented in the form of frequency distribution tables, cross tabulations, and descriptive statistics. This study has obtained ethical approval from the Faletehan University Research Ethics Committee, as stated in decree number: 001905/Universitas Faletehan/2025. The ethical evaluation covered aspects of participant consent (informed consent), protection of data confidentiality, and assurance that all research procedures did not pose physical or psychological risks to respondents.

RESULTS

Univariate analysis to examine respondent characteristics was conducted and presented in a frequency distribution table as shown in Table 1

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Waste Management

Variables	n	(%)
Behavior		
Not good	56	56
Good	44	44
Knowledge		
Not good	61	61
Good	39	39
Availability of Information		

Never	27	27
Ever	73	73
Health Worker Support		
Not available	21	21
Available	79	79
Work		
Not working	82	82
Working	18	18
Income		
Below minimum wage	86	86
Above the minimum wage	14	14

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Based on Table 1 above, the results of the univariate analysis show that 56 respondents (56%) have poor household waste management practices, while 44 respondents (44%) have good practices. A total of 61 respondents (61%) have poor knowledge levels, and 39 respondents (39%) have good knowledge. A total of 27 respondents (27%) had never received information about waste management, while 73 respondents (73%) had received information. Support from health workers was not obtained by 21 respondents (21%), while 79 respondents (79%) stated that they received such support. Regarding employment, 82 respondents (82%) were unemployed and 18 respondents (18%) were employed. Meanwhile, 86 respondents (86%) had an income below the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), and 14 respondents (14%) had an income above the UMR. Bivariate analysis of waste management in the Margagiri Village area, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency, is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The Relationship between Knowledge, Information Availability, Health Worker Support, Employment and Income with Waste Management Behavior

Variable Independent	Behavior				P Value	OR (95% CI)
	Not Good		Good			
	n	%	n	%		
Knowladge						
Not good	42	68.9	19	31.1	0.002	3.947 (1.688–9.231)
Good	14	35.9	25	64.1		
Availability of Information					0.001	10.250 (2.832–37.094)
Never	24	88.9	3	11.1		
Ever	32	43.8	41	56.2		
Health Worker Support						
Not available	20	95.2	1	4.8	0.001	23.889 (3.055–186.794)
Available	36	45.6	43	54.4		
Work						
Not working	47	57.3	35	42.7	0.761	1.343 (0.483 – 3.733)
Working	9	50.0	9	50.0		
Income						
Below minimum wage	52	60.5	34	39.5	0.052	3.824 (1.109 – 13.179)
Above the minimum wage	4	28.6	10	71.4		

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis in table 2, between the knowledge and Household waste management behavior shows that of the 39 respondents with good knowledge, 25 people (64.1%) had good waste management behavior, and 14 people (35.9%) had poor behavior. Meanwhile, out of 61 respondents with poor knowledge, 42 people (68.9%) had poor behavior, and 19 people (31.1%) had good behavior. Statistical test results show a significant relationship between knowledge and household waste management behavior with a p-value of 0.002 and an odds ratio (OR) of 3.947 (95% CI: 1.688–9.231), which means that respondents with poor knowledge are almost 4 times more likely to have poor waste management behavior than respondents with good knowledge.

Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between the availability of information and household waste management behavior (p=0.001). Of the respondents who had never received information about waste management, 24 people (88.9%) had poor behavior, and only 3 people (11.1%) had good behavior. Conversely, of the respondents who had received information, 41 people (56.2%) had good behavior and 32 people (43.8%) had poor behavior. The OR value of 10.250 (95% CI: 2.832–37.094) indicates that respondents who never received information were 10 times more likely to exhibit poor behavior than those who had received information.

The relationship between health worker support and waste management behavior also showed significant results (p=0.001). Of the 21 respondents who did not receive support from health workers, 20 (95.2%) had poor behavior, and only 1 (4.8%) had good behavior. Meanwhile, of the 79 respondents who received support, 43 (54.4%) had good behavior and 36 (45.6%) had poor behavior. The OR value of 23.889 (95% CI: 3.055–186.794) indicates that respondents who did not receive support from health workers were 24 times more likely to have poor behavior than those who received support.

Meanwhile, the results of the analysis on the employment variable showed no significant relationship with household waste management behavior (p=0.761). Of the 82 respondents who were unemployed, 47 people (57.3%) exhibited poor behavior and 35 people (42.7%) exhibited good behavior. Of the 18 respondents who were employed, 9 people (50.0%) exhibited good behavior and 9 people (50.0%) exhibited poor behavior.

For the income variable, a p-value of 0.052 was found, indicating a statistically significant relationship. Of the 86 respondents with incomes below the minimum wage, 52 people (60.5%) exhibited poor behavior and 34 people (39.5%) exhibited good behavior. Meanwhile, of the 14 respondents with incomes above the minimum wage, 10 people (71.4%) exhibited good behavior and 4 people (28.6%) exhibited poor behavior. The OR value of 3.824 (CI 95%: 1.109–13.179) indicates that respondents with incomes below the minimum wage are almost four times more likely to exhibit poor behavior than those with incomes above the minimum wage.

DISCUSSION

Overview of Waste Management Practices in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara Subdistrict, Serang Regency in 2025

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the respondents' behavior in waste management was identified. Most (58%) respondents had poor behavior in managing household waste. This is in line with Muhaimin's research (2023) which shows that out of 346 respondents, most people (46.24%) still have bad behavior in managing household waste by throwing it directly into the river. In addition, research by Anastasya and Linda (2024) found that out of 71 households in Babelan District, Bekasi Regency, as many as 53 respondents (74.6%) also had poor behavior in disposing of household waste.

Geographically, Margagiri Village is located in the coastal area of Bojonegara Subdistrict, Serang Regency. This area consists of several villages with different social characteristics and access. These results indicate that household involvement is crucial to the success of waste management, but

external support such as CSR, education, and guidance from the government and private sector also play a major role in shaping community behavior. Therefore, a more equitable approach is needed so that all areas in the village have the same opportunity to improve their capacity for sustainable household waste management.

Overview of Waste Management Knowledge in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency in 2025

Based on the results of the study, it was found that in terms of knowledge about household waste management in Margagiri Village, most (61%) respondents had insufficient knowledge. This is in line with the research by Entianopa, Atrisna, and Dewi (2022), which showed that out of 81 respondents, 40 respondents (49.4%) had poor knowledge of household waste management in Muara Kumpeh Village, Muaro Jambi Regency. This finding is also supported by research by Aprileni and Nurhayati (2024), which found that there is still a gap between knowledge and behaviour in household waste management in Bandung Regency, where some people are not consistently applying the principles of sorting and 3R despite having a good level of knowledge.

These results indicate that although most housewives understand several important aspects of waste management, there is still a knowledge gap, especially regarding the principles of reuse and recycle, as well as technical understanding of healthy and standard-compliant waste bins. Therefore, more intensive and equitable continuing education is needed to support capacity building in the community in implementing environmentally sound household waste management.

Overview of Waste Management Information Availability in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency in 2025

Based on the results of the study, it was found that regarding the availability of information on household waste management in Margagiri Village, most (27%) respondents had never received information on household waste management. This is in line with the research by Juniarti and Nina (2022), which shows that some people in Cisalak Subdistrict, Depok City, still do not understand the importance of sorting household waste due to a lack of adequate socialisation and information. This finding is also reinforced by research by Kaithery, Karunakaran, and Lakshmanan (2024), which found that of 400 respondents in Kerala, India, 33.5% had never received information about household waste management, while most obtained information from the media and community meetings.

This affects the differences in the availability of information between regions. Although television is one of the most widely accessed sources of information, village officials and community leaders have also been more effective in providing relevant and contextual information directly, but the community itself lacks understanding of what is being conveyed. On the other hand, some housewives also obtain information from print media and social media, which, although not mentioned in detail in the table, remain alternative sources of knowledge that help raise their awareness of the importance of household waste management.

Overview of Health Worker Support for Waste Management in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency in 2025

Based on the results of the study, it shows that health worker support for household waste management in Margagiri Village, most of the 21 (21%) respondents did not receive support from health workers in waste management. This is not in line with the results of research conducted by Rovanda et al. (2024), which shows that out of 30 respondents, the majority (19 or 63.3%) did not receive support from health workers.

This shows that the longer the assistance is provided, the greater the opportunity for the community to receive information and support. Although not all housewives receive direct support

from health workers, the existence of social activities and community leaders is a significant alternative in shaping awareness and behavior in managing household waste properly and correctly.

Overview of Waste Management in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency in 2025

Based on the results of the study, it shows that in terms of household waste management in Margagiri Village, most respondents (82%) do not have other jobs that can increase their household income. This is not in line with the research by Hidayah et al (2021), which shows that of the 388 respondents who were not working, 74 (19.1%) respondents were unemployed, while the number of those who were working was higher, at 314 (80.9%) respondents.

Housewives tend to receive less information from outside sources. Low levels of knowledge and limited access to information about proper waste management mean that many housewives do not understand the long-term impact of carelessly disposing of or burning waste. The lack of support and active role of health workers in providing education and assistance at the household level is also a factor that contributes to low awareness of waste management. As a result, housewives prioritize activities that are directly related to meeting the economic needs of their families and tend to neglect activities that are not considered to be directly productive, including sorting waste or participating in waste management programs.

Overview of Waste Management Revenue in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency in 2025

Based on the results of research conducted in Margagiri Village regarding family income, it can be described that most people in Margagiri Village have an income below the minimum wage. This is because most housewives in Margagiri Village do not have jobs. Although the monthly family income is uncertain, most of the income received by family members in Margagiri Village ranges from less than IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 2,000,000, and only a few family members have an income of more than IDR 3,000,000. This shows that there are still many family members whose income is below the minimum wage. This is in line with the research by Hidayah et al (2021), which shows that of the 388 respondents, 197 (50.8%) had an income below the minimum wage, while 191 (49.2%) had an income above the minimum wage.

Low family income indirectly affects household waste management behavior. Economic constraints cause most housewives to prioritize meeting the basic needs of their families over waste management activities, which are not considered to provide direct economic benefits. This situation is exacerbated by limited access to information and a lack of education from health workers, resulting in low awareness and concern about the long-term impacts of littering or burning waste. As a result, waste management practices such as sorting, using appropriate waste bins, or participating in waste bank programs are less popular among low-income communities.

The Relationship between Knowledge and Waste Management Behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and household waste management behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency, with a p-value of 0.002 (p<0.05) and an Odds Ratio of 3.947, which means that respondents with poor knowledge are 3.9 times more likely to exhibit poor waste management behavior compared to respondents with good knowledge. These findings are in line with the results of Wahyuni et al (2023) study, which found a significant relationship between knowledge and waste management behavior (p=0.032; p<0.05). Similar results were also obtained in a study by Salsadillah et al. (2024), which showed that knowledge is related to waste management behavior (p=0.001; p<0.05).

According to Notoatmodjo (2018), knowledge is the result of a person's perception of a particular object, which is greatly influenced by attention and perception, most of which is obtained

through hearing and sight (Salsadillah Dwinta et al., 2024). This study also found that although there were respondents with good knowledge, 35.9% of them still exhibited poor behavior.

This shows that good knowledge does not necessarily lead to appropriate behavior, especially if it is not accompanied by awareness or supporting habits. Therefore, increasing public knowledge needs to be accompanied by continuous education and intensive guidance in order to shape better and more sustainable waste management behavior at the household level.

The Relationship between Information Availability and Waste Management Behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency

The results of the study indicate a significant relationship between the availability of information and household waste management behaviour in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara Subdistrict, Serang Regency, with a p-value of 0.001 (p<0.05) and an odds ratio of 10.250. This means that respondents who never received information were 10 times more likely to exhibit poor waste management behaviour compared to those who did receive information. These findings are consistent with the research conducted by Putri and Evanita (2024), which also found a significant relationship between environmental communication and the availability of facilities and community behaviour in disposing of waste around the Batang Merao River. This research confirms that communities that receive clear environmental information and have access to adequate waste management facilities tend to behave more responsibly in disposing of waste compared to those who do not receive sufficient information or facilities.

According to Salim et al., (2024), the availability of information not only includes access through formal media and counseling, but also through social interactions such as discussions with neighbors, coworkers, or community groups. Quality, clarity, and channels of communication are decisive factors in shaping individuals' perceptions and actions regarding waste management. Field results show that although 73 respondents had received information, 43.8% of them still did not demonstrate good waste management practices.

This shows that access to information does not necessarily lead to behavioral change if it is not accompanied by a deep understanding and reinforcement through repeated education. The low perception of the importance of waste sorting is one of the reasons why respondents have not implemented optimal waste management. Therefore, the dissemination of information must continue to be expanded through various media and educational channels such as health workers, community leaders, mass media, and village activities in order to shape awareness and positive behavior in household waste management.

The Relationship between Health Worker Support and Waste Management Behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency

The results of this study indicate a significant relationship between health worker support and household waste management behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency, with a p-value of 0.001 (p<0.05) and an odds ratio of 23.889. This means that respondents who did not receive support from health workers were 23.8 times more likely to exhibit poor behavior than respondents who did receive support. These findings are in line with the research by Hidayah et al (2021) which also found a significant relationship between health worker support and household waste management behavior with a p-value of 0.025 (p<0.05).

According to Dwi Setyo Arti (2024), health worker support includes not only providing information, but also direct education, assistance, and role modeling tailored to the social conditions of the community. Based on field results, it is known that some housewives, especially in Masigit Village and Nyamuk Village, have obtained information through counseling and community activities facilitated by health workers. The presence of health workers in counseling has been a positive starting point in shaping awareness of proper waste management, although it is not yet evenly distributed throughout the region.

Increasing the frequency of counseling and guidance, whether through Posyandu, religious gatherings, or other social activities, can open up opportunities for better and more sustainable behavioral change. Therefore, the active involvement of health workers in educational activities is a strategic step that needs to be strengthened in encouraging housewives to be more independent and responsible in managing household waste.

The Relationship between Employment and Waste Management Behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency

The results of the study indicate that there is no significant relationship between employment and household waste management behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency, with a p-value of 0.761 (p>0.05). Of the 82 unemployed respondents, 57.3% exhibited poor waste management behavior, while of the 18 respondents who were employed, 50% exhibited good behavior and 50% exhibited poor behavior. These findings are not in line with the results of Hidayah et al (2021) study, which found a significant relationship between employment status and waste management behavior, with a p-value of 0.001 (p<0.05), where employment plays a role in shaping behavior through increased skills and access to information.

According to Wawan (2019) work can influence a person's behavior in managing waste because through work activities, individuals can acquire new knowledge, practical skills, and engage in information exchange that supports healthy behavior. However, results in the field show that 50% of working housewives still do not demonstrate good waste management behavior.

This shows that even though they work, not all respondents have the awareness or time to implement proper waste management. Conversely, housewives who do not work have more time at home, but this is not always accompanied by sufficient knowledge or motivation to manage waste properly. Therefore, although statistically the relationship between employment and waste management behavior is not significant, in practice there is a tendency for exposure to information, a supportive work environment, and certain skills to encourage better waste management behavior among working housewives.

The Relationship between Opinions and Waste Management Behavior in the Margagiri Village Area, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency

The results of the study show a significant relationship between income and household waste management behavior in Margagiri Village, Bojonegara District, Serang Regency, with a p-value of 0.052 and an odds ratio of 3.824. This means that respondents with incomes below the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) are 3.8 times more likely to exhibit poor waste management behavior compared to respondents with incomes above the UMR. Of the 86 respondents with incomes below the UMR, 60.5% exhibited poor waste management behavior, while of the 14 respondents with incomes above the UMR, 71.4% exhibited good behavior. These results are in line with the research by Hidayah et al (2021), which also showed a significant relationship between income and waste management behavior (p=0.000), and reinforced by Ilma et al (2021), who found that income levels affect household waste management practices.

According to Gobel (2020)) a family's economic status influences waste management behavior because the higher the income, the greater the ability to provide supporting facilities such as trash bins, waste sorting, and access to waste transportation services. On the other hand, low-income families are more likely to have limited access to facilities and information, and do not consider waste management to be a top priority.

Field results show that some low-income housewives have not implemented proper waste management due to economic constraints that affect their access to information, facilities, and participation in environmental education activities. Conversely, housewives with higher incomes tend to exhibit better behavior because they have access to infrastructure, education, and environmental awareness. Thus, income level is an important factor that influences household waste

management behavior, particularly in terms of the ability and willingness to behave in a clean and environmentally friendly manner.

Study Limitations

This study has several limitations: (1) The cross-sectional research design only describes the relationship between variables at a single point in time, so it cannot determine the causal relationship between knowledge, information, health worker support, income, and household waste management behavior; (2) The simple random sampling technique in only one village limits the generalization of the research results to other areas with different socioeconomic characteristics; (3) Other variables that could potentially have an effect, such as education level, length of residence in the area, or the role of community leaders, were not analyzed further, so they could be uncontrolled confounding factors; (4) Data collected using questionnaires and interviews may be subject to information bias or respondent subjectivity; and (5) This study did not directly measure the effectiveness of educational programs or interventions such as outreach activities and waste banks in the study area. Future research should use a longitudinal design or mixed methods to assess changes in community behavior over time and explore the socio-cultural factors and institutional support that influence waste management behavior in greater depth.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that lifestyle is significantly associated with the occurrence of both diabetes mellitus and hypertension, while dietary patterns are significantly associated only with diabetes mellitus. Conversely, nutritional status showed no significant association with either diabetes mellitus or hypertension.

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