

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH RUMAH TANGGA DI KELURAHAN MALANGNENGAH TAHUN 2026

Karnita

Abstrak

Perilaku pengelolaan sampah mencakup tindakan individu dalam menangani sampah yang dihasilkan dari aktivitas sehari-hari, mulai dari pemilahan hingga pengolahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di Kelurahan Malangnengah Tahun 2026. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 82 responden dipilih menggunakan teknik *Multistage cluster sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang sudah teruji valid dan reliabel dengan wawancara terstruktur, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan *Fisher's Exact Test* pada tingkat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha=0,05$). Mayoritas responden memiliki perilaku pengelolaan sampah baik (53,7%), pengetahuan kurang (70,7%), sikap positif (51,2%), pendidikan rendah (95,1%), usia dewasa dan lansia (76,8%), serta ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana baik (58,5%). Pengetahuan ($p=0,045$; PR=1,52; 95% CI: 1,04–2,22) dan sikap ($p=0,015$; PR=1,67; 95% CI: 1,08–2,58) berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga. Sedangkan pendidikan ($p=0,620$; PR=0,70; 95% CI: 0,38–1,28), usia ($p=0,343$; PR=0,80; 95% CI: 0,52–1,22), serta ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana ($p=0,433$; PR=0,80; 95% CI: 0,52–1,23) tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga. Peningkatan perilaku pengelolaan sampah perlu diarahkan pada peningkatan pengetahuan dan pembentukan sikap positif masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga, perilaku, pengetahuan, sikap, sarana dan prasarana.

FACTORS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR IN MALANGNENGGAH VILLAGE IN 2026

Karnita

Abstract

Waste management behavior encompasses individual actions in handling waste generated from daily activities, ranging from sorting to processing. This study aims to identify the factors associated with household waste management behavior in the Malangnengga Subdistrict in 2026. This study employs a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. A total of 82 respondents were selected using a multistage cluster sampling technique. Data were collected via a validated and reliable questionnaire supplemented by structured interviews, then analyzed using the Chi-Square test and Fisher's Exact Test at a 95% confidence level ($\alpha=0.05$). The majority of respondents exhibited good waste management behavior (53.7%), had limited knowledge (70.7%), held positive attitudes (51.2%), had a low level of education (95.1%), were adults or seniors (76.8%), and had good access to facilities and infrastructure (58.5%). Knowledge ($p=0.045$; $PR=1.52$; 95% CI: 1.04–2.22) and attitude ($p=0.015$; $PR=1.67$; 95% CI: 1.08–2.58) were significantly associated with household waste management behavior. In contrast, education ($p=0.620$; $PR=0.70$; 95% CI: 0.38–1.28), age ($p=0.343$; $PR=0.80$; 95% CI: 0.52–1.22), and the availability of facilities and infrastructure ($p=0.433$; $PR=0.80$; 95% CI: 0.52–1.23) were not significantly associated with household waste management behavior. Efforts to improve waste management behavior should focus on enhancing knowledge and fostering positive attitudes among the community.

Keywords: *household waste management, behavior, knowledge, attitudes, facilities and infrastructure.*