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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE SAHABAT IBU WASTE BANK, JEMBER REGENCY

Putri Ayudya Wulananda¹, Muhammad Irfan Hilmi²

^{1,2}Universitas Jember, Kabupaten Jember
putriayudya803@gmail.com

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Abstract

Household waste is still an environmental problem that requires serious attention due to low public knowledge in its management. Waste that is not managed properly can have a negative impact on health, hygiene, and environmental quality. Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu Jember Regency is present as a form of community empowerment in household waste management through the application of the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle. This study aims to determine the relationship between community knowledge and household waste management at the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank in Jember Regency. The study used a quantitative approach with a correlational type. The research location was determined using purposive area technique. The study population amounted to 115 waste bank members, with a sample of 53 respondents determined through simple random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires and documentation, while data analysis used the Pearson Product Moment correlation test with the help of SPSS version 25. The results showed a significant relationship between community knowledge and household waste management with a moderate relationship category.

Keywords: Community Knowledge, Household Waste Management, Waste Bank.

Abstrak

Sampah rumah tangga masih menjadi permasalahan lingkungan yang memerlukan perhatian serius akibat rendahnya pengetahuan masyarakat dalam pengelolaannya. Sampah yang tidak dikelola dengan baik dapat berdampak negatif terhadap kesehatan, kebersihan, dan kualitas lingkungan. Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu Kabupaten Jember hadir sebagai bentuk pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga melalui penerapan prinsip reduce, reuse, dan recycle. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan masyarakat dengan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga di Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu Kabupaten Jember. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis korelasional. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan menggunakan teknik purposive area. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 115 anggota bank sampah, dengan sampel sebanyak 53 responden yang ditentukan melalui teknik simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner dan dokumentasi, sedangkan analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson Product Moment dengan bantuan SPSS versi 25. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan masyarakat dengan pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga dengan kategori hubungan sedang.

Kata Kunci: : Pengetahuan Masyarakat, Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga, Bank Sampah.

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INTRODUCTION

Household waste is a major challenge in environmental management efforts across various regions. Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management explains that population growth and shifts in public consumption patterns have led to an increase in the quantity of waste, as well as a greater diversity in its types and characteristics. Waste has become a national concern, necessitating comprehensive and integrated management—from start to finish—to deliver economic and health benefits to the community, ensure environmental safety, and foster behavioral change. Household waste management is crucial for maintaining environmental health and ecosystem sustainability.

Sari (2018, cited in Daud, 2022) states that waste management is an effective method for addressing waste-related issues. Mistrika (2017, cited in Ningati et al., 2020) further notes that waste management can be defined as the effort to process waste using specific methods tailored to the type of waste. Management strategies include reducing household waste volume (Reduce), reusing usable items (Reuse), and recycling existing waste (Recycle); these approaches not only decrease the total amount of waste generated but also imbue it with economic value. This management process encompasses several stages: waste generation, reduction of waste generation, sorting, collection, transportation, recycling, processing, and final disposal (Irmawartini et al., 2023).

According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the estimated volume of waste in Indonesia in 2024 is projected to exceed 25 million tons annually, with household waste accounting for 54.49% of the total. Of this amount, 62.05% (16 million tons) is managed, while approximately 37.95% (9 million tons) remains unmanaged. Household waste generation continues to rise alongside economic growth and changing public consumption patterns. Waste management implementation in Indonesia remains at a low level; evidence shows that waste disposed of at landfills is not properly managed—with only about 76% handled via 3R processes and 34% left to accumulate (Rahmawati et al., 2021). Jember Regency is a second-level administrative region in East Java Province, covering an area of approximately 3,293.34 km². In 2025, waste generation in the area reached 302,964.95 tons per year, equating to a daily generation of 835.52 tons. The waste composition in Jember Regency is dominated by organic waste (55%), while inorganic waste accounts for 45%. This situation indicates that current waste management efforts have not yet operated optimally. Waste management aims to preserve the environment, curb the increase in waste volume, protect public health, and transform waste into a potential resource that can be processed and utilized effectively. However, suboptimal waste management often stems from a lack of public knowledge regarding proper waste management methods. This highlights the crucial role of waste banks in enabling the community to manage household waste more effectively.

According to Asteria & Heruman (2016, cited in Nugraha & Poespita, 2024), a waste bank is essentially a management system for dry or inorganic waste that begins with a sorting process and operates using a mechanism similar to conventional banking, where the deposited items holding savings value are the waste materials themselves. As noted by Nugraha (2018, cited in Nugraha & Poespita, 2024), the waste bank is a waste management model that fosters active community participation by applying the 3R principles—reduce, reuse, and recycle—at locations close to the source of waste generation. Research indicates that the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank in Jember is a program designed to foster community awareness regarding the importance of waste management. Through a community-based approach, this waste bank encourages

residents to sort organic and inorganic waste and transform waste into items of economic value. Previous studies suggest that the program's success relies heavily on the community's level of knowledge regarding waste management.

The success of household waste management depends significantly on the extent of the community's knowledge regarding the importance of managing waste properly and responsibly. According to Notoatmodjo (2010), knowledge results from an individual's sensory perception of an object, forming the basis for the development of attitudes and behaviors.

METHOD

This study employs a correlational research design with a quantitative approach. Correlational research aims to determine whether a relationship exists between two variables under study. Specifically, this research seeks to examine the relationship between community knowledge and household waste management at the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank in Jember Regency. The research site was selected using a purposive area technique specifically the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank based on the consideration that it is an active waste bank that engages community participation in household waste management. The study population consisted of 115 members of the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank, with a sample size of 53 respondents. Respondents were selected using simple random sampling, a technique that gives every member of the population an equal chance of being chosen for the study sample. Data collection was carried out through questionnaires and documentation.

Subsequently, validity testing was conducted using Pearson's product-moment correlation, and reliability testing was performed using Cronbach's alpha; these tests were carried out at the Pakusari Landfill (TPA) in Jember Regency, which shares similar characteristics. Once the data were obtained, instrument testing was performed using SPSS v25 to determine the validity and reliability levels of each statement item. Instruments confirmed to be valid and reliable were then used as the questionnaire and distributed to the respondents—the members of the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank in Jember Regency. After all questionnaire data were collected, the researcher conducted a quantitative analysis to determine the relationship between the variables of community knowledge and household waste management. Data analysis was performed using Pearson's product-moment correlation test via SPSS v25.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this study, the presentation of primary data focuses on the relationship between public knowledge and household waste management at the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank in Jember Regency. Research data were obtained through the distribution of questionnaires designed based on the study's variables. The public knowledge variable was measured using 26 statements reflecting six indicators: knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. Meanwhile, the household waste management variable was measured using 10 statements covering three indicators: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

Prior to conducting the correlation analysis, the researcher will perform distribution tests, including a normality test to determine whether the data derived from the population follow a normal distribution, and a linearity test to ascertain the presence or absence of a linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables under analysis. The details are

as follows: Student Digital Literacy Level: The results indicate that the majority of students have a good level of digital literacy.

Table 1. Normality Test

Test of Normality-Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Statistic	N	Sig
Public Knowledge (X) and Household Waste Management (Y)	0,106	53	0,200

Based on the normality test results using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, the data analyzed involved 53 respondents. The test results show a significance value of 0.200, which is above the 0.05 significance level. Thus, it can be concluded that the residual data in this study are normally distributed.

Furthermore, the researcher conducted a linearity test on the data obtained in this study, as presented below:

Table 2. Linearity Test

Variable	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Community Knowledge (X) and Household Waste Management (Y)	Linearity	12.362	1	12.362	4.877	0.032
	Deviation from Linearity	15.130	3	5.043	1.989	0.128

Based on the linearity test results shown in the ANOVA table, the significance value for the "Linearity" component is 0.032, which is below the 0.05 significance level. This result indicates the existence of a linear relationship between public knowledge and household waste management. Meanwhile, the significance value for "Deviation from Linearity" is 0.128, which exceeds the 0.05 significance level; this indicates no significant deviation from the linear relationship pattern. Thus, it can be concluded that the relationship between the two variables in this study is linear. The Impact of Digital Literacy on Students' Critical Thinking: Students' critical thinking was measured through their ability to filter information, assess the veracity of news, and respond to social and political issues in digital media.

Table 3. Correlation Test between Community Knowledge (X) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistic	Community Knowledge	Household Waste Management
Community Knowledge	Pearson Correlation	1.000	0.492**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	—	0.000
	N	53	53

Variable	Statistic	Community Knowledge	Household Waste Management
Household Waste Management	Pearson Correlation	0.492**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	—
	N	53	53

Based on the correlation table above, the analysis using the Pearson product-moment correlation indicates a correlation coefficient of 0.492 between public knowledge and household waste management, with a significance value of 0.000. This significance value is lower than the 0.05 error threshold, demonstrating a statistically significant relationship between the two variables.

Furthermore, the obtained correlation coefficient was tested by comparing it against the r-table value at a 5% significance level and degrees of freedom (df) calculated as $n - 2$; given a total of 53 respondents, a df of 51 was used. At this df, the r-table value is 0.271. Since the calculated r-value (0.492) exceeds the r-table value, the relationship between the two variables is deemed significant. The correlation coefficient indicates that the relationship between the two variables falls into the moderate category.

Table 4. Correlation Test between the Know Indicator (X_1) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistic	Know (X_1)	Household Waste Management (Y)
Know (X_1)	Pearson Correlation	1.000	0.425**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	—	0.002
	N	53	53
Household Waste Management (Y)	Pearson Correlation	0.425**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	—
	N	53	53

The table above shows a Pearson correlation value of 0.425. Thus, it can be concluded that the "knowledge" indicator (X_1) has a coefficient value indicating a moderate relationship with household waste management (Y).

Table 5. Correlation Test between the Comprehension Indicator (X_2) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistic	Comprehension (X ₂)	Household Waste Management (Y)
Comprehension (X₂)	Pearson Correlation	1.000	0.419**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	—	0.002
	N	53	53
Household Waste Management (Y)	Pearson Correlation	0.419**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	—
	N	53	53

The table above shows a Pearson correlation value of 0.419. Thus, it can be concluded that the "understanding" indicator (X₂) has a coefficient value indicating a moderate level of association with household waste management (Y).

Table 6. Correlation Test between the Application Indicator (X₃) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistical Measure	Application	Household Waste Management
Application	Pearson Correlation	1	0.498
	Sig. (2-tailed)	—	0.000
	N	53	53
Household Waste Management	Pearson Correlation	0.498	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	—
	N	53	53

The table above shows a Pearson correlation value of 0.498. Thus, it can be concluded that the application indicator (X₃) has a coefficient value in the moderate category regarding household waste management (Y).

Table 7. Correlation Test between the Analysis Indicator (X₄) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistical Measure	Analysis	Household Waste Management
Analysis	Pearson Correlation	1	0.370
	Sig. (2-tailed)	—	0.006
	N	53	53
Household Waste Management	Pearson Correlation	0.370	1

Variable	Statistical Measure	Analysis	Household Waste Management
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.006	–
	N	53	53

Based on Table 7, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the analysis indicator (X_4) and household waste management (Y) was 0.370, with a significance value of $p = 0.006$. This result indicates a positive and statistically significant correlation between the two variables. The correlation coefficient of 0.370 suggests that the relationship between the analysis indicator and household waste management falls within the low-to-moderate correlation category.

Table 8. Correlation Test between the Synthesis Indicator (X_5) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistical Measure	Synthesis	Household Waste Management
Synthesis	Pearson Correlation	1	0.280
	Sig. (2-tailed)	–	0.042
	N	53	53
Household Waste Management	Pearson Correlation	0.280	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.042	–
	N	53	53

Based on Table 8, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the synthesis indicator (X_5) and household waste management (Y) was 0.280, with a significance value of $p = 0.042$. This result indicates a positive and statistically significant correlation between the two variables. However, the correlation coefficient of 0.280 suggests that the strength of the relationship between the synthesis indicator and household waste management is relatively weak.

Table 9. Correlation Test between the Evaluation Indicator (X_6) and Household Waste Management (Y)

Variable	Statistical Measure	Evaluation	Household Waste Management
Evaluation	Pearson Correlation	1	0.490
	Sig. (2-tailed)	–	< 0.001
	N	53	53
Household Waste Management	Pearson Correlation	0.490	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	< 0.001	–
	N	53	53

Based on Table 9, the Pearson correlation coefficient between the evaluation indicator (X_6) and household waste management (Y) was 0.490, with a significance value of $p < 0.001$. This result indicates a positive and statistically significant correlation between the two variables. The correlation coefficient of 0.490 suggests a moderate relationship between the evaluation indicator and household waste management.

The correlation coefficient analysis in this study was conducted to examine the relationship between community knowledge (X) and household waste management (Y) at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, both overall and across individual knowledge indicators. The results showed that the correlation coefficients generally fell within the moderate relationship category, indicating a positive association between community knowledge and household waste management. The knowledge indicators, including knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation, demonstrated varying levels of correlation with household waste management. These findings indicate that higher levels of community knowledge tend to be associated with better household waste management practices through the activities of Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu.

Table 10. Results of Correlation Coefficient Analysis

No.	Variables	Correlation Coefficient	Interpretation
1	X and Y	0.492	Moderate
2	X_1 and Y	0.425	Moderate
3	X_2 and Y	0.419	Moderate
4	X_3 and Y	0.498	Moderate
5	X_4 and Y	0.370	Moderate
6	X_5 and Y	0.280	Moderate
7	X_6 and Y	0.490	Moderate

Table 10 summarizes the correlation coefficients between community knowledge and household waste management. The overall correlation between community knowledge (X) and household waste management (Y) was 0.492, indicating a moderate positive relationship. Among the knowledge indicators, the application indicator (X_3) showed the highest correlation with household waste management ($r = 0.498$), followed by evaluation (X_6 ; $r = 0.490$), knowledge (X_1 ; $r = 0.425$), comprehension (X_2 ; $r = 0.419$), analysis (X_4 ; $r = 0.370$), and synthesis (X_5 ; $r = 0.280$). Overall, the findings indicate that community knowledge and its indicators are positively associated with household waste management, although the strength of the relationships varies across indicators.

Discussion

Based on the data analysis, the correlation between community knowledge (X) and household waste management (Y) was found to be moderate and statistically significant according to the guidelines for interpreting correlation coefficients. This result indicates that community knowledge plays a role in influencing household waste management practices at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu. This finding is in line with Notoatmodjo (2010), who stated that knowledge is an initial supporting factor that can influence the formation of individual behavior. The better the knowledge possessed by an individual, the greater the tendency to demonstrate behavior that is

consistent with that knowledge. This view is also supported by Irmawati et al. (2022), who stated that the level of community knowledge is positively associated with waste management behavior, particularly in household waste sorting and utilization activities. Waste management practices carried out by the community are formed through cognitive processes involving understanding, application, and assessment of the impacts generated. Therefore, improving community knowledge is an important factor in creating better and more sustainable household waste management.

Knowledge at the knowledge level serves as the initial foundation before individuals are able to examine and apply that knowledge in concrete actions. As explained in Bloom's Taxonomy (as cited in Gunawan & Palupi, 2024), the knowledge indicator represents the most basic cognitive level. The relationship found for the knowledge indicator shows a meaningful association with household waste management practices, although it has not yet reached a strong level of relationship. This finding is consistent with Notoatmodjo (2010), who emphasized that knowledge is a fundamental factor underlying individual behavior. In this study, the knowledge indicator was measured through a questionnaire covering respondents' abilities to: (1) identify, reflected in their ability to recognize different types of waste; (2) explain, reflected in their understanding of the differences between organic and inorganic waste; (3) mention basic methods of waste management; and (4) provide examples, reflected in simple waste management practices that can be implemented at the household level. The correlation test results indicate that these basic abilities have a meaningful relationship with household waste management. In the context of Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, basic community knowledge, such as recognizing different types of waste and understanding the existence and function of a waste bank, encourages initial involvement in household waste management practices. Thus, the knowledge indicator plays an important role as an initial foundation for supporting better household waste management.

Furthermore, according to Marta et al. (2025), the comprehension indicator represents the second cognitive level and emphasizes the ability to explain the meaning of information. This ability is reflected in an individual's capacity to describe, analyze, and draw conclusions. In the context of this study, these abilities are reflected in: (1) the community's understanding in describing the stages of waste management at the waste bank; (2) analyzing the benefits obtained from both environmental and economic perspectives; and (3) concluding the importance of implementing sustainable household waste management. The comprehension indicator demonstrated a moderate level of relationship. This finding indicates that community members not only possess information about waste but are also able to understand the meaning, objectives, and benefits of household waste management. The level achieved in this indicator may be influenced by socialization and mentoring activities conducted at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, which encourage the community to understand the concept of waste management comprehensively. Consequently, such understanding is more easily developed than some other cognitive abilities. Therefore, the comprehension indicator plays an important role in strengthening household waste management practices at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu because the community not only knows what to do but also understands the reasons for and impacts of their actions.

The application indicator emphasizes an individual's ability to use acquired knowledge and understanding to solve real-life problems (Marta et al., 2025). This stage can be interpreted as

the ability to apply knowledge while utilizing previously acquired understanding to address problems encountered in everyday life. At this stage, community members do not merely understand concepts theoretically but are also able to use the information as a basis for making decisions and determining appropriate actions according to the situations they face. In the study conducted at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, the community's ability to apply knowledge was reflected in waste-sorting practices, depositing waste at the waste bank, and implementing appropriate waste management methods according to the type of waste. Regarding the application indicator, some community members were able to apply their knowledge in concrete practices, such as sorting waste and utilizing waste-bank services. Therefore, the application indicator plays an important role in supporting more effective and sustainable household waste management because knowledge that is directly applied can have a tangible impact on waste management behavior.

The analysis indicator represents a cognitive stage that emphasizes an individual's ability to break down information into more specific components and subsequently understand the relationships among those components (Marta et al., 2025). In the context of household waste management at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, analytical ability is reflected in the community's ability to: (1) distinguish between organic and inorganic waste; (2) compare the environmental impacts caused by different types of waste; and (3) classify waste according to appropriate management methods. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the analysis indicator has a significant relationship with household waste management at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, although the strength of the relationship remains relatively low. This indicates that the community's ability to analyze information related to waste management, such as distinguishing types of waste and determining appropriate management methods, has developed but has not yet been consistently translated into daily practices. The relatively low level of relationship suggests that analytical ability needs to be strengthened at the application stage so that the results of community analysis can have a more tangible impact on household waste management behavior.

Gunawan and Palupi (2024) further explain that the synthesis indicator refers to an individual's ability to integrate various pieces of information that have been learned in order to formulate new ideas or concepts. This ability can be observed through the ability of community members at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu to: (1) design waste management methods that are appropriate to the conditions of their respective households; and (2) develop new concepts based on previously acquired knowledge and understanding, such as establishing a simple household waste-sorting system. The synthesis indicator showed a relatively weak level of relationship. This indicates that the community's ability to integrate various pieces of information and draw conclusions has contributed to household waste management but has not yet been fully manifested in consistent behavior. The weak relationship suggests that the conclusions reached by community members are not always followed by concrete implementation in everyday life. Therefore, continuous education and mentoring are needed so that synthesis skills can play a more effective role in supporting sustainable household waste management.

The evaluation indicator is the final indicator of the knowledge variable. Marta et al. (2025) stated that evaluation ability refers to an individual's ability to assess a process or action based on certain criteria in order to determine whether the action is appropriate or needs improvement. In household waste management at Bank Sampah Sahabat Ibu, evaluation ability is reflected in the community's ability to: (1) assess waste-sorting practices and evaluate the effectiveness of

depositing waste at the waste bank; and (2) identify solutions to overcome or minimize existing weaknesses and limitations. In this study, this ability was evident when community members recognized shortcomings in waste management practices, such as inappropriate waste sorting or limited facilities, and subsequently attempted to identify more effective alternative solutions. The moderate level of relationship indicates that the community already possesses the ability to evaluate its waste management practices, although further reinforcement is still needed so that the results of such evaluations can be implemented more consistently and sustainably in everyday life.

Based on the discussion of the six indicators of community knowledge, the synthesis indicator is the indicator that requires the greatest strengthening. This indicator showed a weak level of relationship, suggesting that the community's ability to integrate information and draw conclusions related to household waste management has not yet been optimally applied in everyday practices. The weakness of the synthesis indicator may be caused by limited community experience in processing information and insufficient habituation in using the results of their understanding as a basis for decision-making. In addition, socialization activities that emphasize the provision of information and technical implementation without sufficient opportunities for reflection and collective conclusion-drawing may also contribute to the relatively low ability of community members to synthesize and internalize knowledge about household waste management.

CONCLUSION

The results of the data analysis conducted using SPSS Version 25 indicate that there is a significant relationship between Community Knowledge (X) and Household Waste Management (Y) at the Sahabat Ibu Waste Bank. The findings are based on the Pearson Product-Moment correlation test, which examined several knowledge indicators, namely knowing, comprehension, application, analysis, and evaluation/conclusion. The results show that the indicators of knowing, comprehension, application, and evaluation have significant relationships with household waste management, with correlation coefficients falling within the moderate category. Meanwhile, the analysis and conclusion indicators also show significant relationships, although their correlation coefficients are classified as weak. The hypothesis testing results indicate that the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Therefore, the research problem has been answered, and it can be concluded that community knowledge plays an important role in supporting better and more sustainable household waste management.

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