



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC  
CHARACTERISTICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN  
AMONG SCAVENGERS IN TANGERANG SELATAN

THESIS

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SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE FACULTY

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

DEPOK

JUNE 2012

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Submitted as a requirement for a Bachelor's degree in Sociology

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## PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, with all the blessings of Allah SWT, I am able to finish this thesis in just enough time to complete my undergraduate program after 4 years gone. This thesis had begun with my concern on the environment and that I had challenged myself to do a quantitative research alone. Truthfully, it was not possible to do this on my own. It would have been nothing without the guidance and assistance of many people surrounding and supporting me through these college years, especially for this past year.

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Enjoy the report!

Pamulang, July 8<sup>th</sup> 2012



Kiki Amalia Tazkiyah

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KIKI AMALIA TAZKIYAH



## ABSTRACT

NAME : Kiki Amalia Tazkiyah  
PROGRAM : Sociology  
TITLE : The Relationship between Socio-Demographic  
Characteristics and Environmental Concern among  
Scavengers in Tangerang Selatan

Efforts to examine the effects of socio-demographic characteristics on environmental concern have often been conducted by international surveys, none of which attempted to observe a specific occupation of scavengers. In this sense, this study measured the effects of socio-demographic characteristics on environmental concern by applying a multistage sampling to attain 72 respondents of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. The results found that out of social class, political ideology, and residence, environmental concern among these scavengers ranked the highest effect from social class (constituted by education and income). Controlled by age and sex, social class was the only variable which has enough evidence to prove that it is significant in the population level.

*Keywords: Environmental concern, social class, residence, political participation, scavengers, Tangerang Selatan*

## ABSTRAK

NAMA : Kiki Amalia Tazkiyah  
PROGRAM : Sosiologi  
JUDUL : Pengaruh Karakteristik Sosio-Demografis terhadap  
Kepedulian Lingkungan pada Pemulung di Tangerang  
Selatan

Usaha untuk menjelaskan pengaruh karakteristik sosio-demografis pada kepedulian lingkungan sering dilakukan oleh survey-survey internasional, namun tak ada satupun yang berusaha mengobservasi pada pekerjaan spesifik pemulung. Dalam keadaan tersebut, penelitian ini mengukur pengaruh karakter sosio-demografis pada kepedulian lingkungan melalui penggunaan *clustered sample* dari 72 pemulung di Daerah Tangerang Selatan. Hasil temuan tersebut memperlihatkan kelas sosial, ideologi politik, dan residensi, kepedulian lingkungan diantara pemulung dirangking pengaruh tertingginya adalah kelas sosial (terdiri dari pendidikan dan pemasukan). Dikontrol dengan umur dan jenis kelamin, kelas sosial adalah satu-satunya variabel dalam temuan ini yang berlaku (signifikan) di tingkat populasi.

Kata Kunci: *Kepedulian Lingkungan, Kelas Sosial, Residensi, Partisipasi Politik, pemulung, Tangerang Selatan*

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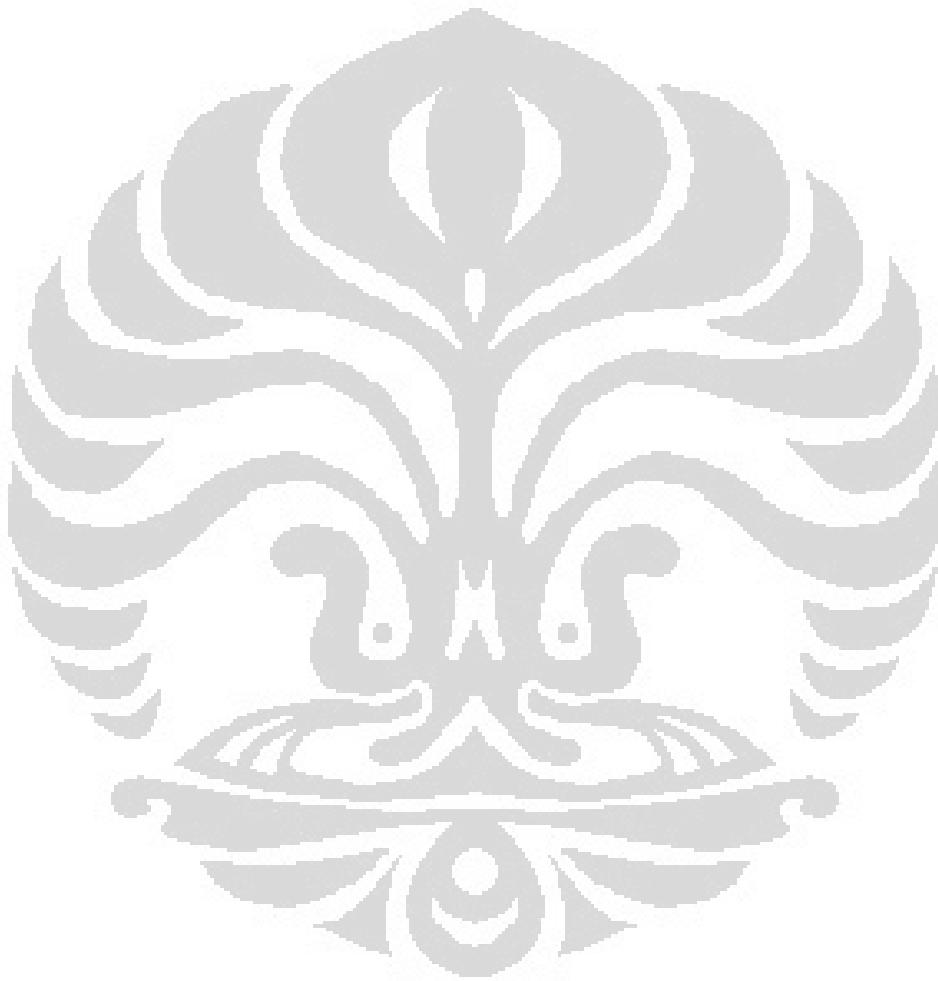
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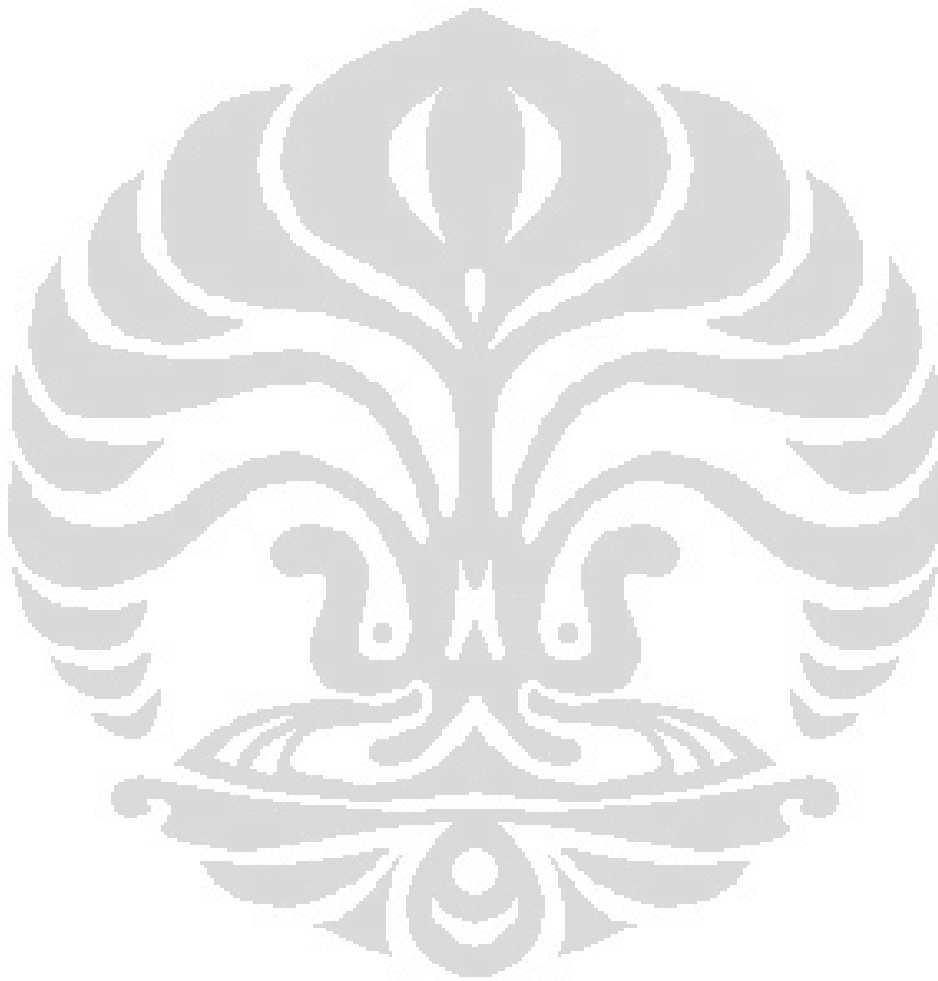
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APPENDIX V: Interview Points

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

*“What are called ‘natural’ resources are in fact social as well as natural; they are the products of historically contingent sociocultural definitions just as much as they are products of biochemical processes” (Freudenburg and Frickel, 1995: 8 in Harper, 2001: 74).*

Environmental or ecological phenomena faced in the world today are as much social as they are natural. Both human and nature live inherently and embedded—like a two-sided coin—inside the ecosystem. Humans depend on nature to survive, hence the state of nature reflects on how humans organize their social life. Nowadays, with excessive dependence on nature, the relation proceeds improperly where humans alter nature and create environmental problems instead. They rather focus on short-term benefits and ignore the long-term consequences by altering nature. Interestingly, Harper (2001) had categorized the relationship between human and nature into what he calls “the duality of human life” or the existential dualism inherent in the human conditions. On one side of the duality, humans claim their existence as one among many other species embedded in the biosphere. Human beings depend on nature to survive, particularly for primary needs such as food and housing provided by the earth. On another side, with the capacity of culture, human also assumes that they stand apart from other species. Based on technological advances, they are capable to go beyond the limits of nature and remake according to their interests and desires. In a sense, the more complex and advanced a society’s technology, the greater its capacity to alter the law of nature. For instance, airplane makes it possible for them to fly in the air—which, up to that point, was beyond the imaginable. This constant duality, since the beginning of human existence, constructs dynamic social perceptions of human-nature relationships.

Nature is very complex; the term itself is considered as one of the most difficult words to explain in the English language. There have been several

different meanings towards the term ‘nature’ that were dominantly used overtime (Sutton, 2007; Giddens, 2009).<sup>1</sup> In 14<sup>th</sup> century Europe, a meaning emerged to define nature as a series of forces that directed the world and ultimately explained why things happen. Natural forces hold the key to understanding why events occur, for example in cases of astrology. Star signs, representing forces of nature, implicitly direct human affairs; and even now to an extent people still believe such things. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the dominant meaning refers to the whole material world of things, rather than forces, which consist of the physical and natural “scenery” things present in the world, such as beach, mountain, and field. Unfortunately, nature was perceived as an obstacle that society had to overcome in order to develop and make progress. Then, a drastic change emerged to a minority of people along with the former perspective, which views nature as better than the human society. In the state of clean and pure, the beauty of nature began to be much appreciated as a respond to the tiresome urban lifestyle and environmental destructions impacted by industrialization. Since 1950’s, nature defines ‘the environment’ or the external conditions or surroundings of people, especially those in which they live or work (Giddens, 2009), for example the working environment, business environment, and urban environment. In conclusion, the dominating, yet dynamic meanings of nature always place nature and society as separate things that actually have to be defined in terms of each other.<sup>2</sup>

Aside from that, the relationship between human and nature also have appeared inconsistent through the historical traces of social evolution and along with the different dominant social paradigms in the society (Harper, 2001). When civilization had just emerged, humans lived in groups of hunter-gatherers. In this form of society, human beings had little influence on nature, which refers to the attitude of “people in nature”. They took their shares on nature by hunting animals and gathering plants around the area in order to fulfill their primary

---

<sup>1</sup> One meaning of nature constantly used to define something that is essential to a person or a thing. For example, the question “Why did she do that?” could be answered, “It’s in her nature”. The meaning implicates to actions or characteristics that go essentially without the need of further explanations. Historically, the meaning was given since the beginning of the human existence—the time when they underestimated their capacity to explain and do more (Sutton, 2007: 3).

<sup>2</sup> “Nature is that which society is not, and society is that which nature is not.” (Sutton, 2007: 5)

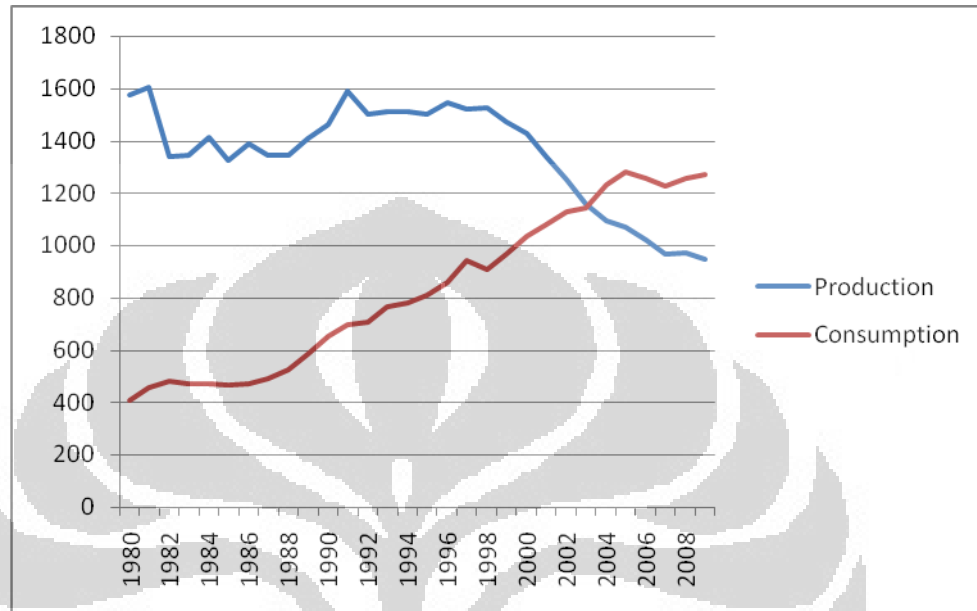
needs. During this phrase, humans were still lacking knowledge and mobility; therefore they were not capable of doing more than hunting and gathering. But then, after hundreds of years, the human civilization evolved into agricultural society. In this phrase, humans have established the basics of capitalism by taking over nature and wildlife into whatever they could accomplish to maximize their profits, which is why agricultural societies imply as people-controlling (or “against”) nature. With the means of knowledge and science, nature was considered as potential resources to earn profits, which humans actually compete with one another to possess as much nature as possible. Alas, the consequence of this ends in deterioration of nature, climate changing, and other environmental degradations. Next, as knowledge and science continue to develop inventions of technologies, agriculture society would inevitably evolve into industrial society. The industrial cultures consist of further and more intensive economic growth, and at the same time urged urbanization. In addition to that, the human population growth, which increased extremely during the industrial societies, stimulated in exploitation of physical and biotic aspects. Through the power of technology, natural resources turns into resource base or facilities capitalized by human—to the point where they would actually recreate “nature” as they wish.

In Indonesia, specifically, nature stands as a very important aspect in people’s lives. For one thing, Indonesia consists of rich and diverse natural resources all across the archipelago, both marine and terrestrial, even a very useful energy of oil. Although these natural resources are heterogeneous, the quality and quantity still depends on how the humans access and alter them. Through centuries, these natural resources became highly potential not only to fulfill their basic needs, but as they became modernized, nature was altered for other consumptions as well. As seen on Figure 1.1, Indonesia used to be a net exporter of oil in 1980’s, but thereafter, oil production constantly declined. On another note, the oil consumption kept increasing, and finally, the year 2004 marked equilibrium, reaching an equal amount of oil production and consumption. Industrialization, which spread across the country during that period of time, expanded high demands for oil consumption, but not enough time for more oil to be renewed. Since then, Indonesia no longer stood as a net exporter of oil, rather

became a spender to import oil. At any rate, such economic interests urged people to change, manipulate, and destroy nature more than ever before.

**Figure 1.1**

**Indonesia Crude Oil Production and Consumption by Year 1980-2009**



Source: United States Energy Information Administration

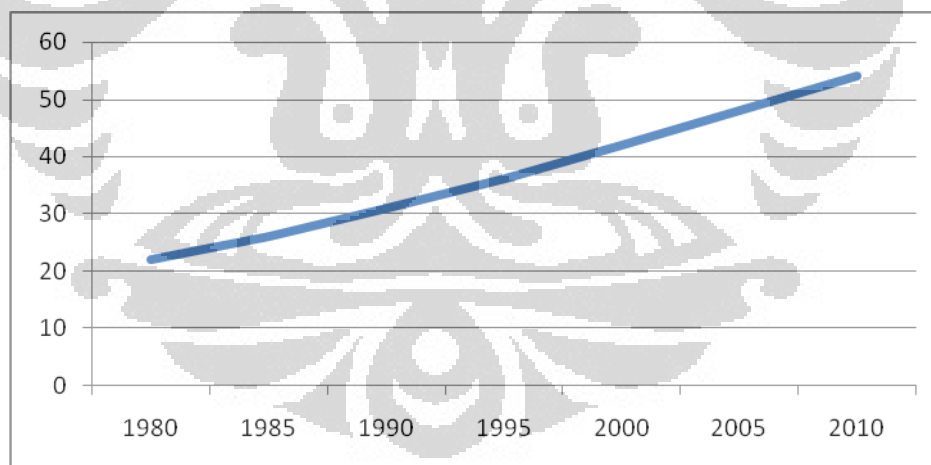
To maintain Indonesia's position in the global economic capitalism, environmental exploitations not only came from the people, but also from the government's interests. The government was always in charge over almost every natural resource exists in the archipelago, and manages as they wish.<sup>3</sup> What was even worse regarding the oil market, Indonesia was set out to overtake Malaysia as the main exporter of palm oil under regulations settled by the New Order regime in 1980's. Indonesian business groups and foreign investors were permitted to own land and plant palm oils by the government—who supposedly have control on such natural resources. By 1996, the government had earmarked 9.13 million hectares of land for palm oil plantations in the eastern part of the country alone, which approximates the size of Hungary (Friends of the Earth, 2004). Although these plantations produced high profits and economic

<sup>3</sup> According to Basic Law 1945 article 33 verse (3), earth and water and other natural resources contained are controlled by the state and used greatly for the people's prosperity. Thus, the government determines on how the people manage and operate the natural environment by means of the regulations.

development for the country, just as above figure concerning oil, the action impacted on the forests exploited through deforestation, forest fires, pollution, and land rights, which certainly affected the indigenous people.

These environmental exploitations directly affect the indigenous people and also those living in the urban areas. An increasing share of the Indonesian population<sup>4</sup> now lives in cities, as seen in Figure 1.2, a phenomenon defined as urbanization. One of the major impacts of industrialization, massive amount of the population immigrated collectively into the cities because the cities place decent livelihoods than in the rural areas. The pattern illustrates that in just 30 years, the urban population almost tripled due to the offer of promise for a better life in urban areas than that found in rural areas. Inevitably, cities must cope with the pressing needs for employment, housing, transportation and other social requirements. Interest to alter the natural environment in urban areas might also have increased as much as the rise, or perhaps more.

**Figure 1.2**  
**Urban Population in Indonesia 1980-2010**



Source: World Bank

Consequently, cities can no longer function appropriately as environments. Catton and Dunlap suppose three functions that make up the environmental system (Hannigan, 1995): supply depot, living space, and waste repository. In any chances that even one of the three operates dysfunctionally, it would influence

<sup>4</sup> Indonesia ranks as the 4<sup>th</sup> most populous country in the world with, according to the national census, 239,870,937 people in 2010 (World Bank, 2010).

everything else in the environmental system, and concerning the human-nature relations, the humans certainly would be affected as well. As far gone, humans have become victimized from the disadvantages they themselves created through environmental exploitations.<sup>5</sup> For instance, the use of motor vehicles in Indonesia now has increased 5 times compared to 20 years ago (Figure 1.2). Of course, such high use of motor vehicles affects on environment as well as the human beings themselves.

Jakarta, as the capital city and center for economic activities, is a precise example of the environmental system being improperly advantaged by the people. Consider Jakarta a very dense city,<sup>6</sup> transportation in forms of motor vehicles used significantly in their daily lives. Unfortunately, the emission from those vehicles produces dioxin—a chemical compounds that function to pollute air. As seen on Figure 1.3, a high number of motor vehicles used to consume multiple amount of oil fuel could easily illustrate how much dioxin produced every day in Indonesia and how strongly contributed to air pollution. Most importantly, the amount continues such rapid growth in the latter 5 years, and it had continued so since then. Looking at the functions of environment, this would easily damage supply depot function, simply because the air supplied no longer adequate to be inhaled. While human needs living space, cars also need lots of infrastructures to become mobile and actually useful. Last but not least, broken and useless motor vehicles eventually turns into garbage and must be put into appropriate waste management so they wouldn't take even more of the living space.

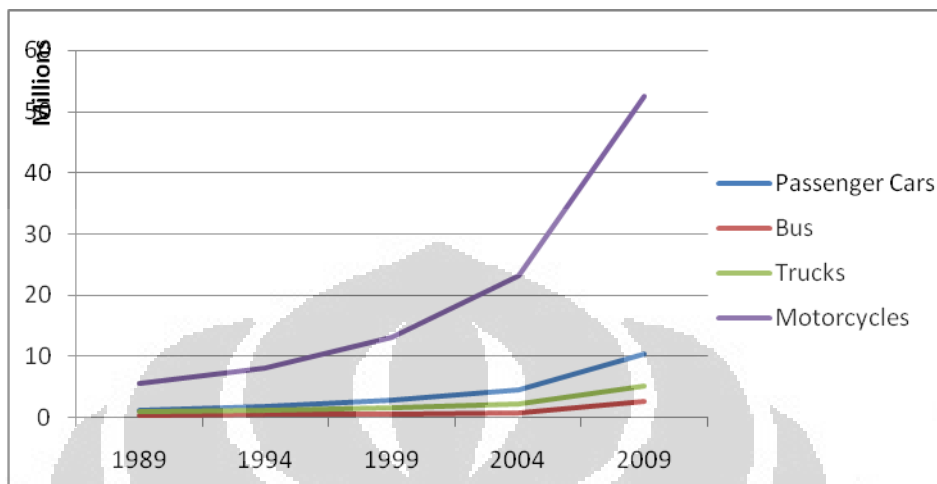
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<sup>5</sup> Instead of seeing the relation as a “duality” like Harper (2001), human-nature relationship also appears in forms of a cycle. In other words, one aspect damages the other would create more damages to the former aspect, and the relationship goes in cycles, back and forth between human and nature.

<sup>6</sup> In 2010, DKI Jakarta homes 9,588,198 people, which accounts 4% of the whole national population, and extends to 662.33 km<sup>2</sup>, which leaves the density of 14,476/km<sup>2</sup> (BPS, 2010).



**Figure 1.3**  
**Total Motor Vehicles in Indonesia Year 1989-2009**



Source: Indonesian National Police Office

In any chances that one of the three functions insufficiently, the whole environmental system would not work properly and, at the end, just not suitable for humans to inhabit. Furthermore, the dioxin—that spreads out on the air and patch on land and even nature—is unconsciously sniffed and consumed by humans, which is a major environmental risk to health. Indirectly, this motor vehicle usage results in economic and social disadvantages. Health conditions after consuming polluted air decreases due to symptoms caused by exhausting the dioxin. Based on a study by Haryanto (2009, taken from Surbakti et al, 2010), diseases from motor vehicle emissions and air pollution include acute respiratory infection, bronchial asthma, bronchitis, and eye and skin irritations (Boer et al, 2007). Further, the most common disease recorded in northern Jakarta communities is acute upper respiratory tract infection (Indriyanti and Pedrique, 2006 in Haryanto, 2009). It doesn't stop there, diseases directly results in declining human productivity, which in the case of diseases in Jakarta alone, gasoline-caused pollution was costing the country approximately \$266 million per year in health care in 2000 (World Bank, 2003). Meaning, additional to human health conditions being threatened, environmental deterioration also results in declining economy and productivity.

As a respond to the consequent environmental damages, environmental concern began to appear among a minority of Indonesians in the 1960's. Also known as environmentalism, environmental organizations were established, some of which included Wanadri (May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1964 in Bandung), Mapala UI (December 12<sup>th</sup>, 1964 in Jakarta), and YEPE (November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1969 in Malang) as the earliest organizations aimed to savor natural wilderness. In addition to that, the state, clearly aware of this uprising environmental concern, set up a legal institution in 1978 to handle environmental affairs under the Ministry of Environment. Even now, the state had acknowledged the importance of regulating people's relationship to the environment. Even though environment places the 9<sup>th</sup> national priority, the state insisted on incorporating pro-environment in general policy makings aiming for sustainable developments. The president ordered national economic growth enhancing "the quality of human resources, improvement of the basic infrastructure, and in the maintenance and preservation of the natural environment in a sustainable way" (2010 The President of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 5 about the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014, 2010).

Likewise, the environmental movements nowadays seem to have entered the private sphere people's lives, more than just a public discourse. Since the year 2005, Bike2Work phenomena had promoted the use of bikes as oppose to motor vehicles in short—or even long—distances to reach. Recently, another well-established collective action appeared in Indonesia in 2008 called the Earth Hour. One year prior to the execution in Indonesia, this movement was first created in Australia by WWF, a worldwide environmental organization, to show their support for climate change action. This action proposes people to turn off their electricity at one specific time, and after 4 years, hundreds of millions of people across 135 countries switch off for an hour. Such movements help in raising environmental concern by provoking individuals on small actions that could impact big on environmental preservation for future generations.

On the societal grass-roots level, scavenger is an occupational group which indeed has strong contributions on environmentalism in the urban areas.

Scavenger is an informal occupation earning their income by collecting waste from the streets, landfills, and housing areas. Perhaps the entire developing world, Indonesia included, and many wealthier nations as well employ this informal waste management. In Indonesia, they are considered as the poorest of the urban poor and their social status is correspondingly low (Heden, 2001). They fulfill an important role in the urban areas, by collecting and recycling about a quarter of all solid waste, such as glass, metals, plastics, paper/cardboard, and textiles. In Jakarta, they supply 90% of the waste paper recycled in the city's paper factories (Heden, 2001).

Martin Medina (1997, reported in Peter J. M. Nas and Rivke Jaffe, 2004) suggests several common characteristics seem to be applicable to the scavenger systems can be made by the following:

1. Scavenger individuals are relatively poor
2. Scavenger have a low ascribed social status
3. Scavenger populations often consist of (rural) immigrants
4. Scavenging is a typical "informal sector" activity
5. Scavenging can provide economic and environmental benefits
6. Besides societal benefits, scavenging can incur social costs
7. Scavenging is an adaptive response to chronic poverty in developing countries
8. Scavenging supplies raw materials largely to either artisans or industry
9. Scavengers recover organic materials to be used as fertilizer for crops or as feed for livestock.

In correspondence to the points above, 3 of the characteristics relate to environmental matters (referring to 5, 8, and 9). Point 5 states explicitly that scavenging provides environmental benefits, as previously mentioned the fact that they collect waste and contribute in recycling domestic waste. Secondly, point 8 concerns with scavengers' function to supply raw materials to be processed by industries. In which case, industries do not need to alter natural resources to attain raw materials; instead they coordinate with scavengers to provide them the materials needed. Lastly, scavengers recover organic materials for fertilizing

crops and livestock. In conclusion, scavengers contribute highly in the environmental system, and should be important to consider their concern on environmental qualities.

## 1.2 Research Problem

Although the notion on environmental concern have been rising all across the globe and shows no signs of stop, there is still much assumption that perhaps it will eventually exhaust. Anthony Downs, an academic concerned about the continuance of this movement, proposed that environmental movements, just like other types of movements, will go through “issue-attention cycle” or “compassion fatigue” (Bell, 2004). Simply put, human will become weary and lose their attention for the quality of environment. In order to anticipate the deceleration, various disciplines have each contributed explanations on the occurrence of this phenomenon—disciplines range from economics, geography, environmental science, etc. Undoubtedly, sociology also proposed a handful of explanations in the rise of environmentalism as well as environmental concern.

One major factor determining environmental concern is the human direct experience of environmental deterioration itself (Martell, 1994; Hannigan, 1995; Dunlap, et al, 2000; Bell, 2004; Hasegawa, 2004; Sutton, 2007). Experiencing environmental degradation effects human in terms of how they have treated the environment all through their lives. In other words, environmental degradation pressed human to reflect on their past doings and make corrections that might have damaged the environment, in which Hannigan (1995) terms the Reflection Hypothesis. Beside the reflection point, human also have been exhausted of all the human-interest contestations that have been caused by global industrialism and capitalism. Thus, they begin to search for a realm of moral innocence—a place of slightest human interests—a place which refers to nature. Indeed, during weekends or holidays, human usually wanders to the countryside or the rural areas simply because they would like to disappear from the city lifestyle and refresh their minds in an interest-free realm. As an illustration, Tremblay and Dunlap

(1978) had reached the hypothesis about the link between pollution exposures and environmental concern. They explained that such linkages were used to explain why people living in urban areas, which are generally more polluted than rural areas, express greater concern about the environment than rural people (Tremblay and Dunlap, 1978 reported in Mohai et al., 2010).

Over the years, there have been mix debates on how individual socio-demographic characteristics relates on environmental concern. Several researchers (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980; Brand, 1997; Vorkinn and Riese, 2001) took socio-demography into consideration to predict different cases of people's attitudes towards the environment. The characteristics generally included for examinations are age, gender, education, occupation, income, political affiliations, residence, and household size. The explanations assigned to those characteristics also appear to vary depends on the social context. In short, Van Liere and Dunlap first hypothesized that age, gender, social class (education, income, and occupational prestige), residence, and political affiliation assuming to have correlation towards environmental concern. Nevertheless, the empirical evidence demonstrates rather different results compared to the hypotheses proposed. In fact, only three of the hypotheses relationships should be considered empirical generalizations: age, education, and political affiliation. Thus, the younger, well-educated, and politically liberal persons tend to be more concerned about environmental quality rather than their counterparts. The rest hypotheses—residence, political party identification, and occupational prestige—still remains inconclusive.

Due to the multidimensional and inconclusive results regarding socio-demographic characteristics in relations to environmental concern, this study is expected to observe how the relationship applies on the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Heidmets and Raudsepp (2001) differentiate environmentalism on two substantial matters: environmental concern and environmental behavior. Environmental concern refers to the representations of human-environment relations in the abstract forms of knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and evaluations. Meanwhile, environmental behavior ascribes to the

actual ways of behaving towards the environment. Scavengers' jobs indeed attributes to pro-environmental behavior, by collecting wasted materials and trade those to be processed into newer goods—in simpler words, they help the urbanites to recycle their waste. However, as far as concerned, it is still questioned of whether the scavengers behave pro-environmentally as much as they do with environmental concern. Of course, collecting waste and acting pro-environmentally becomes a source of income for these workers, but do they perform their job merely for economic reasons? Or do they actually have concern towards the environment on which they live in?

It is important to acknowledge both sides to environmentalism, especially on the context of such group in the society with high contributions on improving the environmental quality. So far, the jobs these scavengers do have been overlooked by the society. These individuals lack knowledge and skills to place them in better jobs, thus they are left behind collecting people's waste. Although they might have similar socio-demographic characteristics, the researcher assumes that this group of occupation composes heterogeneous characteristics, in terms of residency, political affiliation, and even social class.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

From the problems described above, this study aims to answer these following questions:

1. What are some possible socio-demographic characteristics which relate to environmental concern among scavengers?
2. Which of the possible factors have more significant relations towards environmental concern among scavengers?

#### **1.4 Research Objectives**

Based on the questions proposed, the present study aims to identify possible socio-demographic characteristics that cause environmental concern among scavengers. Such characteristics include social class, residency, and political affiliation. In particular, this research also determines the significant factors relating to the environmental concern of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, Banten.

#### **1.5 Research Significance**

The significance of this research is to provide descriptions on socio-demographic characteristics in relations to environmental concern. The context used to examine these factors is the scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, Banten as an occupation of collecting waste. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to environmental sociology.

#### **1.6 Delimitations and Limitations**

Delimitations is used to narrow the scope of the study, while the limitations is to identify potential weaknesses of the study. Initially, delimitations refer to survey scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, observing their socio-demographic characteristics—employed by social class, political affiliation, and residency—in relations to to environmental concern.

The limitations include the following findings:

1. The researcher was unable to find a legitimate population frame of every scavenger in Tangerang Selatan. Nevertheless, the researcher found a previous research conducted by a private company, which had made a proper population of frame. However, the list could not reach to every scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, either, because for one, the amount spreads widely all across the municipality. Secondly, the frame was made

corresponding to the purpose of their study, none of which required a rigid list of scavengers working in Tangerang Selatan. Thus, many considerations are needed to confirm the results of this present study considering that the population frame is not legitimized and registers every scavengers existing in Tangerang Selatan.

2. Sex as a control variable resulted in hardly any findings for the female scavengers due to the lack of female respondents collected for the data. The scavengers mostly consisted of male, as it appears as a manual job mostly composed by male workers. As a result, the multivariate analysis couldn't statistically measure the relationships between different variables among the female scavengers, whereas the male scavengers were able to be analyzed.
3. The majority of scavengers have low or even no attainment on formal educations, thus it was rather difficult to question them regarding to their environmental concern. They simply lack knowledge towards the environment to be able to answer whether they agree or disagree on the statements. There were a few cases where the researcher obtained assistance from their fellow scavengers to interpret the questions in words the respondents were able to understand.



## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

A research, regardless of the approaches employed, must first be executed through a systematic literature review. The purpose is to review accumulated knowledge about the research questions before attempting to be answered. For that reason, this literature review includes research reviews composed by multidiscipline researches conducted regarding the topics brought up the questions. Additionally, this also includes conceptual reviews of how the researcher defines the questions seek to be answered.

#### **2.1 Research Literature**

**2.1.1 Gamal (2009). *The Factors Influence Proenvironmental Behavior in Urban Society (Survey about South of Jakarta City Society as a Winner of Adipura)***

The first similar research found on surveying environmental values in Indonesia is titled “The Factors Influence Pro-environmental Behavior in Urban Society (Survey about South of Jakarta City Society as a Winner of Adipura)” (Gamal, 2009). Interestingly, this sociological dissertation describes the factors influencing pro-environmental behavior ranging from environmental motives, environmental protection attitudes, environmental knowledge, as well as socio-demographic characteristics (income, education, and occupation). To support the observation, the researcher also testified ‘The Economic Contingency Hypothesis’ and ‘The Broadening Base Hypothesis’ to decide whether the respondents support towards economic orientation or environmental orientation.

The findings showed various influences on environmental concern study: (1) The only socio-demographic characteristics which have significant correlation with pro-environmental behavior is occupation, in which informal workers tends to own better pro-environmental behavior, followed by private sectors; (2) Other socio-demographic characteristics such as education, income, age, gender, and

residence not at all correlate with pro-environmental behavior. However, those variables intervene with variables environmental motive, attitude, knowledge, and orientation; (3) There is a positive and significant correlation between environmental protection attitude with pro-environmental behavior; (4) There is a significant and positive relation between environmental motive with pro-environmental behavior; (5) There is a positive, but not so significant, relation between environmental knowledge with pro-environmental behavior; (6) There is a positive, but not so significant, relation between environmental orientation with pro-environmental behavior; (7) The hypothesis test shows that pro-environmental behavior orientations in South Jakarta prefers to environmental orientations, rather than economic orientations—taken from the lack of relation between economic base with pro-environmental behavior; (8) Adipura rewards, which South Jakarta had achieved 6 years in a row, reflects the pro-environmental behavior among its people, which was categorized “Good”, based on the survey findings; (9) There is no direct and significant correlation between education and pro-environmental behavior; (10) There is no direct, significant correlation between income and pro-environmental behavior; (11) There are three variables which could predict pro-environmental behavior using regression analysis, which are environmental protection attitude, motive, and environmental orientation; (12) Mass media doesn't correlate directly towards pro-environmental behavior, but it has an important role in activating the other variables; (13) Education and training sessions by the Ministry of Environments does not have a significant correlation with pro-environmental behavior, but it does have a significant role in shaping environmental protection attitude; (13) Socio-demographic characteristics, such as young age and women correlates positive with environmental motives, although house ownership relates to other's environmental orientation; (14) The hypothesis of economic contingency hypothesis was criticized by this study, saying that regardless of their economic condition, the people still had pro-environmental behavior based on environmental orientation; (15) This study agreed on the Broadening Base Hypothesis on the basis of how education, income, gender, and ethnic group does not relate to pro-environmental behavior. In other words, social class does not apply to pro-environmental behavior in South Jakarta; (16) There is

no direct relationship between income and education combined towards pro-environmental behavior.

Similarly, this present study resembles Gamal's study. First of all, both of the researches are conducted in a urban setting of Indonesia, in which case Gamal's study conducted for several social groups in the city of South Jakarta, while this study specifically examine scavengers in the rather suburban of Tangerang Selatan. Secondly, both studies attempted to identify several different possible factors that relates to environmentalism, especially both try to observe socio-demography as the determining factors in analyzing individual's environmentalism. Furthermore, the result of this study concerns that occupation has a big impact on environmental behavior. Because scavenger is considered an occupation in the informal sector, this could support that scavengers have high environmental behavior, although it is still questioned for the case of environmental concern. However, one aspect to be considered highly distinguishing the two appears that the scavenger research brings about environmental concern, just as far as the values and attitudes towards the environment; whereas Gamal's study further explained about environmental behaviors, in terms of people's pro-environmental behaviors. Therefore, it is expected that this present study could possibly complements Gamal's study to explain factors causing both sides of environmentalism (the attitudes and the behavior).

***2.1.2 Andromeda, M. F. K. (2009). The Relevance of Socio-economic Status on Environmental Concern in Indonesia's Context as a Developing Country (a Case Study in Rukun Warga 11, Kelurahan Warakas, Tanjung Priok, Jakarta Utara)***

Addition to that, another relevant research observed social-economic status in relations to environmental concern in Tanjung Priok, North Jakarta (Andromeda, 2009). This study emphasized the context of Indonesia as a developing country using the New Ecological Paradigm scale by Dunlap and Van Liere to measure 'general environmental concern' and the rise of environmental concern explanations from Hannigan to demonstrate 'specific environmental

concern' among a particular, rather 'green' community. Several results were concluded from this study: (1) There was no significant relationship between social-economic status and environmental concern—both specific and general; (2) Indonesia as a developing country is similar to those developed countries concerning the fact that the lower social-economic status involves in environmental concern; (3) Because of environmental problems existing in their community, the lower social-economic status feels threatened, hence they become concerned about the environment; (4) The respondents showed average environmental concern, with the score of 7 out of the 15 items in the NEP scale; (5) The specific environmental concern demonstrates an average-towards-higher level of environmental concern, especially in the concern of water and electricity, for the reason of their economic burdens to pay for the monthly expenses; (6) There is a negative relationship between specific and general environmental concern with environmental behavior; (7) There is no relationship between social-economic status with environmental behavior; and (8) There is a relationship between education and specific environmental concern, general environmental concern, and environmental behavior.

This study also took place in an urban setting of Tanjung Priok and found similarities with the present study. Most importantly, both researches are identical in terms of the dependent variable, which is environmental concern, except one uses 'general' and 'specific' environmental concern variables, while the counterpart also will use environmental concern in forms of the environmental problems and issues concerned by the object. Also, both researches are similar in the factors associating with environmental concern. Andromeda's study measured social-economic status, while this present study also takes into count other factors of socio-demography in addition to social-economic status—or using the term 'social class'. Also, the two differs in the social context of the researches; one of the two researched in Tanjung, in North Jakarta to study a rather influential environmental community. Dissimilarly, the present research conducts in Tangerang Selatan, a suburban in Banten province, to observe scavengers, as a specific occupation, and their attitudes towards the environment.

## 2.2 Theoretical Framework

### 2.2.1 Dependent Variable: Environmental Concern

In formulating definitions, social scientists (Brand, 1997; Heidmets and Raudsepp, 2001) have recognized environmentalism consist of two substantial matters: environmental concern and environmental behavior. They also acknowledged that environmentalism itself lacks specific theory and scarcity of standardized measurement instruments because it varies extensively depending on different social contexts. Nevertheless, in this study, environmental concern is emphasized similar to other terms, such as environmental attitude, environmental awareness, environmental consciousness, and environmental mentalities. As a start to this theoretical understanding, Brand (1997) defines environmental mentalities as the “mental representation of public environmental debate with cognitive and affective aspects” (pg. 207). This refers to representations of human-environment relations in the abstract forms of knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and evaluations (Heidmets and Raudsepp, 2001). On the other side of environmentalism, environmental behavior is the actual ways of behaving towards environment—the concrete acts towards the environment.<sup>1</sup> Environmental concern only provides for a general outlook towards environmentally friendly action, as opposed to the actions themselves (Brand, 1997). It is, therefore, certain that the two elements of environmental concern and environmental behavior are somewhat related, but in no deterministic way.

Environmentalism itself appeared as a respond of many problematic environmental issues threatening the world. In Japan, for instance, heavy industrialization post-Meiji period left behind several major environmental problems up to this point. Hasegawa (2004) differentiates the characteristics of these environmental problems into four types: industrial pollution, high-speed

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<sup>1</sup> Several actions that refer to environmental behavior includes individual behavior such as energy-saving behavior, water consumption, purchase behavior, separation and recycling of waste, noise emissions, car use, as well as structural behavior, for instance involvement in environmental movements, voting for pro-environmental laws, and protesting government policies. (Brand, 1997; Hasegawa, 2004; Halpenny, 2005).

transportation pollution, everyday life pollution, and global environmental problems. The first type, since the beginning of 1960's, Japan presented policies to promote high levels of economic growth and industrialization, including much support for heavy industry seeking interests. This economic-oriented state directly caused damages on the environment: pollutions of air, water, and soil and odors noxious. It also damaged the people through heavy metal poisoning. The second type occurred once the economic growth stabled; instead of industrial sector taking the blame, high-speed transport made traffic noise, vibration, and stress-related health issues. Airport noise, military air base noise, bullet train noise and vibrations, and highway noise were some of the things uncomfortable for the people. In this case, the government planners and traffic services performed as the main stakeholders responsible for the degradations.

Third, industrialization became common among the so-called "post-industrial society", characterized by mass consumption and weak sense of public morality since the year 1980's. People were well-accustomed to commodities in their everyday life, such as detergents, spiked tires, household garbage, noise from neighbors, and high-rise buildings that apparently worsened the environmental degradations as well as human health. Last, during the 1990's, known as the post Cold War era, the damages extended entirely. Moving onto the next wider stage, the issues became widely acknowledged on the global level due to irreversible international and intergenerational environmental degradations, like acid rain, forest degradation, international waterways, destruction of ozone layer, global warming, and nuclear hazard. Everyone, both the general industry and the consumers, are responsible for the environmental problems; and everyone also began to take their role in collaborating movements to save the environment for future generations. It is emphasized though that there are always been absence of effective and responsible regulatory offices of the Japanese to control the main causes of these environmental problems.

Subsequently, those environmental problems brought about concerns toward the quality of environment, and one factor determining so is the dominating values in the society (Harper, 2001). In Asia alone, environmental

concern swelling in diverse countries received support from the dominant traditional values and attitudes (Aoyagi-Usui et al., 2003). Tetsuro Watsuji, a well-known Japanese philosopher, contrasted the cultural climate of Asian countries, in which he described people as living with nature; to that of European countries, in which he described people as fighting against nature.<sup>2</sup> Basically, the structure of environmental values in Asian differs from those in Western countries. While western societies perceive environmental values as being contrary to traditional values, Asian countries actually seek traditional values conform to environmental ways of thinking. Countries like Japan, Bangkok (Thailand), and Manila (Philippines) follow values like honoring parents and family security, for instance, that actually place environmental protection as a traditional concept. Thus, in such cases, dominating traditional values perform in maintaining social order to conserve the environment.

There are several major theoretical explanations as to why environmental concern had a rapid growth in the last several decades, one of which involves the post-materialism thesis (Hannigan, 1995; Bell, 2004; Mohai, et al., 2010). This thesis was conceptualized by Inglehart suggesting that younger generations are shifting away from concerns about economic and physical security ('material values') and toward emphasizing on freedom, self-expression, and the quality of life ('post-material values'). Within given countries, economic improvements have allowed the younger generations to focus instead on issues of aesthetics and self-actualization. Increased environmental concern is one product of this 'post-material values' among the younger generations. As time passes, the older generations will die off and the overall proportion of post-materialists will increase, along with their concern towards the environment. Inglehart demonstrated this hypothesis to be applicable in countries across North America

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<sup>2</sup> This theory by Tetsuro Watsuji is similar to Harper's categorization of the human-nature relationship throughout the social evolution. In this case, Watsuji refers Asia similar to human-nature connections and worldviews of hunter-gatherers, whereas Western resembles to that in the agricultural societies. This "life environmentalism ideology" emphasizes concepts of living with nature, where they have their own specific expressions for the nature around them and how to manage the resources. For Japan, the people do not draw a clear boundary between humans and nature, while Westerners discuss nature in the context of its relationship to humans (Aoyagi-Usui, 2003). Nevertheless, both understandings cause the destruction of nature because Westerners clearly take advantage of nature and Japan simply could not stress the value of the environment.

and Europe, and concluded that post-materialist values correlated with the support for environmentalism. However, the main critic to this post-materialism thesis is that it cannot account for environmentalism of the poor (Bell, 2004). People in poor or developing countries, such as Indonesia, cannot be said to have post-materialist values, and yet environmentalism is still an increasing notion which spreads time after time. It is then realized that environmental threats are far to concern compared to issues of post-materialism because, after all, environmental threats are material threats. In any rate, as the older generations continue to die off, the overall proportion of post-materialists will increase, which implicates for politics and lifestyle choices valuing the environment.

Another major contribution was introduced by Dunlap and Catton as the Paradigm Shift (Dunlap et al., 1992, 2000). Various deteriorations were discovered worsening the environmental quality, which in fact shifted people's normative ideology on the environment. Prior to the deteriorations, people used Human Exemptionalism Paradigm, which relates as a belief that the human interest is a priority over the environmental quality. People believed that human beings are the exceptional among other living creatures in the ecosphere. They ultimately focus economic development, with industrializations for instance by building factories, machineries, and such to replace the dysfunction the environment. They were not only able to alter the environment, but also exploit it beyond the law of nature itself, which altogether caused environmental damages. With the help of technological advances, humans are capable to go beyond almost any natural limitations.

As it kept worsening, such deteriorations created much anxiety relating to human's quality of life being at risk, turning on to New Environmental Paradigm or New Ecological Paradigm (NEP). This insists that human beings and nature are inseparable and human is one species among other living creatures in the ecosphere. Not only that, this concept also expanded into a form of measurement to observe environmentalism. In the structure, NEP is indicated by concerning the limits to growth, anti-anthropocentrism, the balance of nature, rejection of exemptionalism, and the possibility of eco-crisis. This measurement has become



a widely used to observe pro-environmental orientation, which could endorse fundamental paradigm or worldview, as well as environmental attitudes, beliefs, and even values. Although this might come handy for developed countries, Indonesia

In relations to this paradigm shift, The Reflection Hypothesis (Hannigan, 1995; Bell, 2004) also believes in a change on people's ideology towards the environment in many different ways. The environmental problem recognitions were seen as threatening people's personal health and the overall quality of the environment, which caused them to reflect the way they have been treating the environment. Thus, they make corrections to the lifestyle that could destruct or exploit the environment in order to prevent any further environmental degradation.

Furthermore, this concept proposes the same idea with the Risk Society by Ulrich Beck and the Ecological Modernization Theory by Arthur Mol and Gert Spaargen (Hannigan, 1995; Sutton, 2007). For one, The Risk Society theory describes the manner in which modern society organize in response to environmental risks towards their lives. Beck believes that the consequence of scientific development and industry created a variety of 'risks' and dangers to humans and nature that were never imaginable. There are no limits of time nor space to these risks, those will be somehow distributed in corners of the world and, of course, generations ahead. However, humans can make changes towards ecological restructuring of modern societies (Bell, 2004: 164), which brings to ecological modernization. Ecological modernization is a universal respond to any modern society to overcome what seems to be the never-ending opposition of economy and ecology. This type of modernization believes that modern society must execute ecological rationality, which places ecology in every human decision-making, including the industrial sector, the use of technology and lifestyle. According to Martin Lewis (Sutton, 2007), a concept of decoupling could certainly be effective instead of approaching humans to nature and exploit much more. Decoupling introduces the creative use of science and technology to change the capitalist market more environmental friendly, rather than exploitative.

Similar to that, Bell (1995) mentions ecological economics as a way to integrate nature into the human economic values. In terms of production, distribution, and consumption, the whole economic system could be adjusted so that it would create the least environmental deteriorations.

Moving on from the conceptual side, many researchers across the disciplines have taken advantage of this new surfacing phenomenon to be observed. For one, Junyi Shen and Tatsuyoshi Saijo (2007) used a number of dimensions to measure environmental concern in Shanghai, China, which are care towards environmental problems, individual's concern about specific environmental issues ranged from local pollution problem to global warming, and the attitude towards pro-environmental behavior. The indicators include: (1) concern about general environmental problem; (2) concern about global warming problem; (3) concern about cross-boundary pollution and acid rain problem; (4) concern about air/water/soil pollution problem; (5) concern about urban energy problem; (6) concern about green land and ecological problems; (7) concern about the effect of harmful substances on health; (8) concern about disposal, reduction, and recycling of waste; (9) concern about living environmental problems such as noise/odor; (10) tradeoff between life convenience and environmental conservation; and (11) rank of environmental consideration when buying electronics.

As another study to be considered, Mohai et al. (2010) proposed a number of questions to compare people's environmental concerns, values, and behavior in Beijing and Detroit as two metropolitan areas. Specifically, they also used items questioning people's perspective on environmental issues in the local (community or neighborhood), national, and global. To be able to achieve that, they took account on several dimensions: (1) local environmental problems like bad odors or smells, lack of trees or other vegetation, noise in the neighborhood, and others; (2) pollution in the nation more generally, such as the seriousness of air pollution, water pollution, and industrial waste; (3) harm to the natural environment, including about loss of animal and plant species or their habitats and about oil spoils, deforestation, desertification, land erosion, and loss of natural scenic areas.

Interestingly, by comparing several different studies based on those items and more, the results demonstrated that respondents do not always think on the same scale when asked about the environment. Poorer and less educated respondents tend to rate the quality of their local environments as poor compared to wealthier people, while more educated and wealthier respondents tend to focus their environmental concerns more at the national or even global levels.

Based on many literatures on environmental concern reviewed, this study focuses on environmental concern of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Environmental concern has appeared as an issue which has come to people's attention all across the world, along with industrialism. It is contrary to Harper's (2001) thoughts about the dominant social paradigm on industrial society. As knowledge and science continue to develop inventions of technologies, the industrial cultures generate much intensive economic growth, which directly cause physical and biosphere exploitations. Although the dominating values state that the industrial society turns natural resources into resource base for economic profits, it is assumed that there are still a minority of the people who wish to savor the environment. Many studies have shown various factors which associates to the rise of environmental concern, one of which includes the variables of socio-demographic characteristics.

### **2.2.2 Independent Variable: Socio-Demographic Characteristics**

Several scientists have shown a great deal of interest on environmental concern in relations to socio-demographic characteristics (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980; Jones and Dunlap, 1992; Dunlap et al., 2000; Vorkinn and Riese, 2001). Different researchers will have various assumptions and hypotheses on these factors to influence environmental concern. To some extent, these factors normally consist age, education, income, occupational prestige, residency, political affiliation, and sex, which Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) simply term as 'the social bases of environmental concern'. In addition to those characteristics, Vorkinn and Riese (2001) also considered household size and born in the

municipality, and if not, how many years they have lived there to reflect on how socio-demography could determine individual's attitude on a certain environmental change. Jones and Dunlap's (1992) organized a rather extended version by employing a full range of sociopolitical variables as predictors of environmental concern: age, gender, race, education, income, occupational prestige, industrial sector, current residence, residence at age 16, political affiliation, and party affiliation. Furthermore, several researches took environmental concern in relations to religions, Judeo-Christians for one, and denominations of fundamentalists, moderate Protestant, liberal Protestant, liberal Protestant, Catholic, and no affiliations, as well as their religious strength; which prove a weak negative relationship between environmental concern and religion (Kanagy and Nelsen, 1995; Dietz et al., 1998).

All in all, the theories combined concludes that younger adults, women, those with higher socio-economic status (education, income, and occupational prestige), those employed outside of extractive industries, urbanites, liberals, and Democrats are expected to have above-average levels of environmental concern (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980). In western countries, Hershey and Hill (1977-1978 in Jones and Dunlap, 1992) have argued that whites should have higher levels of concern than nonwhites, based on race. Although there seem to be numerous alternatives to socio-demographic characteristics, this present study manages to focus on a few for independent variable based on what Van Liere and Dunlap had assumed: social class, political affiliation, and residency.

#### ***2.2.2.1 Social Class (Independent)***

In regards to social class, there are various definitions used to measure the concept. Sociologists identify class as one of the fundamental types of social stratification, along with caste and estates (Abercrombie, et al., 1984). The major founding-fathers of this theory derived from Karl Marx and Marx Weber during the emerging class structure of industrial capitalism in the nineteenth century, though the concept highly emphasized economic terms. Since the post-war periods began, many American sociologists acknowledged that individuals in modern society might just as plausibly be ranked on a whole variety of factors

unrelated to economically defined class, such as occupation, religion, education, and ethnicity. In that sense, Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) also continued on by measuring dimensions of educational level, income level, and occupational prestige in relations to environmental concern. For the purpose of this study, educational level and income level are taken into count—occupational prestige was excluded due to the homogenous occupation of respondents as scavengers. Aside from that, issue of property would also be covered to add more information and ideas about the social class of these scavengers.

To start off, education as one of the dimensions functions as an essential aspect in a society because it determines the quality of their future generations. Most of the general definitions assume that education or the process of learning occurs in formal, non-formal, and informal settings (Ettlng., 1993). The concept of formal education refers to “the hierarchically structured, chronologically graded educational system running from primary school through the university and including, in addition to general academic studies, a variety of specialized programs and institutions for full-time technical and professional training” (Coombs, 1973 in Ettlng, 1993: 2). Formal education is identical with school, ranging from levels of primary school, secondary school, and higher education. This type of education is characterized by rigid under hierarchical and seldom change in the short term and focus on information which may have delayed application.

Nonformal and informal educations are relatively less structured and more flexible than the formal type. Non-formal education has been defined as “any intentional and systematic education enterprise (usually outside of traditional schooling) in which content is adapted to the unique needs of the students (or unique situations) in order to maximize learning and minimize other elements which often occupy formal school teachers (i.e. taking roll, enforcing discipline, writing reports, supervising study hall, etc.)” (Kleis. 1973 in Ettlng, 1993: 2). Human relationships are more informal, where roles of teachers and students may often switch, and focuses on practical skills and knowledge. Furthermore, informal education “deals with everyday experiences which are not planned or

organized (incidental learning)” (Kleis. 1973 in Etlng, 1993: 2). This type of education is beneficial to cultivate relationships that make for human flourishing, with the following characteristics: works through, and is driven by, conversation; involves exploring and enlarging experience; and is spontaneous and can take place in any setting (Smith, 1997, 2005, 2011).

Turning on to income, BPS suggests to three different concepts: ‘income’, ‘net income’, and ‘average income’. Firstly, ‘income’ itself is defined as ‘wage and salary based on working hours or jobs done, overtime hours, any bonus and allowance, estimate non-working hours, inconsistently paid bonuses, and any extra awards; and equal valued payments.” There are two components to income: (1) regular working hours or jobs done, and (2) overtime hours and other income components accumulated aggregately. Next, Net income refers “the amount of earnings the worker/employer receive, in forms of money or goods paid by the company/office/boss. The earnings in goods are valued based on local pricings. Net wage is the remaining amount after deductions from taxes and so on.” Moreover, the average income refers to those “average calculations of the workers’ daily wage based on the amount of wage earned divided by the number of days in a certain time” (BPS, 2012).

Relating to income, Sen (2009: 66) affirms that trends in the standard quality of goods is best observed by examining the amount of household income and consumption or spending. Sen explained that there has been major social change from work of non-market (produce to fulfill daily needs) into work of market by paying for the fulfillment. Income becomes an essential aspect determine individual’s property, as well as social class. In brief, without income, individuals would not have access to owning properties as they do now, including the scavengers.

To compare the relation, social class is positively associated with environmental concern as indicated by education, income, and occupational prestige (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980). Based on Inglehart’s post-materialism thesis, this hypothesis propose that the upper and middle classes have solved their basic material needs and thus are open to more aesthetic aspects in their lives.

Environmental quality became a new concern to those whose basic material needs are secured (food, shelter, and economic security). Also, Morrison et al. (1972), using the concept of relative deprivation, argues that the lower class are pretty much used to the poor physical conditions, while the middle and upper class are not. Therefore, non-lower classes are more aware and conscious on the existence of environmental deteriorations, indicating that the deprivation is “relative”, not “absolute”. On the contrary, Buttel and Finn, 1978 in Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980) argues differently, to directly experience environmental deteriorations makes the lower class expected to be concerned about poor environmental conditions. Thus, they hypothesized that the lower and working classes are as much or more concerned about environmental problems than the middle and upper classes.

A different notion of social class emerged under the concept of “new middle-class”. Taken relatively on the occupational aspect, this new middle-class refers to those social and cultural specialists in the structure who work creatively and oriented to the public service. In western countries, the new middle-class includes teachers, social workers, journalists, artists, and professors. It is noted that basically, these occupations directly witness the sufferings experienced by victims of industrializations. For that reason, environmental concern rose among this newly categorized class merely because they hope to avoid further environmental deteriorations.

In brief details, Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) evaluated empirical findings which both supports and rejected their positive hypothesis. Firstly, education is positively associated with environmental concern—all positive and moderately strong. Secondly, the association between income and environmental concern seems to be ambiguous and fail to support the positive hypothesis—most cases resulted that higher income groups are more environmentally concerned than those lower income groups, but also showed that the relationship may be changing overtime. Moreover, occupational prestige and environmental concern shows positive, but mostly slighter relationship.

However, clearly the case of social class on the theoretical level ought to be distinguished for the scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. As mentioned before, social class usually consists of three measured features: education, income, and occupational prestige (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980). In terms of this, occupational prestige becomes irrelevant simply because the respondents are assembled based on their occupation as scavengers. Thus, they should apply to the same occupational prestige and it would not differentiate their place in the social class whatsoever. Perhaps it might be assumed that these scavengers have similar social class, although there are slight differences among their social class concerning education and income. For one, the scavengers have different educational backgrounds. The background could range from no education whatsoever to perhaps the university level, which should indicate their knowledge on the environment.

Having put that aside, for informal occupations such as scavengers, income is most likely to be measured based on their own calculations. There is no rigid financial statement concerning their daily income nor per regular working hours seeing that it is in their hands to determine the amount received. Instead, they earn their income based on jobs done of waste collected and to sell them back to the port bosses, in values of money or goods decided by each bosses. Besides that, scavengers' income also varies not only based on their quality of work, but also on the prices set by their bosses. The bosses are authorized as price-makers of the waste collected to be traded with money. Thus, scavengers' social class varies considering that their level of income also depends on their different bosses' price range. Due to the informal status of scavengers' occupation, the component of income is measured by self-reported income approximately per week from scavenging.

#### ***2.2.2.2 Political Affiliation (Independent)***

Above all, none of those previously mentioned theories could be made possible without the context of democratic political system. Democratic



sensibility, or the belief in democratic values (Bell, 2004), urges individuals and institutions to spread ideas and aspirations fundamental to environmental interests. With the sense of freedom, people are able to speak on behalf of the environment and function as a social control in government's environmental regulations. Additionally, freedom of the press directed in a democratic political system enables scientific discoveries of environmental problems, for instance, to reach widely among the common public.

In United States where it has often been measured with environmental concern, political affiliation follows under the two-party system: Democratic and Republic. Under the fundamental values of liberty, equality, and community; the Democratic Party stands to employ fairness, freedom, and openness in the society. On the contrary, Republic party follows conservative values. Not only do they reject the political affiliation of liberalism, but they also aim to serve under remaining traditions and family values. In this case, the Democrats and liberals are more concerned about environmental quality than their Republican and conservative counterparts (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980). The widespread public support for environmental concern in the late 1960's and early 1970's led to arguments that environmental concern transcended political cleavages (Ogden, 1971 in Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980).

Moreover, the support for environmental reform in the United States also varies from political groupings due to three following reasons (Dunlap, 1975 in Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980): (1) environmental reforms generally are opposed by business and industry because of the costs involved, (2) environmental reforms entail an extension of government activities and regulations, and (3) environmental reforms often require innovative action. Noting traditional Republican-conservative tends to support business, oppose to big government, and suspect drastic changes; there should be significant differences in environmental concern between Democrats and Republicans as well as liberals and conservatives. Another point to note offered by Buttell and Flinn (1976 in Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980) examines that political affiliation in the United States dilute partisan differences upon the values. They suggest that political

liberals tend to be more supportive of environmental protection than conservatives, but that Democrats are no more likely to be environmentally concerned than Republicans.

Although Indonesia operates under similar basic principles, the political system adapts multi-party democratic system; hence there is no strict distinction on people's political affiliation. Citizens have the right to directly vote for the potential leaders, while the United States profess to electoral votes. At the national level, citizens are constituted to elect a president and a legislative member in the House of Representative (DPR), which are all elected for a five-year term. Regionally, citizens also have the chance to vote for leaders in governor (province), head of district (district), and mayor (municipality).

For that reason, the scavengers in Tangerang Selatan could not be categorized based on their ideology of either Democratic or Republicans. Nevertheless, it is noted that political affiliation indeed has some relations to environmental concern. In the case of Indonesia, political affiliation could not be classified based on the dichotomy of liberal and conservative; it is presumed that perhaps there is a difference in political affiliation based on scavengers' political participation. The researcher assumes that political participation has a role in shaping scavengers' environmental concern, and thus, the political participation is worth to be examined in this study.

### ***2.2.2.3 Residency (Independent)***

Urban residents are more likely to be environmentally concerned than rural residents. Tremblay and Dunlap (1978) and Murdock and Schriener (1977) suggested that firstly, urban residents should have more environmental concern because they are exposed to higher levels of environmental deteriorations. Meaning, exposure to poor environmental conditions leads to environmental concern. Secondly, rural residents are more likely than urbanites to have a utilitarian orientation toward the natural environment because of their involvement with "extractive" occupations, which highly depends on the natural

environment. Plus, they also share rural culture of having friendly attitude towards the environment. Thirdly, small towns need to maintain economic growth to survive, valued by protection of environmental quality rather than the utilitarian orientation of farmers and other rural residents. The associations concluded by Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) claims to support the hypothesis that urban residence is positively related to environmental concern.

This variable also relates to the concept of place attachment. Vorkinn and Riese (2001) acknowledged that place attachment could predict people's attitude towards Hydropower (HP) development in town of Skjak, Norway. People always ascribe social meaning to the environment they live in, and this meaning takes part in forming their attitudes and behaviors. An aspect expected to convey such social meaning is place attachment or belonging, which deals with human bonding to the physical environment. Theoretically, it has been claimed that attachment to a place involves care and concern for the place, which implies that individuals with a strong attachment to an area probably will oppose to environmental degradation. As a matter of fact, Vorkinn and Riese's study found that the inhabitants seem to have very strongly attachment to the municipality. Further, the correlations between socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, and income) as well as place attachment (attachment to impacted areas and attachment to the municipality) were all weak on the people's attitudes towards HP development. However, Vorkinn and Riese notes explicitly that place attachment's prediction on environmental concern is expected to differ significantly, depending on the context.

Similarly, these scavengers seem to be immigrants originated from places outside of the Jakarta Greater area in search for the urban promises of better lives than in their hometown. Place of attachment should be suitable for the context of scavengers, however Vorkinn and Riese's research studied the variable in relations to a potential development of Hydropower technologies in the town. This enables the researcher to compare place called home by the feeling of attachment towards Tangerang Selatan associated with attachment towards their own hometown. With that said, the more concern individual has towards his

place, the more he should be concerned about its environment in Tangerang Selatan—or perhaps it only applies to their environment in individual hometowns.

### **2.2.3 Control Variable**

#### **2.2.3.1 Age (Control)**

Age is the number of years an individual has lived. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) defines age as the information about respondent's time of birth in date, month, and year based on Messiah calendar system. This information determines the age of respondent from his last birthday. Jones and Dunlap (1992) conclude that age is clearly the best predictor of environmental concern. Younger people tend to be more concerned about environmental quality than older people. Initially, there were suggestions that age is positively correlated with environmental concern, but most studies have not supported this assumption. The dominant explanations then focus on supporting the negative relationship. According to Malkis and Grasmick (1977 in Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980), the concept of age-group differences suggests that differences associated with the aging process are presumably can be outgrown. The younger generations are presumed to support environmental reform and accept pro-environmental ideologies. Because they see environmental problems as threatening the existing social order, they pursue fundamental changes toward protecting the environment. In addition to that, Mannheim's theory of generation (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980; Bell, 2004) argues that people's basic values are formed in early adulthood and tend to persist thereafter. Older generations were socialized in times when worries about money, health, and natural threats were much of a concern, on which explanation reflects to the post-materialism thesis.

Indonesia namely consists of several age-group distinctions. According to 2002 Law No. 23 Year about Child Protection, a child is define as those below the age of 18, including the almost-born babies which are still inside the uterus. Then, the state defines youth as citizens ranging on the age of 16 to 30 years-old, based on 2009 Law No. 40 Year about Youth. Lastly, regulations 1998 Law No.

13 Year about Elder Welfare defines the elders as those citizens in the age of 60 and above. For the case of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, there is no accurate list of the population, let alone the information about their age. Therefore, the legal definition of age-groups should be suitable to classify and contrast the younger and older generations of scavengers.

### 2.2.3.2 Sex (*Control*)

Previous researches have distinguished sex and gender, however this present study considers the two terms as identical using the term sex. According to Lindsey (2011), sex refers to the biological characteristics distinguishing male and female—differences in chromosomes, anatomy, hormones, reproductive systems, and other physiological components. World Health Organization (WHO) identifies male as those having testicles and capable of producing sperms, while female owns the reproductive system for having egg cell productions as well as menstruation, pregnancy, and lactation or breastfeed. The different biological functions of male and female restricts them of exchanging their characteristics to one another. On the contrary, gender refers to those social, cultural, and psychological traits linked to males and females through particular social contexts, representing the socially constructed masculine or feminine. Different to sex, gender is assorted to the social context and is easily interchangeable. To put it simply, sex is an ascribed status because a person is born with it, but gender is an achieved status because it must be learned.

Even though the correlation of sex and environmental concern is quite meager and relatively inconclusive (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980), women are generally more concerned than men (Dietz et al., 1998). On the female's side, Passino and Lounsbury (1976) suggest that males tend to be more concerned about jobs and economic growth, unfortunately less concerned than females with protecting the environmental quality. Also, gendered differences in on parenthood and ethical socialization indeed place women to greater concern than men (Dietz et al., 1998). Conversely, on the male's side, McEvoy (1972) argues

that because males are more likely to be politically active, more involved with community issues, and have higher levels of education than females; they will be more concerned over environmental problems. Van Liere and Dunlap (1980) found differently; sex is not substantially associated with environmental concern, although this might be due to the limited evidence collected by the researches.

### **1.3 Conceptualization**

#### **1.3.1 Environmental Concern**

For the purpose of this present research on scavengers, environmental concern is conceptualized based on the notions taken from the NEP Scale by Dunlap et al. (2000) and Shen and Saijo's (2007) study. Environmental concern is the concern on the fragility of nature's balance and environmental issues in specific ranging from local pollution problems to global warming. Firstly, the researcher suggests that fragility of nature's balance aspect from the NEP scale should be relevant in the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. To get an illustration on their concern about nature's balance, the respondents are asked whether they agree or disagree on the following statements: (1) when humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences, (2) the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, and (3) the balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset. As mentioned in the theoretical framework, the NEP scale has become a globally-used measurement of environmental attitudes and values, meaning that the scale has proven to be a universal measurement for various social contexts. Moreover, the fragility of nature's balance is a basic principle of environmental concern, which should be known by the common public, regardless of their educational background or specific environmental knowledge. Thus, the researcher believes that this dimension of the NEP scale should be taken into account to gain better understanding about the human-nature balance from the less-educated groups of the society—the scavengers.

Moreover, the respondents of scavengers are also questioned regarding their concern on environmental issues, local to global stage. Based on the items proposed by Shen and Saijo, these scavengers must answer, using the scale of 5 ranging from concerned to unconcerned, the following issues: (1) global warming problem, (2) air/water/soil pollution problem, (3) urban energy problem, (4) green land problems, (5) the effect of harmful substances on health, (6) disposal, reduction, and recycling of waste, and (7) living environmental problems such as noise/odor. Looking at the context of this present study and Shen and Saijo's, Tangerang Selatan and Shanghai may have similar environmental conditions, considering that both polluted cities resided by a dense population. Environmental issues, which have been widely discussed across the country, should be decently understandable by scavengers, most of whom supposedly have lower educational attainment in the structure. A variety of environmental problems are directly connected with scavengers because, after all, the physical environment that they live on is their workplace. In the present study, perhaps it would be helpful to examine their concern on environmental issues especially emphasizing those which often occur in their local area. Thus, the study learns their preferences on the quality of environment.

Lastly, to gain an illustration of scavengers' environmental concern, an additional dimension is needed to measure whether they are aware of their contributions towards the environmental quality. Especially in the urban area, scavengers' waste collecting concerns with environmental benefits, along with social benefits. The respondents are asked whether they disagree, agree, or strongly agree in two items: (1) agree that scavenging waste reduces flood occurrences, and (2) agree that scavenging waste helps the government to clean the city. From these two items, the scavengers could assign to how well they recognize that their job gives many benefits on the environment.

### 1.3.2 Social Class

Normally, social class places individuals' positions in the social structure, represented based on their education, income, and occupational prestige (Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980). However, there had been some adjustments made for this study to involve scavengers. First of all, the respondents are classified based on a specific occupation—as a scavenger—meaning that every respondent should apply to the same occupational prestige. Occupational prestige becomes an irrelevant dimension to be observed for this study; hence it is not included to measure social class of the scavengers. Nonetheless, the rest, education and income, remains as measurement, along with property. Creswell's (2003) states that demographic variables including income level and educational level should be entered as non-major, independent variables. However, this present social research assumes, based on previous studies, that income and education are significant predictors of environmental concern, which is why it should be appropriate to put the two as dimensions of independent variable social class. Last but not least, individual's property as their means of production also indicates to social class.

The two dimensions include educational level and income level. First, education consists of formal attained by the scavengers. Formal education refers to “the hierarchically structured, chronologically graded educational system running from primary school through the university” (Coombs, 1973 in Etlng, 1993: 13). It is measured by respondent's last level of education attained, ranging from primary school through the university, either completed or not completed. Second, income is generally used as a measure of the economic well-being of individuals. For this study, income dimension involves from their job as scavenger. However, due to the inconsistency of scavengers' income, the respondents are asked for the approximate amount earned weekly, in Rupiah.



### **1.3.3 Residency**

The respondents' residency variable indicates place of attachment towards Tangerang Selatan residential status. Born in the municipality refers to whether they were born in Tangerang Selatan or other places, or known as their hometown. Then, the answer of hometown will be classified based rural or urban area. The scavengers are mostly immigrants coming from their hometowns in search for the promise of Tangerang Selatan suburban offering the better life than that in their hometowns. In this sense, native residency and residence at 16 should be relevant because it would illustrate how they view their current residency in Tangerang Selatan municipality, and whether it influences their attitude towards the surrounding physical environment or not in terms of urban or rural residence. Different than those offered by previous researches, current residence will be excluded in this present study because all of the respondents are based on the same area, which is Tangerang Selatan. Last but not least, current residential status will examine respondent's attachment towards the municipality, concerning living in Tangerang Selatan with legal documents or not.

### **1.3.4 Political Affiliation**

In terms of political affiliation, the respondents are questioned about their political participation and political affiliation. Political participation covers their participation to vote in last various elections, including presidential and House of Representatives (DPR) for national level. On the regional level, items involve their participation in elections for governor, mayor, and head of district. In addition to that, the respondents are also questioned concerning their involvement in political party activities and how often is their involvement. Moreover, political affiliation is examined by the political party which the respondent voted during the last presidential election—only if they did use their vote—along with the political party which they have ever involved in the activities.

### **1.3.5 Age**

The definition of age used for this present research is based on the definition proposed by BPS. Age is “the information about respondent's time of

birth in date, month, and year based on Messiah calendar system.” The respondents are questioned the date of their birthday, in date, month, and year. Aside from that, they will also be asked about their current age or the number of years they have lived, based on their last birthday. Scavenger, just as almost any other informal occupations, does not require limitation of age-span—just as long as they have the capabilities to perform manual work of collecting waste. Most importantly, age is a controlling variable to compare environmental concern among younger and older generation of scavengers. For this specific study on comparing the young generations to the old generations based on their environmental concern, age is divided into two groups: youth which includes those up to the age of 30 years-old and elder composing scavengers in the age of 31 and above. The categorization used to compare age-groups on scavengers’ environmental concern is legal definition, which is based on Law on Elders Welfare, Law on Child Protection, and Law on Youth. Because both Law on Child Protection and Youth attributes to those below the age of 30, which refers to the young generation or the youths. On the other hand, those above the age 30 up to the elder ages of 60 above are included as the elders or the older generations.

### **1.3.6 Sex**

This present study uses the term ‘sex’ but considers sex and gender as identical. The respondents will identify their sex which they are ascribed to base on biological characteristics, into male or female. Relating to the gender values of scavengers, the social, cultural, and psychological traits will only be observed during interviews. However, scavengers are normally lacking female workers because it’s clear that this occupation tends to be done by the males concerning the physical strength required to be qualified enough for the job.

### **1.3.7 Relationship among Variables**

In this section, the variables are hypothesized after taking considerations of various theories. Every independent variables of social class, political participation, and residency are analyzed to environmental concern. To confirm

the measurement of association results, the relationships would be tested with controlling variables of age and sex. Thus, the explanations are as follow.

### **1.3.7.1 Environmental Concern in Relations to Social Class**

Environmental concern is negatively associated with social class as indicated by education, income, and property. The three aspects combined conclude the hypothesis that the lower social class, the higher concern toward the environment for scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Indeed this hypothesis appears from scavengers', as an occupation group from the lower class, experience on environmental damages directly on the regular basis. They surround themselves in poor physical environmental conditions in the urban area and they struggle financially to the point that they couldn't afford contribution on environmental degradations. Therefore, they are expected to be concerned about environmental conditions which they live and work on.

### **1.3.7.2 Environmental Concern in Relations to Residency**

In relations to residency, environmental concern has the form of positive relations. To explain, the higher place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan, the higher environmental concern among these scavengers. It is due to their attachment towards the municipality that motivate them to take good care and improvements towards the environment which they live and work on.

### **1.3.7.3 Environmental Concern in Relations to Political Affiliation**

Indeed, the democratic system in Indonesia and the western countries are applied differently and that the clear distinction between liberals and conservatives do not exist in Indonesia. However, literatures have indicated that environmental concern in fact associates to political affiliation. In the case of Indonesia, the various parties involved in the democratic political system to an extent have discourses on environmental concern. With the support from media accessible to scavengers, the researcher assumes that political affiliation relates to environmental concern of this occupational group.

#### **1.3.7.4 Environmental Concern Controlled by Age**

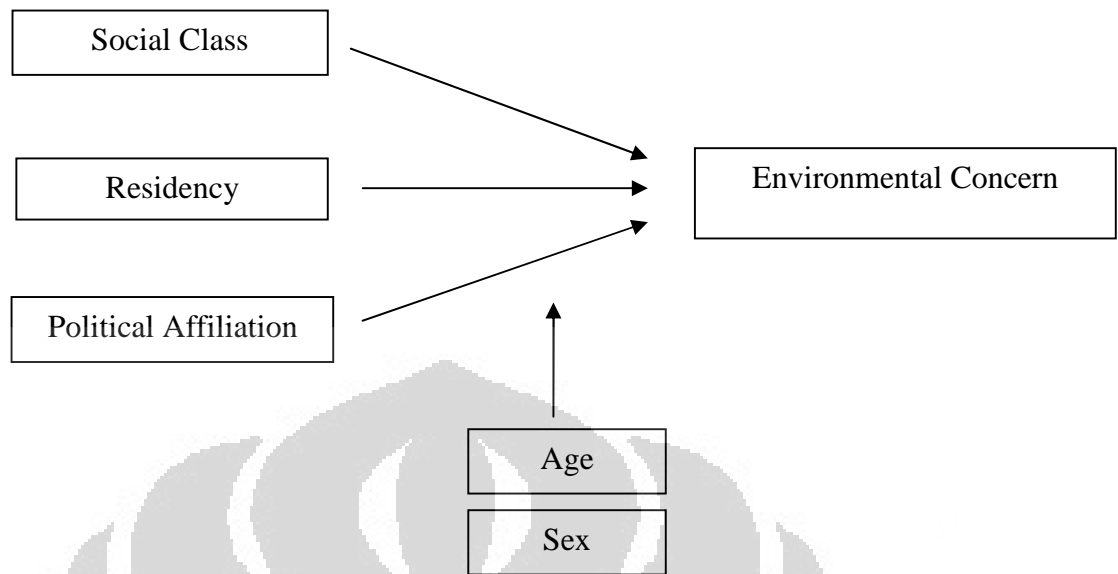
Younger people tend to be more concerned about environmental quality than older people. To simply put, age has a negative relation to environmental concern. Applying to Malkis and Grasmick's (1977 in Van Liere and Dunlap, 1980) hypothesis, the younger generations in Indonesia nowadays tend to become aware of environmental problems, environmental reforms, and pro-environmental ideologies than the elders. Plus, they also have direct experience of environmental damages and with the support from other aspects like information and technologies; they are able to spread movements easier than past times.

#### **1.3.7.5 Environmental Concern Controlled by Sex**

Regardless of the proportion of men to women scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, it is assumed that the women have more environmental concern than their counterpart. Asian countries, also including Indonesia, have very strong traditional values dominating the society. The division of labor between women and men in the family strictly place the women in the domestic. Meanwhile, men are placed in the public area, where they tend to be more concerned about jobs and economic growth. Thus, women should have high environmental concern than men.

### **1.4 Model of Analysis**

This present study concerns about several possible factors being responsible for the rise of environmental concern. In particular, this study examines socio-demographic characteristics in correlation to environmental concern. As so, the analysis used as follows:



**Figure 2.1 Model of Analysis**

### 1.5 Hypothesis

After describing the theories and concepts relating to the variables of socio-demographic characteristics and environmental concern, this present study will examine several hypotheses as follows:

1. The higher social class, the higher environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.
2. The higher place attachment, the higher environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.
3. The higher political participation, the higher environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.

## 2.6 Operationalization

Concept	Variable	Dimension	Indicator	Category	Scale	
Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Social Class	Education	Last formal school attained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> <li>Elementary school</li> <li>Junior high school</li> <li>High school</li> <li>Diploma program</li> <li>Undergraduate program or above</li> </ul>	Ordinal	
			Total participation in non-formal education (Pre-school, kindergarten, Al-Qur'an Reading Classes or TPA, Religious Assembly or Majelis Taklim, Study Guidance, Study Group, and so on)	Absolute number	Ratio	
		Income	Total income from scavenging per week (in Rupiah)	Absolute number	Interval	
		Residency	Current residential status (Identity Card)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With legal documents</li> <li>Without legal documents</li> </ul>	Ordinal	
			Current residential status (Family Card)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With legal documents</li> <li>Without legal documents</li> </ul>	Ordinal	
			Experience more environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tangerang Selatan</li> <li>Hometown</li> </ul>	Ordinal	
			Needs more environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tangerang Selatan</li> <li>Hometown</li> </ul>	Ordinal	
		Political Affiliation	Political Participation	Total participation in local level of elections (mayor, regent/head of district, governor, members of House of Representatives or DPR RI, and presidential)	0-5	Ratio
				Total participation in political party activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Never</li> </ul>	Ratio



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unanswered</li> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
			Concern on water pollution problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
			Concern on soil pollution problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
			Concern on green land problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
			Concern on the effect of harmful substances on health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
			Concern on disposal of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
			Concern on reduction of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> </ul>	Ordinal



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
		Concern on recycling of waste		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
		Concern on noise problems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal
		Concern on odor problems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern</li> <li>• Mildly concern</li> <li>• Unconcern</li> <li>• Unsure</li> <li>• Unanswered</li> </ul>	Ordinal

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter explains methodology employed to conduct the research. The fundamental aspect of methodology is the approach, functions as the primary guide in leading the whole research process—from theories all the way to the analysis. Secondly, researches have several dimensions, which Neuman (2003) divides into four aspects: use, purpose, time, and techniques used to collect data. Thirdly, methodology also explains the population of this research. The population then deducted into selected samples of the research, using a systematic sampling technique. Lastly, the data collected not only sourced from the sample, but also other sources to enrich the data and analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Approach**

The research approach used here is positivist approach. Social science in general believes in three main approaches different in how each conducts a research: positivist, interpretive, and critical (Neuman, 2003). This specific research examining the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics with environmental concern exercises positive approach. The causal law involves socio-demographic characteristics as the cause and environmental concern as the effect. Also, to confirm the causality, the researcher collects empirical phenomena by observing and interviewing the scavengers and their environment. Lastly, the researcher uses deductive system by reviewing interconnected definitions and theories to the three independent variables of socio-demographic characteristics (social class, political affiliation, and residency) and dependent variable of environmental concern. Those reviews then are arranged into a systematic conceptual framework, functioned for the data collection and analysis proses, as a guide to answer the research questions.

## **3.2 Research Dimensions**

### **3.2.1 The Use of Research**

Based on the use, this research is categorized as a basic research, which functions to enrich knowledge and science, relating to environmental sociology in particular. Certainly, basic researches are conducted to testify debatable theories relevant in all disciplines nowadays, either to approve or to contradict the theories. Thus, new ideas can be developed to pursue every change occurring in the dynamic social world. Just as that, the researcher intends to examine the relationships between socio-demographic characteristics with environmental concern, which has previously been conducted by several other researchers with different social contexts. Therefore, according to its use, this research functions to enrich knowledge on environmental disciplines, especially environmental sociology, which makes it a basic research. The relationship between environmental concern with socio-demographic characteristics—social class, political affiliations, and residency—are examined on the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.

### **3.2.2 The Purpose of Study**

Based on the purpose, the purpose of this study is explanatory research (Neuman, 2003). The issue of socio-demographic characteristics in relations to environmental concern has been studied many times and is already known with many results and descriptions on the relationship. However, the relationship has not been examined on the context of scavengers to confirm theories on the relationship. Knowing as it is, the researcher commences the study with hypotheses in hand to explain cause and reasons on the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.

### **3.2.3 The Time Dimension in Research**

Based on the time dimension, this research applies to cross-sectional research, which means that the research observes at one point in time. This

research is a snapshot of the social world regarding people's environmental concern on the basis of socio-demographic characteristics. In particular, a number of scavengers across Tangerang selatan are observed in a short period of time--with the time span from May 16<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>, 2012--to portray their concern on the environment.

### **3.2.4 Based on Data Collection Techniques Used**

Last but not least, this research collects data using survey, with the instrument of questionnaire. The variables (socio-demographic characteristics and environmental concern) arranged into indicators, which then be split into questions to be hopefully answerable by the scavengers. In addition, interviews also used to gain more data and broaden the analysis.

### **3.3 Population and Sample**

Population and sample are extremely important to collect data for the survey. Neuman (2003) defines population as the large general group of many cases from which a researcher draws a sample and which is usually stated in theoretical terms. Meanwhile, sample refers to the smaller set of cases a researcher selects from a larger pool and generalizes to the population. To define the population, in this case the target population, the researcher specifies the unit being sampled, the geographical location, and the temporal boundaries of populations, seen as the following:

**Population:** All scavengers who collected wasted materials from residential, business, or public areas for free whose ports are located in Tangerang Selatan, Banten.

**Place:** Tangerang Selatan, Banten

**Time:** May 16<sup>th</sup> and May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Aside from the population and sample, the study must also identify the unit of analysis and unit of observation measured to collect data. Unit of analysis

is the type of unit a researcher uses when measuring—could be the individual, the group, the organization, the social category, the social institution, and the society (Neuman, 2003: 156). The units are examined in order to create summary descriptions of all such units and to explain differences among them (Babbie, 2001). This present study examines unit of analysis from scavengers as individuals--not as groups, the ports, nor the sub-districts they base on. Meanwhile, the unit of observation applies to the individuals. To study environmental concern, the researcher makes observations about individual scavengers.

However, it is barely possible to attain an decent population frame of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. For one, the occupation is classified as an informal occupation, which disables the scavengers to legally register their state of employment. There is no list of scavengers based on their occupation. Besides that, scavengers are assumed to be immigrants and many of them have not registered in the local residency of Tangerang Selatan. Thus, there is no list of scavengers based on their residency in the local area, either. As a result, the researcher employs a sampling frame of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan originated from previous research by a private company to direct the sampling process.

### **3.4 Sampling Technique**

This present study basically uses a multistage sampling technique due to several reasons. First, the researcher lacks a good sampling frame for a disperse population. Scavenger is an occupation of informal sector, thus there is no legal registrations listing the accurate population of scavengers in the whole municipality. Aside from that, scavengers are highly mobilized in terms of their state of employment. They could easily resign or be dismissed because they don't have any working contracts that assign them to work for certain periods of time. Secondly, the cost to reach a sampled unit is very high regarding time, money, and energy. Tangerang Selatan is a municipality covering 7 districts and reaching a size of 150.78 km<sup>2</sup> wide, which place scavengers residing in geographically

spread out. To process the data collection, the researcher uses a design that involves multiple stages of sampling.

The researcher employs multistage sampling originated from an available sampling frame of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan collected by research of a private company between October 2011 and January 2012. The original frame was used for the first and second stage; then on the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage, the researcher had updated the list of names of individual scavengers on each of the bosses. For this study, the first stage of sampling begins by using sub-districts in Tangerang Selatan as the sub-population: Ciputat, Ciputat Timur, Pamulang, Pondok Aren, Serpong, Serpong Utara, and Setu. However, the original sampling frame contains only 6 sub-districts, and therefore the researcher has a frame of 6 units to sample from. This first stage resulted in 3 sampled sub-districts, which are Ciputat Timur, Pondok Aren, and Pamulang.

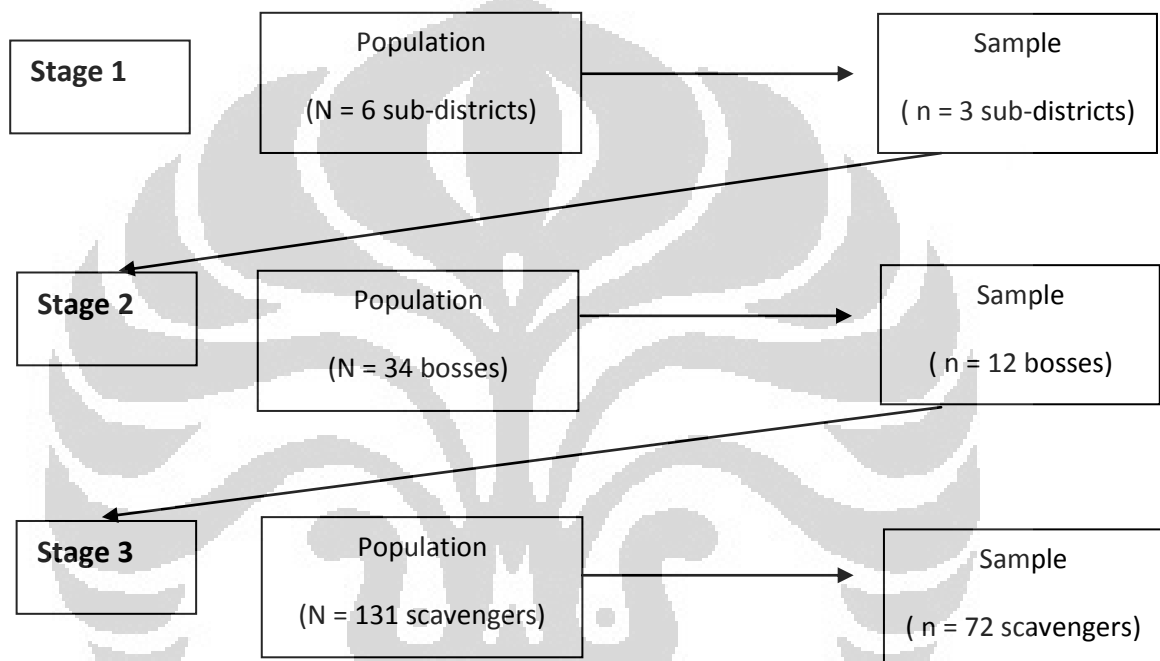
The next stage was to group each sub-districts into the numerous port bosses. In this stage, the sampling was performed by choosing 4 units of boss ports by random sampling. The researcher then conformed to the sampled ports and had to make one adjustment due to the port was no longer available and the size of the ports was too small, which is why it needed another port to comply. The results were as follows:

1. Ciputat Timur had sampled ports of Suryono, Agus, Kidik, and Maman.
2. Pondok Aren had sampled Suryadi, Acang, Suadi, and Haji Marjuk.
3. Pamulang had sampled Rosadi, Kanin, Namin, Arman, and Ujang

After approaching to each of the chosen ports and requested the names of their scavengers, the population frame was then updated based on the individual scavengers who currently works for them, as this becomes the third stage. The majority of the bosses do not have accurate information of their scavengers' sex and age, which caused the frame to incorporate only the names of the scavengers. From the 12 port bosses, each was randomly sampled 6 units of individual scavengers who became the respondents. However, in the case where the

scavengers live in a household, there's a possibility that there were more than one individuals in the household listed on the frame and could be chosen as respondents. As a result, the total number of respondents hereon was 72 individual scavengers, with individuals as the unit of analysis and unit of observation.

**Figure 3.1**  
**Research Sampling**



### 1.5 Data Collection Techniques

This study uses several data sources, ascribed from both primary and secondary forms (Neuman, 2003). Primary are those directly from the respondents as research objects as well as observations by the researcher. Meanwhile, the secondary data are those assembled data by other sources accessible to be arranged.

- **Primary Data**

Primary data refers or the data collected directly, including methods of observation and interview. This present study collects data from, in principle, survey conducted to measure environmental concern and socio-demographic

characteristics among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. As mentioned above, this study uses positivist approach using a survey technique. The instrument employed to collect data regarding environmental concern and socio-demographic characteristics is questionnaire, by face-to-face interview, which is conducted on May 16<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup>, 2012. The surveyors approach to the 12 port bosses, in order to update the population frame by listing down individual scavengers working for the bosses. Subsequently, the researcher randomly sampled the 72 individuals who are chosen to be respondents. The researcher along with 4 other assistances interviewed the respondents corresponding to the questions listed on the questionnaire. Aside from the survey, the researcher also collects data from interviewing key figures to gain additional data relevant for the study, notably a handful of respondents who possess appealing information out of the rest.

- Secondary Data
  1. Books written about environmental sociology, environmental concern and socio-demography.
  2. Journals composed of previous relevant researches conducted on environmental concern and socio-demography.
  3. Mass media articles concerning environmental concern, both online and printed.
  4. Statistical data to support the study, in particular to describe the research location.
  5. Local and national governmental regulations about the environment.

### **3.6 Instrumentation**

The survey instrument employed is an instrument designed specifically for this research. For the purpose of this study, the instrument was designed to indicate environmental concern and some socio-demographic characteristics (social class, political affiliation, and residency) of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. However, excluded to only environmental concern, this specific variable was designed based on different previous measurements. The New Ecological



Paradigm scale by Dunlap et al (2000) contributed on one dimension, which is the fragility of nature's balance, to examine scavengers' concern towards human-nature balanced relationship. The second dimension, concern towards environmental issues, was also modified from Shen and Saijo's (2007) measurement of environmental concern. From the instrument made, as a preparation to process the data collection, the researcher was able to field test the survey among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. The instrument was tested to 3 scavengers who are not listed on the population frame, and their comments were incorporated into the revisions (the result is available on the appendix section).

Regarding to the types of items, this instrument consist of 3 types: skip or contingency questions; questions on opinions, attitudes, and motives; items on facts and attribute (Babbie, 1998). For one, skip or contingency questions referred to two or more part questions—answering to one part determines the next questions—are aimed to filter some questions to only the applicable cases. For this questionnaire, an example of such question was placed to observe whether the individual have other jobs besides scavenging, answered by 'yes' or 'no'. If no, they were able to skip the next question, but if yes, they were to explain what the job is and how much they earn weekly or monthly. Another skip or contingency question could be seen in political affiliation, such as whether the individual had casted their vote on the last presidential election. If they had answered 'no' they skip the next question. Otherwise, they have to mention what party had they voted and the reason for the affiliation.

Aside from skip or contingency questions, this questionnaire also composed of many questions on opinions, attitudes, and motives. Items on environmental concern mostly indicate the respondents' attitudes on the three dimensions (the fragility of nature's balance, concern on environmental issues, and scavengers' contributions towards the environment), and they are expected to answer "disagree", "agree", or "strongly agree". As an example, concern on environmental issues cover a statement on "agree that the weather has turned hotter and more humid" and they have to choose between the three possible

answers. This type of items was also integrated on place attachment as a concept on residency, to examine scavengers' attitudes towards Tangerang Selatan.

For socio-demographic characteristic (social class, residency, and political affiliation) and respondents' identities, the indicating items mostly consist of facts and attribute questions. Questions about facts and attributes relate to respondents' identities and characteristics which are relevant for the study, such as sex and age are facts indeed. Education, which indicates to social class, uses categories or different educational levels to observe individual are characteristics. The question rose "what is your last formal school level?", and could be answered with: (1) none, (2) elementary school, (3) junior high school, (4) diploma program, (5) undergraduate program or above. Besides education, facts and attribute questions also examine name, sex, age, marital status, race, religion, income, and so on which mostly employ categorical scales.

The sample items from the instrument could be seen on Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1**  
**Variable Names, Research Questions, and Items on Survey**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Research Question</b>	<b>Item on Survey</b>
Independent variable		
#1: Social class	Descriptive Question #1: How do the scavengers place on social class?	See Questions 23: formal education See Questions 25: income
#2: Residency	Descriptive Question #1: How do the scavengers place on residency?	See Questions 13, 15, 16: place attachment
#3: Political Affiliation	Descriptive Question #1: How do the scavengers place on political affiliation?	See Questions 34, 35, 37: Political Participation (as a substitute for the concept of political affiliation)
Dependent variable		

#1: Environmental concern	Descriptive Question #1: What are the scavengers' environmental concern levels?	See Questions 17-22 and 40-44: Environmental Issues  See Questions 31-33: The fragility of nature's balance  See Questions 45-46: Scavengers' contribution to the environment
Control variable		
#1: Age	Descriptive Question #1: What is the scavengers' age?	See Question 4: Respondents' Age
#2: Sex	Descriptive Question #1: What is the scavengers' sex?	See Question 2: Respondents' Sex

## CHAPTER 4

### RESEARCH LOCATION AND RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter elaborates the description of Tangerang Selatan as the location of this research. Tangerang Selatan is a municipality located in the province of Banten, which is on the western side of Java Island. Compared to the other local municipalities, Tangerang Selatan has a recent establishment, previously developed from Tangerang Municipality. Borders with Depok and Bogor as well, Tangerang Selatan has a rather dense population. Moreover, it is also filled with rather stabled economically, educationally, and healthy residents. This chapter also describes briefly the characteristics of scavenger respondents randomly sampled for this study.

#### 4.1 Brief History of Tangerang Selatan

Tangerang Selatan became the youngest municipality in Banten Province since its establishment in the year 2007. Recalling back to the colonial era, the area now known as Tangerang Selatan was a part of the Batavia regency. People's interests to rule the area and desired to pursue prosperity equally among the citizens urged them to struggle for autonomy. They felt disappointed that they felt neglected by the Tangerang District government, due to the never-ending traffic jams, lack of areal management, and far-distanced government. Thus in 1999, leaders from across sub-districts aimed to earn autonomy for Ciputat, Pamulang, Serpong, and Pondok Aren (Cipasera) by forming an organization called KPPDO-KC. However, it did not go as smooth as they expected, they faced obstacles concerning that the Tangerang District had ignored their proposal. They went on to the DPRD Tangerang District, which responded that the area was not ready to become independent. They persisted to struggle in DPR-RI, except the respond was not much different—they ought to go under the primary procedure through DPRD District and District Head (Rahardjo in Arieska, 2011).

The rejections did not stop these activists. In 2002, they began from the grass-root by campaigning through mass media, pamphlets or posters, seminars, in corners of Cipasera. To gain expansive attention, they conducted Cipasera Declaration witnessed by 1000 people and also launched a book called “A Commence Study, the Formation of Autonomy Cipasera Municipality” (*Kajian Awal, Pembentukan Daerah Otonom Kota Cipasera*) by Basuki Rahardjo and Hidayat, two of the many founding fathers of Tangerang Selatan. The fight continued in the institutional arena for years, back and forth in DPRD Tangerang District, Head of District, established a working group (*Pokja*) and a special group (*Pansus*) to develop the area (Rahardjo in Arieska, 2011).

Finally by December 27<sup>th</sup> 2006, DPRD Tangerang District agreed upon Tangerang Selatan as an autonomous municipality. The subdistricts recorded include Ciputat, Ciputat Timur, Pamulang, Pondok Aren, Serpong, Serpong Utara, and Setu. Later on, January 22<sup>nd</sup> 2007, a plenary meeting held by DPRD Tangerang District acclaimed Ciputat sub-district as the center for administrative matters. On September 29<sup>th</sup> 2008, a regulation was released UU No. 51 Year 2008 about Formation of Tangsel Municipality under a plenary meeting by DPR-RI. For the first year, Tangerang district had allocated Rp 20 billion as a start up for operational costs for this new municipality to run. Hereinafter, they continuously provided an amount of budget until the government of Tangerang Selatan functioned properly and capable to operate on its own (Government of Tangerang Selatan Municipality).

#### **4.2 General Description of Tangerang Selatan**

According to Population Census 2010, the population of Tangerang Selatan had reached to 1,303,569 people, accounted for 658,701 males and 644,868 females. The data also states that the population is dominated in Pondok Aren Subdistrict, which is 23.56%, followed by Pamulang Subdistrict of 22.13%, and the rest falls below 15% of the whole population—with Setu subdistrict ranks the lowest population of 64,985 people. Extending to 150.78 km<sup>2</sup> wide,

Tangerang Selatan reaches the density of 8,646 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Ciputat Timur subdistrict place the most dense area (11,165 people/km<sup>2</sup>), and the lowest is Setu subdistrict of 4,163 people/km<sup>2</sup>.

#### 4.2.1 Geography of Tangerang Selatan

**Picture 4.1**

**Map of Tangerang Selatan per District**



Source: Tangerang Selatan Regional Government Website

As the youngest municipality in the province, Tangerang Selatan is located in the western of Banten. The north is bordered with DKI Jakarta Province and Tangerang Municipality. Meanwhile, the western part borders with DKI Jakarta and Depok Municipality. The Southern borders with Bogor District and Depok Municipality. Last, the eastern area is bordered with Tangerang Municipality. To be precise, the coordinate expands from 106°38'-106°47' of East Longitude, and 06°13'30' – 06°22'30' of South Latitude.

Climate conditions of Tangerang Selatan are relative. The normal air temperature ranges from 24.4-33 °C, with the highest temperature falls in the month of April, which is 34.5 and the lowest in October and December of 23.8 °C. Tangerang Selatan's humidity and the light intensity is approximately 82% and 47%. The highest rainfall is in October reaches 518 mm, while the average rainfall is 242.5 mm. Rain pours highest in February and October for about 23 days. Annually, the average wind speeds to 2.8 m/sec and the maximum of 12m/sec.

#### 4.2.2 Government

Since officially separated itself from Tangerang Municipality in October 28<sup>th</sup> 2008, Tangerang Selatan created the administration of seven districts which are divided into 5 villages and 49 sub-districts. The total of civil workers in year 2010 reached to 5,023 workers, both by males and females somewhat equal. Based on the educational level, the majority of these workers have completed a bachelors' degree, approximately 2,831 workers; and followed by 828 workers of DI/DII (diploma program) graduates. Regarding the annual budget, the government has difficulties in controlling the budget because they often gone overspent. For instance, in 2011, the expenditure cost about 1,26 trillion, while the regional income was targeted 1,16 trillion rupiah.

As a national ruling political party, Democratic Party also dominates the political system in Tangerang Selatan. Currently, about 12 officials or quarter of the parliament are Democrat members. Behind Democrats, PKS ranks as the second with the highest number of representatives in the parliament with 7 members; and Golkar as third with 6.

The leaders, however, had gone such dynamic successions since Tangerang Selatan was first established. At the beginning of its establishment, under the Law No. 51 Year 2008, Tangerang Selatan was stated to create a temporary government—by the title “Mayor Official” (*Pejabat Walikota*), which was permitted for a one-year term and could only be extended one more term of one year at most. In other words, there could be two temporary governmental terms until the definitive mayor is chosen.

For the first year, the Mayor Official selected was H.M. Sholeh, MT. His term ended with a definitive mayor still undecided, thus he earned his second term for the next 6 months. Afterwards, the definitive mayors still not at hand, the leadership transferred to H. Eutik Suarta for the remaining 6 months time limited for the temporary government. During this remaining time, the temporary government conducted regional elections for mayor and deputy mayor on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2010. Unfortunately, the results did not demonstrate a fair play,

instead it turns out that there had been money politics practices among the candidates. Even on January 18<sup>th</sup> 2011 when the municipality had reached the time limit of temporary government, Tangerang Selatan still had no definitive mayor and deputy mayor at the moment (Government of Tangerang Selatan Municipality).

Then, the focus turned to the Ministry of State who had to appoint a new Mayor Official for this recently formed municipality. The offer fell to H. Hidayat Djohari had 12 months at most to manage the current local government and facilitate affairs needed to select the future definitive mayor and deputy mayor. Before his term ended, exactly on April 20<sup>th</sup> 2011, the government and people of Tangerang Selatan municipality finally have assigned their leaders, of whom long been awaited (Government of Tangerang Selatan Municipality).

#### **4.2.3 Demography of Tangerang Selatan**

##### **a. Population**

The Population Census in 2010 had counted the population of more than 1.3 million people in Tangerang Selatan, as seen in Figure 4.1. Tangerang Selatan consists of 12.14% of the total Banten Province population of 10.63 million people (BPS, 2011), which ranks Tangerang Selatan as the 4<sup>th</sup> most populous municipality or district in Banten—after Tangerang District, Tangerang Municipality, and Serang District.

The majority of the population is distributed in sub-districts of Pondok Aren and Pamulang, while the least are distributed in Setu and Serpong Utara District. The number below presents the sex ratio of 102, meaning that for every 100 females consist of 102 males.



**Table 4.1**  
**Total Population and Distribution per Sex and Sub-districts of**  
**Tangerang Selatan 2010**

Subdistrict	Male	Female	Total	Population Distribution
Setu	33,260	31,725	64,985	4.99
Serpong	68,129	69,269	137,398	10.54
Pamulang	146,141	142,370	288,511	22.13
Ciputat	99,387	96,513	195,900	15.03
Ciputat Timur	93,057	90,273	183,330	14.06
Pondok Aren	155,838	151,316	307,154	23.56
Serpong Utara	62,889	63,402	126,291	9.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>658,701</b>	<b>644,868</b>	<b>1,303,569</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Population Census 2010

Moreover, even though Tangerang Selatan was not established, the population growth rate had been recorded from 2000-2010, which showed a growth of 4.6% (BPS, 2011). Compared to Banten province, Tangerang Selatan has such a sizeable growth considering Banten itself had only 3.51% population growth rate. As to the sub-district density, Ciputat Timur place first in the ranking. Followed by Pondok Aren, Ciputat, and Pamulang. Pondok Aren sub-district has the highest population but only place 4<sup>th</sup> in the growth rate of Tangerang Selatan, after Serpong Utara, Serpong, and Setu. In contrast, Pamulang ranks the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest population and only place the 6<sup>th</sup> in population growth rate.

**Table 4.2**  
**Total Population, Width, and Density per Subdistrict of Tangerang**  
**Selatan 2010**

Subdistrict	Total Population	Width (km2)	Density
-------------	------------------	-------------	---------

Setu	64,985	15.61	4,163
Serpong	137,398	24.87	5,525
Pamulang	288,511	27.66	10,431
Ciputat	195,900	18.54	10,566
Ciputat Timur	183,330	16.42	11,165
Pondok Aren	307,154	28.83	10,654
Serpong Utara	126,291	18.85	6,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,303,569</b>	<b>150.78</b>	<b>8,646</b>

Source: Population Census 2010

#### b. Economy and Source of Income

In 2010, based on the total population of more than 1.3 million, BPS found that the population of the productive age—or the number of age group above 10 years-old—reaches to 78.8% or 1,016,991 people. From that number, about 60% are consisted in the labor force, which leaves the rest of 406,781 not in labor force. Aside to that, Tangerang Selatan has 91,78% of employment rate, which shows very high chances that an individual could earn an employment.

**Table 4.3**

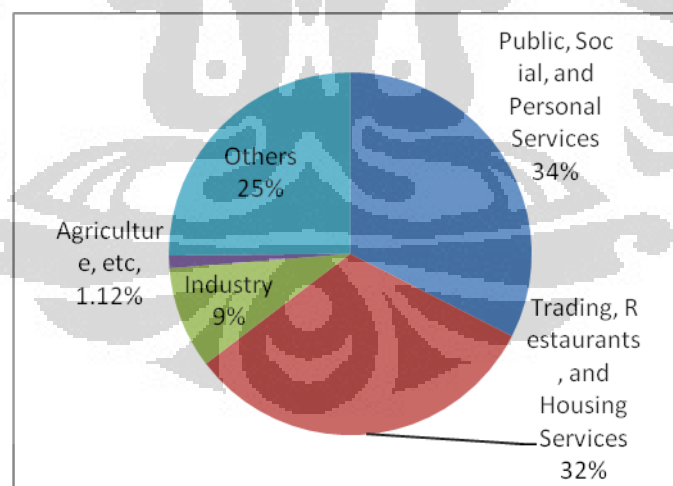
#### **Tangerang Selatan Workforce Indicators, 2010**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2010</b>
Productive Age Population (person)	1,016,991
Labor Force (person)	610,210
Not in Labor Force (person)	406,781
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	60.00
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.22
Employment Rate (%)	91.78

Source: Sakernas 2010 reported in Regional Statistics, 2011

From about 560,078 labor force recorded by BPS, approximately 32.49% work in the public, social, and personal services such as cleaning services, organizational activities, recreational services, cultural services, sports, and so on. Not far behind, the second ranks trading, restaurants, and housing. Furthermore, based on the occupational status, about 63.82% of the population holds the status as laborer and workers. Next, the second ranks the entrepreneurs status of 25.23%, and the lowest positions for workers in attempt to become permanent status are 1.35% (BPS, 2011).

**Figure 4.1**  
**Workforce Composition based on Sectors, 2010**



Source: Sakernas 2010 reported in Regional Statistics, 2011

#### c. Education

A large amount of the people has opportunity to attain decent education. The average of Tangerang Selatan population has attained education up to 9<sup>th</sup>

grade. Figure 4.1 shows that in 2009 and 2010, more than 98% of the population 15+ have the ability to write and read, and in average has attained 10.15 years of schooling. At any rate, angka partisipasi sekolah for all age-groups are the majority of the population in 2010, sadly the phenomenon was not recorded in 2009. Based on the data collected in Susenas 2010, approximately 2.3% of the population 10+ has no educational experience in their lives.

**Table 4.4**  
**Educational Indicators in Tangerang Selatan 2009-2010**

Description	2009	2010
Literacy Rate (%)	98.14	98.15
Average Length of School (years)	9.95	10.15
School Enrollment Rate (%):		
• Elementary school years (7-12 years-old)	-*	97.67
• Junior high school years (13-15 years-old)	-*	88.89
• High school years (16-18 years-old)	-*	63.54

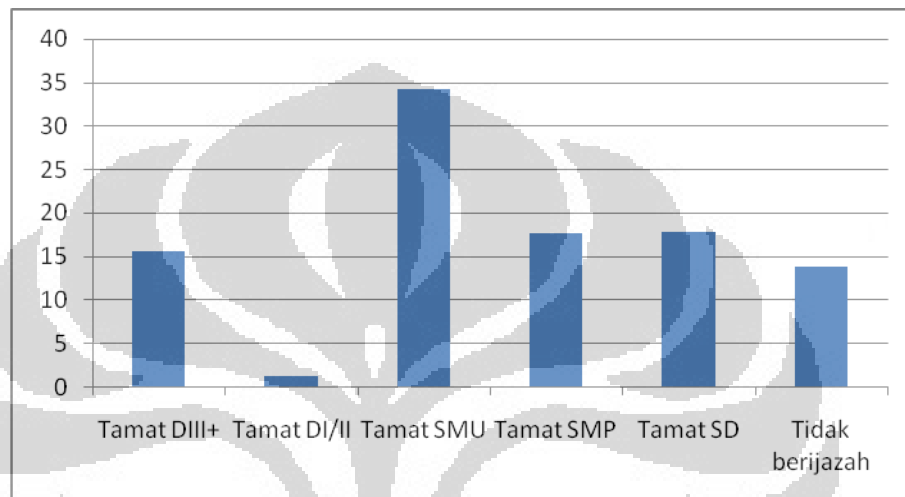
\*: Unrecorded

Notably, the number of average length of schooling had gone slightly higher, from a little under 10 to above 10 years of education (Susenas, 2010). Meaning, the population in general have completed junior high school and are beginning to proceed into high school, which indicates that the state government's program of 9 Years Mandatory Education (*Wajib Belajar 9 Tahun*) have successfully implemented in this municipality. However, in many cases, the people have intentionally dropped out of school once they reach the high school level. This phenomenon was due to the high financial costs, because after all, the government could not entirely fund the higher levels of education. Another reason is that in the past cases, many graduates who have successfully completed high school are still in the state of unemployment due to the limited job opportunities for this level of graduates. Most of the time, they end up working as blue-collar workers in factories and such. This leads to such pessimistic image to

the current students in the primary and secondary levels; they couldn't bear to face unemployment after spending so much cost for high school. At the end, people would rather not continue high school, but with the 9 years of education previously attained, they prefer to look for jobs while they could.

**Figure 4.2**

**Average Educational Level in Tangerang Selatan in 2010**



d. Health

Health facilities are available for the people to easily and affordably access health from any levels of the structure. In 2010, there are several health facilities recorded accessible, with the highest number of General Practitioners (GP), *Posyandu*, Dental, and Specialist Physicians Practice in order. For the general public, there are 13 hospitals with a few actually own international qualities of facilities and technologies, such as Omni International Hospital and Bintaro Premiere Hospital. With less quality standards, public state-owned clinics (known as *Puskesmas*) are widely accessible for anyone, regardless of their legal status, which are located in 25 different areas across Tangerang Selatan.

**Table 4.5**

**Health Facility Statistics of Tangerang Selatan in 2010**

Description of Health Facility	Number of Facilities
Hospital	13
Maternal Hospital	68
Public Clinics ( <i>Puskesmas</i> )	25

Local Clinics ( <i>Puskesmas pembantu</i> )	7
<i>Poskesdes</i>	6
<i>Polindes</i>	3
<i>Posyandu</i>	772
General Practitioners Practice	984
Dental Practice	345
Specialist Physicians Practice	208
Midwifery Practice	99

For maternal and children conditions, the facts show good conditions for those in Tangerang Selatan. Maternal delivery for instance, expected mothers normally go to medical labors (97.16%) instead of those non-medical ones (2.84%). The majority of pregnant women come to midwives for help on their delivery, also a small amount receive assistance from doctors. Undoubtedly, there are a much smaller amount who goes to medicine man (*dukun beranak*) for delivery (2.52%). As for toddlers' nutritional conditions, a high majority of the toddlers' population (89.09%) have obtained good nutrition, while the poor only consist of 0.37%.

### 4.3 Respondents' Characteristics

The population of scavengers located in Tangerang Selatan is definitely difficult to attain due to the status of informal sector. However, the researcher had successfully collected data from 72 different individuals who scavenge as their source of income. Using a multistage sampling technique, these individuals were chosen based on multistage sampling—from districts, to ports, and finally to the individuals themselves. By sampling from 3 districts, 12 ports, and 72 individual scavengers, the researcher expects the heterogeneous results to the data.

To gain a clearer illustration about these scavengers, this part of the chapter explains adequately some characteristics of sample chosen for this study. The characteristics include sex, age, religion, marital status, race, and years

working as scavengers. Specifically for sex and age, the two characteristics are further explained in the next chapter as the two appear as control variables.

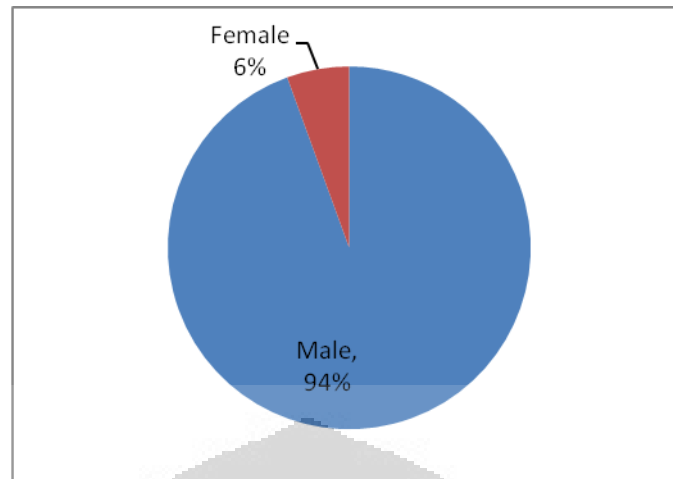
#### **4.3.1 Sex**

Scavenging is normally conducted by males, just as what is proven by the data collected, which shows that a high majority of the sample are males. Those scavengers are normally coming from the male sex because the occupation itself only needs one capital: physical energy. Their activities required physical effort and strength to carry the equipments needed to collect the waste. Each of these scavengers must bring their own equipments, such as wagons, baskets, and sacks.

Besides that, the scavengers live with the rest of his or her family, meaning that one of the spouses must sacrifice time to work, and to take care of their children instead. Just as in any other cultures, the division of labor based on gender is still strongly constructed among these scavengers. Most of the female spouses take the responsibility as stay-at-home mothers to clean their houses, or perhaps more appropriate to call those homes as shacks. Another thing is, the females must have time to cook for the family. Considering that the limited amount of money spent for food on a daily bases, the males who work scavenging usually come back during lunchtime to have lunch at home so they don't have to spend money for food while they work.

Another thing, the small number of females who work as scavengers, some of them works because they are forced to help their husbands. In one case, for instance, due to her husband's cataract infection and dysfunctional eyes, the wife is forced to help scavenging on his daily basis. Therefore, she lends him a hand to carry their equipments almost everyday. Rather than to stay at home, they prefer to help their husbands in earning even the least of money from collecting waste, just to help their family survive financially.

**Figure 4.3**  
**Respondents' Sex**



For the purposes of this study, sex was also taken into count as a control variable. However during the data collecting process, the researcher could barely find female scavengers due to the reason that scavenging requires physical strength, thus normally it is constructed to be a male occupation. However, the survey was able to be done with 4 females who identify themselves as scavengers, which only consist of 5.8% of the whole number of respondents. Meanwhile, the rest 94.4% are males, which is shown in Figure 4.3. As a subsequent, the small number of female scavengers would create problems in the multivariate analysis due to the limited respondents available for the elaboration. It should be safe for the cases of male scavengers to be elaborately analyzed, even without a possible comparison of the females.

#### 4.3.2 Age

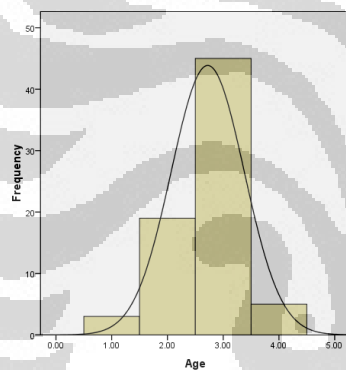
As for age, the scavengers in Tangerang Selatan range from 14-77 years-old, with the median of 31.5 and mean of 37.7778 (for the complete data of the table could be seen in Appendix). Scavenging is a flexible occupation; just about anyone limitless of age has the opportunity to work in the force. However, as mentioned before, physical strength is needed to be able to survive in this working environment. Thus, of course scavenging is still a relevant job among the productive age group, but not as much on the youth age group nor the elders.



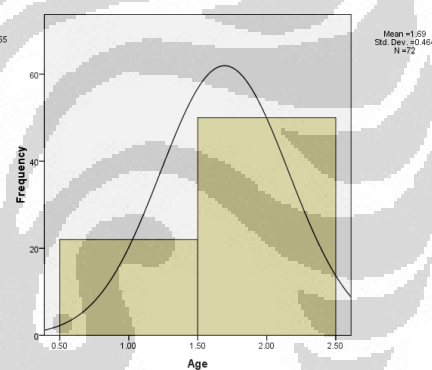
Among the scavengers in Tangerang Selatan whose data were collected, the largest percentage of respondents was 38 years-old (8 respondents or 11.1%), meaning this age group was born in between the year 1973 or 1974.

Age was classified twice to see the different age-groupings. The first attempt was to divide into 4 age groups: pre-youth, youth, adult, and elder. Pre-youth or those scavengers who are in the age less than 18 years-old consist of 4.2% of the respondents. Secondly, the ones age of 19-30 are categorized as youth and constituted by 26.4%, while the older scavengers who are considered as adults in the age of 31-60 years-old are listed by 62.5%. Lastly, the elders or respondents in the age of 60 and above, includes 6.9% of the whole respondents sampled.

**Figure 4.4**  
**Respondents' Four Age-Groups**



**Figure 4.5**  
**Respondents' Two Age-Groups**



However, the purpose of this study is to compare the environmental concern between young with the older generations, employing age as a control variable. In order to separate the two groups, the legal definitions of youth and elder, based on 2009 Law No. 40 about Youth, are suitable to group the scavengers and analyze their concern towards the environment. Thus, the age separated the two groups was 30. On one side, youths consist of those scavengers whose age at the time of the survey was 30 and below. On the other hand, the elders are those scavengers in the age of 31 and above. The results found that 22 respondents or about 30.6% belong to the youth category or 30 years-old and below. The rest of the scavengers, aging from 31 above, build to 69.4% or 50 respondents.

### 4.3.3 Religion

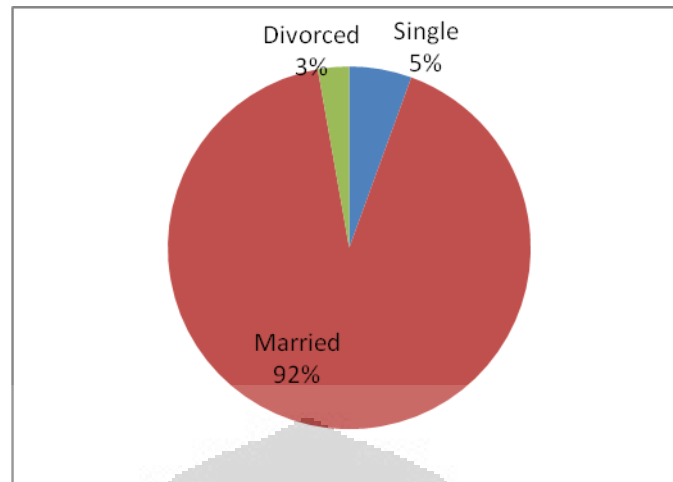
Interestingly, the findings show that 100% of the respondents follow the religion of Islam (the data results could be seen on appendix). In other words, every single one of the respondent scavengers identifies themselves as Muslims. As seen in the ports area, many of which actually has its own mosques as a place to conduct their religious practices. Furthermore, many of the scavengers surveyed also have routinely followed a crowd of reading the Koran (also called *pengajian*) both recent and long before.

### 4.3.4 Marital Status

The majority of the respondents (91.7%) are married, followed by single and then divorced as the least. These scavengers are in deep pressure to fulfill the basic needs of their family, and according to one respondent, scavenging lets them to always earn an income as long as they work to collect those waste.



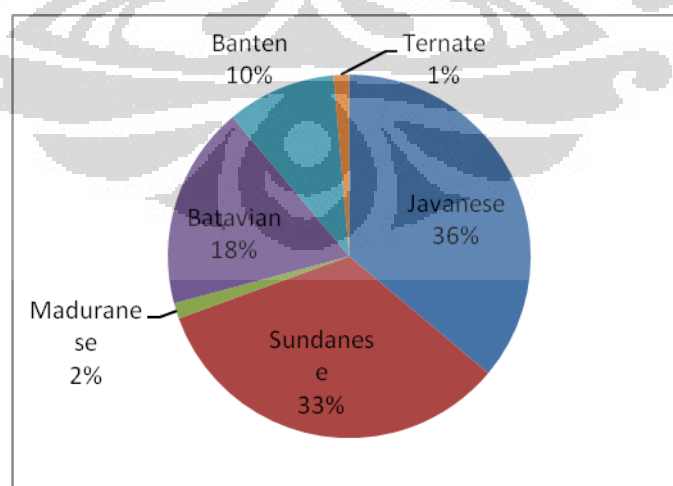
**Figure 4.8**  
**Respondents' Marital Status**



#### 4.3.5 Race

Tangerang Selatan is an urban population normally composed of heterogeneous backgrounds; one aspect to it is race. The different backgrounds compacted to interact with one another, results in cosmopolitan cultures among the society, or known as the urban cultures. These respondents of scavengers are mostly identified as Javanese and Sundanese, and a smaller amount in the Batavian race, followed by Banten race, as seen below on Table 4.9.

**Figure 4.9**  
**Respondents' Race**

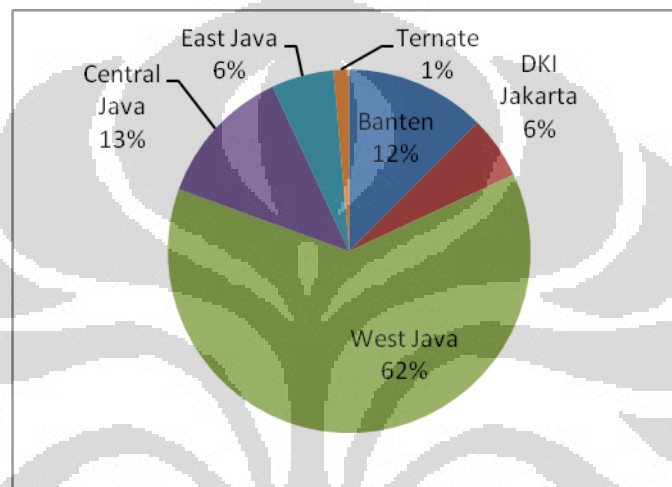


#### 4.3.6 Place of Birth

As scavenging an acceptably urban activity, most of the scavengers are immigrants coming from the rural areas. They end up in Tangerang Selatan in hopes to find a better life than that of they had back in their hometowns. As seen in the table below, only 4 come from DKI Jakarta, but only 6% of the respondents came from the Jakarta Greater area, and one respondent is a native of Tangerang Selatan.

**Figure 4.10**

**Respondents Province of Birth**



**4.3.7 Years as Scavengers**

Most of the scavengers have previously had other jobs conducted both since their residency in Tangerang Selatan as well as back while they were still living in each of their hometowns. Individuals have lasted in this occupation range from half a year to 42 years. The majority of the respondents belong in 10 years of residence, of about 10 respondents (the results are shown in appendix section).

## CHAPTER 5

### UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

This chapter elaborates the descriptions on each of the main variables accumulated from the data collection. The univariate analysis concerns to each of the items included in the instrument and all the surveys collected were applied to see the patterns and distributions throughout on every cases and items of the variables. The main variables—environmental concern, social class, residency, and political affiliation included—are elaborated based on the dimensions attributed and collected from scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. The empirical data successfully collects answers from 72 scavengers in most of the items analyzed, except those several referring in the Not Applicable category, which many did due to their lack of knowledge as well as irrelevant questions to be asked.

The empirical findings to the main variables are demonstrated in two forms of analysis: percentages of the responds and mean scores. The purpose of univariate analysis is to observe the distribution of data based on the various categories on each of the items, the dimensions, or the main variables. By using the percentages, it enables the researcher to compare different proportions of the categories on each of the items and decides which of those the majority of respondents had selected on. Meanwhile, mean score is functioned to examine the central tendency of the distributions, by averaging the responds—strongly agree, agree, and disagree—that all respondents had given. With the use of mean scores, the items could be compared with other items on the same dimension to determine which of the items are most agreed by the scavengers.

#### 5.1 Environmental Concern

Environmental concern functions as one of the main variables, the only dependent variable to be precise, to observe in this study. This section illustrates the findings to each of the dimensions of environmental concern. First is the

fragility of nature's balance, a dimension originated from the NEP Scale to measure the scavengers' point-of-view about the human-nature relationship. The section will be followed by another dimension explaining the scavengers' concern towards various environmental issues ranging from global warming to types of pollutions. The last section contains the dimension of scavengers' contribution towards the environment and the three dimensions combined to illustrate the environmental concern of these scavengers in Tangerang Selatan--grouped into low, moderate, and high categories.

### **5.1.1 The Fragility of Nature's Balance**

The first dimension is the fragility of nature's balance, which is specifically brought from the NEP scale to illustrate individual's perspectives on human-nature relationship in general. Scavengers, to be specific, directly interact with the environment considering that the environment is not only their place of residence but also their workplace. They witness various environmental degradations, especially those which fall and could only be witnessed in the urban areas. Thus, it is intended to illustrate whether they are aware that nature and human relationship is fragile, and that whatever human does to nature, it would affect the natural world one way or another.

Favoring the NEP scale, this study made slight adjustments to the items proposed based on the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Recall back to the NEP Scale, this specific dimension are shown by 3 items conducted by Dunlap, et al. (1992): (1) when humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences; (2) the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations; and (3) the balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset. Just as on the NEP Scale, the respondents must corresponds based on how agree or disagree to the following statements: (1) when humans cultivate nature excessively, it cause disasters to themselves; (2) the presence of factories disturb the surrounding natural environments; and (3) throwing waste haphazardly results in floods.

**Table 5.1**  
**Percentage and Mean Score of the Fragility of Nature's Balance**

<b>The Fragility of Nature's Balance Items</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Mean Score</b>
(1) Agree that if humans cultivate nature excessively, it cause disasters to themselves	11.1	<b>48.6</b>	37.5	2.8	2.2083
(2) Agree that building tire factories disturbs the condition of existing natural environments	5.6	<b>61.1</b>	29.2	4.2	2.1528
(3) Agree that throwing waste to places they don't belong results in floods	4.2	<b>51.4</b>	44.4	-	2.4028
*D=Disagree (1), A=Agree (2), SA=Strongly Agree (3), UA=Not Applicative					

Among the three items, item 2 received the highest percentage of 61.1%, however, mean score was ruled by item 3 of 2.4028. Firstly, above all, the scavengers are most agreed on item 3 concerning throwing waste to places they don't belong results in floods. As said before, scavengers live and work in their surrounding environment. Especially concerning disposal of waste, these scavengers becomes the party to take responsibility of cleaning up the mess of haphazardly disposed waste as much as they are victimized of the floods. In which circumstance, they become the unfortunates of not being able to look around collecting waste because obviously, the condition would not allow them to make such efforts. The wastes would be too heavy to be carried because they're wet, so these scavengers might as well stay at home. All in all, they are certain that the balance of nature is delicate and easily upset based on their habits of experiencing rainfalls and flood occurrences that come to it.

Item 3 explains that building tire factories disturbs the condition of existing natural environments to indicate of their concern on the effects of modern industries. Basically, these scavengers were able to acknowledge that any type of factories have the potential to disturb the surrounding natural environments,

regardless of the type of factory built. To them, factories connote to inevitable smokes and waste on water, which of course affects their daily lives as much as it does to the natural environments around them.

All in all, the data demonstrates that for every item proposed to explain nature's balance has shown a great deal of agreement. When the respondents were asked about whether they agree on item 1 that if humans cultivate nature excessively, it cause disasters to themselves, almost half of the respondents answered that they agree to the statement. Hence, the mean score also fell as the moderate score due to the numerous respondents who had answered disagree. Scavengers agree that excessive natural management would certainly cause disasters to humans.

### **5.1.2 Concern on Environmental Issues**

The second dimension to environmental concern regards to the concern on environmental issues themselves. The environmental issues common to these scavengers include: global warming, air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, urban energy problems, green land problems, noise problems, odor problems, disposal waste, reduce waste, recycle waste, and the effect of harmful substances on health. Each one of these was taken as items to examine scavengers' concern on environmental issues by how agree they are to the items raised referring these issues. The results are examined based on the percentages as well as the mean-score. The percentages could compare one category to another of the same item or on different items of a category. As for the mean-score, it is beneficial to contrast different tendencies on each of the items to the same dimension out of the three dimensions in environmental concern.

First of all, issues of global warming, air pollutions, water pollutions, and soil pollutions have shown dissimilar patterns on Table 5.2 as correspondence of the 72 respondents in this study. Item 2 receives the highest percentage concerning air pollution from trucks, cars, and motorcycles, which has made the air they breathe on becomes stale and filthy. Daily during their scavenging hours, without any use of transportations, they are forced to directly experience the stale



and filthy air. At times, they search for collectable waste in some residential areas; but other times, they pick up trash from the side of the streets, which force them to breathe the stale and filthy air from endless passing transportations. Another featuring item is item 3, receiving the highest mean score (2.2778) out of the different pollution items. Item 3 argues on water pollution that if factories haphazardly dump to the river makes it muddy and smelly. Just as previously mentioned in fragility of nature's balance regarding tire factories, scavengers are fairly apprehensive that any type of factories would result in polluted rivers. Seeing from the increasing waste to collect, the area surrounding factories are as much affected as the quality of water in their area have worsened.

For the rest, item 1 has similar results of mean score as that on item 4. Global warming, which refers to item 1, indicated by agreeing that weather has become hotter and more humid, received 2.1389 as the mean score. The majority of the scavengers (58.3%) agreed to have sense that the weather has now changed by turning hot and humid. Due to the increasing temperature, some of them considered to collect waste in the night rather than during the day to avoid the sun. Beside from avoiding the sun and hot temperature, some have acknowledged that the reason for the increase was due to global warming. For instance, a scavenger noted that he knows about global warming from watching TV.

*“Hotter and more humid, yes! Yes! It's caused by global warming, right? I watched that once from Bocah Petualang on TV, which I joined watching in my neighbor's house because I have no TV.”*

Aside to that, item 4 of soil pollution was explain by respondent's agree that throwing waste haphazardly makes the soil unfertile and difficult to plant (41.7%). On this item, the scavengers had different interpretations toward the statement. Some of them had interpreted the item implying to organic wastes, which would in fact beneficial to fertile the soil. Many have tried throwing waste on an empty land, from the collected wastes that aren't able to be traded with their bosses. As a matter of fact, those land succeeded to be planted, which refers to the high number of disagree's as well. To conclude, they could not identify what kind of waste would fertile the soil, or to distinguish organic and non-organic wastes.

Next, item 5 indicated to urban energy problems and item 6 (mean score of 2.6389) to green land problems resulted in inadequate evidences regarding the issues. Receiving the mean score of 2.0556 on item scavengers agreed that concerning the urban energy problem, the more usage of motorcycles would make gas scarce. However, a distinguished proportion of the scavengers disagreed towards the statement due to their lack of access to motorcycles and to energy consumptions, which puts them far from being affected by the energy crisis. In which case, they receive less knowledge concerning the scarcity of gas energy and believe that gas will always be in stock.

**Table 5.2**  
**Percentage and Mean Score of the Concern on Environmental Issues**

<b>Concern on Environmental Issues Items</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Mean Score</b>
(1) Agree that the weather has become hotter and more humid	13.9	<b>58.3</b>	27.8	-	2.1389
(2) Agree that trucks, cars, and motorcycles made the air stale and filthy	11.1	<b>59.7</b>	29.2	-	2.1806
(3) Agree that if factories haphazardly dumps to the river, makes it muddy and smelly	11.1	<b>50.0</b>	38.9	-	<b>2.2778</b>
(4) Agree that throwing waste haphazardly makes the soil unfertile and difficult to plant	22.2	<b>41.7</b>	34.7	1.4	2.0972
(5) Agree that the more usage of motorcycles would make gas scarce	19.4	<b>47.2</b>	30.6	2.8	2.0556
(6) Agree that if many trees were planted in one place, it would freshen the air	-	36.1	<b>63.9</b>	-	<b>2.6389</b>
(7) Agree that people still dispose waste at random places	<b>50</b>	33.3	16.7	-	1.6667

(8) Agree that there are lots of disposed waste that are still usable	6.9	<b>68.1</b>	23.6	1.4	2.1389
(9) Agree that plastics can be processed into other usable objects	1.4	<b>50</b>	47.2	1.4	2.4306
(10) Agree that motorcycle muffler noises are bothersome	16.7	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	-	2.2500
(11) Agree that bad smell from waste piles are bothersome	25	<b>44.4</b>	30.6	-	2.0556
*D=Disagree (1), A=Agree (2), SA=Strongly Agree (3), NA=Not Applicative					

Turning on to item 6, with the score of 2.6389, the majority of scavengers had strongly agreed that planting trees would freshen the air. While the majority answered to strongly agree, none had disagreed to the statement, and this was proven by their habits of scavenging in the area. Based on observations, these scavengers take all of their time to encircle the areas surrounding their ports to collect as much waste as they could, which they normally do during the day. Especially when the sun is at its highest point, these scavengers depend on greeneries to cool and boost their strength. From their point-of-view, they are familiar to the functions of trees to the air they breathe. At times when they get tired during scavenging and in need of a break, they stop nearby a tree and cool down to shade under the tree for a while. In that step, they are able to take advantage of green land and position themselves concerned to it.

Items 7 to 9 indicated scavengers concern towards issues of waste. To start off, item 7 has to do with the dispose of waste by asking whether the scavengers agreed that people in their area still dispose waste haphazardly or at random places. Importantly, while only 33.3% agreed to the statement, exactly 50% disagreed to it meaning that they do throw away waste in appropriate places. Regarding this findings, scavengers could not distinguish between those appropriate and inappropriate places to dispose waste. They mention that for those who throw away waste in a random empty land would eventually burn the trash anyway. This indicates that even though they interact with waste on their

daily bases, they are still unaware of those appropriate places to dispose waste. Everywhere is appropriate to them because regardless of the place, it is their responsibility to clean after it.

Moreover, for item 8 of reduce waste and item 9 of recycle waste, the findings are rather similar than to that of item 7. Item 8 resulted in 2.1389 on the mean score and the majority of 68.1% respondents admitted that lots of disposed wastes that are still usable. They admitted that they have at least found of disposed goods which have come valuable to them—or at least if it was broken, they often have it fixed and operate properly. In similar pattern, from 2.4306 of the mean score for item 9, the respondents highly acknowledged that recycling waste is their main functions as scavengers. They are aware that their role is to collect waste that could be processed into newer useful objects to be sold for the public. Nonetheless, they need factories to process used objects into new and useful things because they don't have the capitals such as technologies and skills to do such things. Some of the things to be processed are plastic bags, aluminums, books, papers, detergent packs, buckets, and so on.

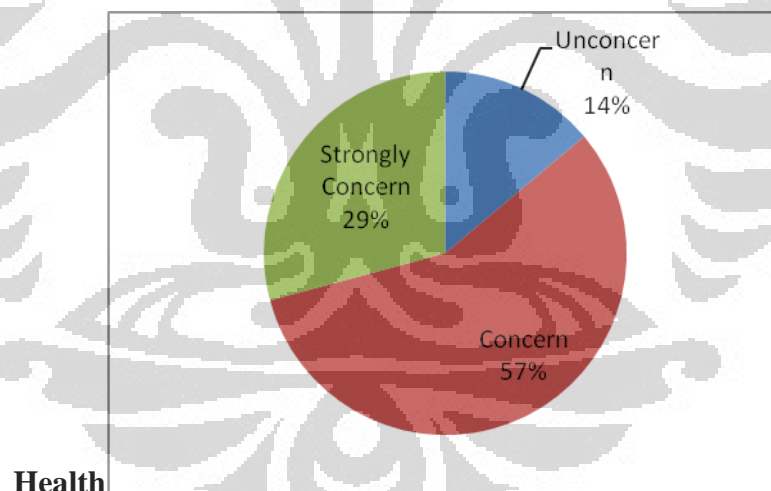
The fact is, scavengers are still concern on living environmental problems such as noise and odor, which is pointed out on item 10 of noise and item 11 for odor. For odor problems, even though they live and work in an environment surrounded by waste piles, but the majority of the respondents are still bothered by the bad smell of waste, indicated by 44.4% who agreed that bad smell from waste piles are bothersome. Just as other humans, these scavengers still think that the presence of waste piles provokes odor problems. However, still many of the respondents have been accustomed to the odor problems (referring 25% of those who disagreed) and they face it simply because as scavengers, odor problems are almost completely irresistible to them. Another thing, more respondents believe that motorcycle mufflers are bothering, especially during their sleeping hours. With approximately 41.7% respondents agreed and the same proportion also strongly agreed, motorcycle muffler noises are bothersome.

Another indicator for concern on environmental problems is the effect of harmful substances on health, seen on Figure 5.1 below. The scavengers were

asked if, in any cases, the action to take when they find a used hypodermic needle while scavenging and the reason for their action. The scavengers seem to be unconcerned to the effects of harmful substances on health considering that they would take the needle and plastic to be weight and traded with money from their bosses. Meanwhile, the majority which answered concern basically answered that the item is dangerous, thus they bring it with them to the port and either burn it or to burry it, in order to avoid it from hurting others. Lastly, for the 29% of the respondents who are strongly concerned because they know that not only it could stab their or others' hands, but also the stab could infect and contaminate the disease the needle was used for. They are also aware of the toxic, AIDS, germs, and so on. All in all, the respondents indicating concern shows that the used hypodermic needle was dangerous to health and must be abolished before it hurts anyone.

**Figure 5.1**

**The Effect of Harmful Substances on**



### 5.1.3 Scavengers Contribution to the Environment

Lastly, scavengers may be an informal and blue-collar worker occupation, but their job has positive contributions towards the environment. To observe environmental concern among scavengers, the researcher must also take into account of their contribution to the surrounding environment. This dimension is

measured by five items: (1) scavenging reduces flood occurrences and (2) scavenging helps the government to clean the city. The two items resulted in very identical patterns that the majority of the respondents actually agree that scavenging reduces flood occurrences and helps the government to clean the city.

**Table 5.3**  
**Percentage and Mean Score of Scavengers Contributions to the Environment**

<b>Scavengers Contributions to the Environment Items</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Mean Score</b>
(1) Agree that scavenging waste reduces flood occurrences	5.6	<b>55.6</b>	37.5	1.4	2.2917
(2) Agree that scavenging waste helps the government to clean the city	4.2	<b>55.6</b>	37.5	2.8	2.2778
*D=Disagree (1), A=Agree (2), SA=Strongly Agree (3), NA=Not Applicative					

These scavengers are aware that their job of collecting waste contributes to the society, concerning flooding and governments' functions. The first main reason that scavenging helps the government, answered by 39 respondents as seen on Table 5.4 below, is to remove people's wastes—not only in the waste bins, but also those scattered at random places such as on the side of the streets. For that same reason, scavengers enable to maximize aesthetics to the places where they collect the waste. Answered by up to 12 respondents, the second main reason scavengers acknowledge that they contribute in decreasing environmental degradations, flooding in particular. The surrounding environment still often throw away trash haphazardly, for instance in an empty land area or even on the side of the streets as well as in the gutters or rivers. In which case, scavengers help to prevent floods from occurring as well as other types of environmental problems, water pollution in particular. Another main reason refers to decreasing government's tasks in creating job opportunities and decreases the unemployment rates (8.3%). After all, even though the government regards scavengers as an informal sector, this occupation is a source of income to numerous populations in the area of Tangerang Selatan. Thus, undoubtedly scavengers contribute in the economic sector also to supply some raw materials through their bosses, then sold

to various kinds of factories so that the government no need to worry about the supply of raw materials to be processed into other goods.

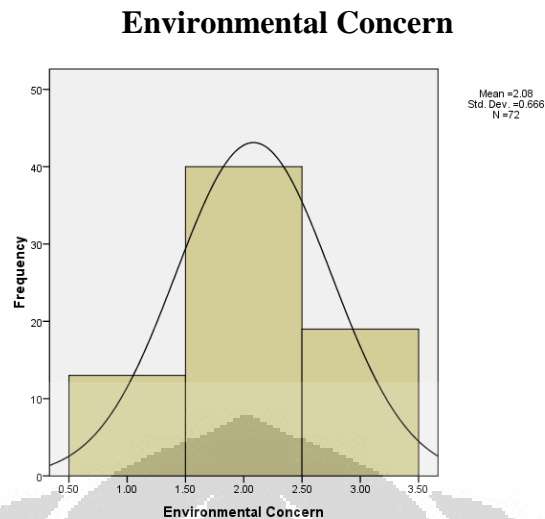
**Table 5.4**

**Reason that Scavenging Helps the Government to Clean the City**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Beneficial to port bosses and factories	1
Clean up gutters and rivers	4
Conduce traffic conditions	1
Decrease environmental degradations	12
Decrease government's tasks	6
Flood still occurs	1
Process into new goods	5
Remove people's waste	39
Not applicable	3

To compact all into one main variable of environmental concern, the three dimensions were first categorized into three groups: low, moderate, and high. Low category examines the scavenger having slight concern towards the fragility of nature's balance, various environmental issues, and their contributions on the environment. In other words, they are still concerned to human values rather than those of improving the quality of the environment. The moderate level of environmental concern among scavengers indicates that they have concern on the quality of environment as much as they do with their own lives. Whereas, the high category falls to scavengers who have high concern that nature's balance is fragile, environmental issues are threatening their lives, and they have contributed to the environment as scavengers. In this circumstance, scavengers are aware that the environment supports their lives, thus they must pay much attention on improving the environmental quality. From each identified dimensions, the three dimensions were compacted into the main variable of environmental concern.

**Figure 5.2**



The empirical evidences found environmental concern among scavengers as seen in Figure 5.2. The result denotes that the majority of these scavengers could fall into the moderate level, as a matter of fact, the findings reached to 55.6% classified in moderate environmental concern. More importantly, while 18.1% were coded in the lower category, the rest of 26.4% falls in the high category, meaning that more respondents were classified in the high environmental concern than those in low environmental concern. It is proven that scavengers are aware of the importance of environmental quality which they are highly depend on. Besides the function of the surrounding environment as a place to reside, they also depend on it for work. If in any cases they interfere to damaging the environment, it would ruin their daily job, which would threaten their lives as well. Thus, threats to the environment appear as threats to their lives. Thus, the majority of the scavengers are concerned on the natural environmental quality, especially in their surrounding environment.

## 5.2 Social Class

In this present survey, two dimensions are taken to determine the social class that these scavengers belong to: educational level and income level, which are both explained on different sections in this sub-chapter. Moreover, collecting waste—as the main job for these scavengers—may be commonly known as a rather marginalized economic activity in the structure. First of all, the occupation



is classified into the informal sector. At times, they are not even considered as an occupation being as how they work to collect people's waste. The job is not per se registered as a legal occupation, but even so, it is still a source of income for a proportion of the society. Next, as any other occupations in the blue-collar worker category, scavengers' job requires low skill labor. In that, the scavengers have high mobility. They often move from one boss to another, from one location to another, or even shift themselves into another occupation.

Property was indicated by the amount of income the scavengers receive, nevertheless the aspect was used to illustrate the properties owned by scavengers (see appendix for the data results). According to the findings of scavengers' property, they have use on properties which are not based on their income. For instance, many of the scavengers own televisions at their home, but it is actually lent by their bosses. Other times, they have ownership to many goods which were given to them initially as a charity. Many of the scavengers have ownership to a stove due to a governmental program of giving away stoves targeted to those in need, scavengers included. Another thing to note, scavengers' job to collect waste has earned people's pities and sympathies to give them aid. Scavengers often receive used goods from the people in the residential areas. A used good could become a waste to these people, but it could also become an asset to others. In this case, what is a waste to people in the residential areas is actually an asset to the scavengers, as long as they could fix up the goods. Thus, many of their properties are not a partial of their income, but actually due to the kind hearts of the people whose waste they collect.

### **5.2.1 Educational Level**

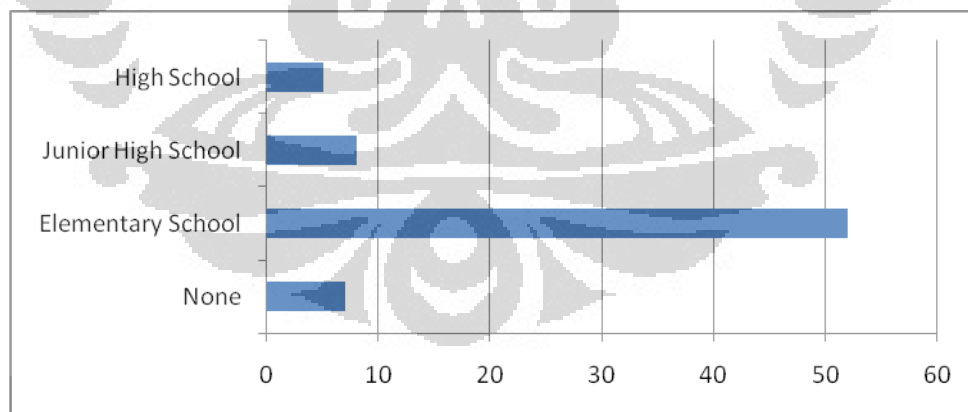
Education functions as an essential aspect to mobilize an individual in the social structure. This study identifies formal education and non-formal education ever attended. For one, formal education is divided per levels of educational system running from primary school through the university, with each performs under rigid hierarchical structures and chronologically grades. Next, non-formal education is relatively less structured and more flexible compared to the former type. Non-formal education properly needed for students to be taught on practical

skills and knowledge, which places the roles of teachers and students may often switch to one another.

The formal education is based on the last educational institution the respondent attended. A vast majority of these scavengers had only reached to the level of elementary school, both completed and incomplete. The reason is, their parents back when they were still in their school age, couldn't afford the costs of schooling—with monthly tuitions, books, and uniforms alone. The parents have no other choice but to take their children out of formal school and have them working to help the income for the family. Another thing, this occupation of scavengers itself is regarded as a low skill labor and does not need a specific educational background. Instead, scavenging is a manual labor, which only needs physical efforts and strength to complete their job. According to the respondents, because this lack of education, they couldn't perform better skills and knowledge to succeed them into earning better job opportunities, instead they only have limited options to choose from. For this reason, scavenger is perhaps one of their last alternatives to be able to fulfill their and their families' financial needs.

**Figure 5.3**

**Frequency of Formal Educational Level Attended**



However, even with the lack of formal institution, out of all the respondents, only 36.1% has never participated in any type of non-formal education. The rest, they have attained some practical skills and knowledge from different forms of non-formal education. Nevertheless, it is rather rare for scavengers to experience many types of non-formal educations mostly because

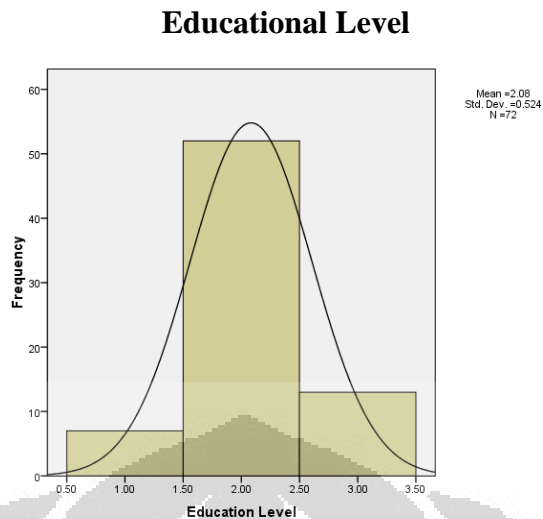
they have no time, no money, and no desire to take part in such things. Although they could not refuse participation in religious types of non-formal education, it appeals that most of the scavengers have at least taken part in one. As previously noted, every one of the respondents are Muslims, and as could be seen in the frequency, 34 respondents follow Al-Qur'an Readings and 32 Majelis Taklim participation. Only 29 of the respondents have never participated in neither religious course.

**Table 5.5**  
**Types and Frequencies of Non-Formal Education Participated**

<b>Non-Formal Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Kindergarten	1
Al-Qur'an Reading	34
Majelis Taklim	32
Study Group	3
Craft	2
Service	3
Environmental	3
Music	1

In some cases, because scavenging is regarded as a marginal economic activity, this occupation becomes the target of charities or even community development activities. For instance, the ports in Pondok Aren district have been gaining educational assistance from students of STAN, which locates not far from the ports location, as a community development to give the scavengers empowerment. For certain times, they teach the scavengers of environmental practical skills, such as how to make biopori holes and recycling so they are capable to take advantage of scavenging other than selling the waste collected. If the skills could sustain, it should affect the education's practical skills and knowledge much.

**Figure 5.4**



Based on the data collected, there was a slight adjustment to categorize educational level of these scavengers according to their formal education. Seeing as none of the scavengers graduated higher educational level and only a small number of those actually had once attended junior high school and high school, these two levels were conducted into high category of educational level. As a result, according to Figure 5.4 the majority of 72.2% of the respondents have moderate educational level, which is indicated by at least attended primary school. Moreover, 18.1% have educational background which reached up into junior high school and high school. There are still 9.7% who have no formal educational background whatsoever.

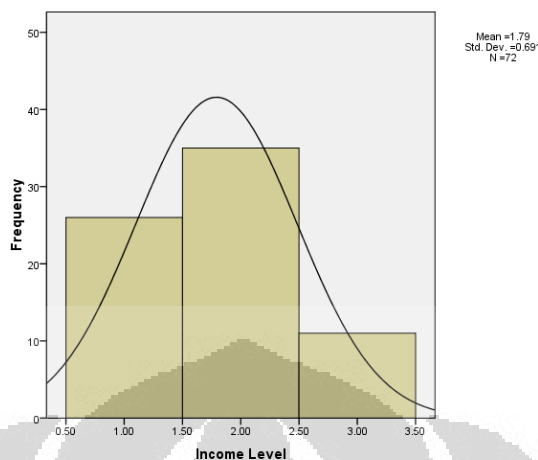
### 5.2.2 Income Level

As previously been mentioned, scavenger is regarded as the marginal economic activity with its indefinite incomes. Hardly anyone would hope to work in this occupation simply because it produces rather low, indefinite, and unstable incomes. Notably, this occupation also does not have a stable and fixed income. It earnings entirely depend on how hard the individual work—the amount of time and strategies to maximize collecting the waste. Some of the strategies include experiences to understand the variety of waste and the locations to approach. According to the data, scavengers in Tangerang Selatan in general earns between

Rp20.000 – Rp350.000 per week and with the most number of respondents earns roughly Rp100.000 per week and mean score of Rp164,236.11. They believe the amount of income each receives weekly is completely better than the jobs they get back in their hometowns. As scavengers, at least they don't need to worry about the house expenses, seeing that their port bosses have provided shacks. Sometimes the bosses also provide some money to buy food on the daily basis if the scavengers prefer to do so, but they must cut a certain amount out of their incomes.

Due to the uncertain amount of income, one-third of the total respondents (33.3%) have other jobs to add to their financial security. A wide range of side jobs are worked by these scavengers as: gardeners, drivers, maids, construction workers, open a small shop at home, and of course, as garbage men. For some, they go back to their hometown when it is time to crop some rice fields' periods. However, it highly depends on how much fields are needed to be cropped to determine how long they stay in hometown to work on this job and earn a living. Otherwise, whenever the jobs are considered done, they would return to Tangerang Selatan to do more scavenging. It is interesting to note that any of their side jobs fall on informal sector category and blue-collar workers, just as scavenger occupation. Also, some of them regularly go back to their hometowns when it is time of the year to crop their rice fields or to work as fisherman. These additional sources of income outside of scavenging have a range of Rp15.000 - Rp270.000 per week randomly whenever they receive the job offers, not on a regular basis such as scavenging.

**Figure 5.5**  
**Income Level**



The findings were categorized into three groups of low, moderate, and high, and are divided based on percentiles of the range of income between Rp20.000 – Rp350.000. According to the data analyzed above on Figure 5.5, more respondents have fairly lower income amongst the rest of the scavengers. Firstly, about 36.1% of them receives Rp20,000 – Rp130,000 per week from collecting all those waste and trade them to their bosses, which is considered as the lower level of income. The majority of 48.6% actually receive a moderate level of income, which falls between Rp131,000 – Rp240,000 weekly. Lastly, only 15.3% receives Rp241,000 – Rp350,000 per week, and this group is classified as the higher class amongst scavengers.

From the range of income received by the scavengers, their properties also varied concerning to ownership of land, house, and several other items (see appendix for univariate tables on respondents' property). Scavengers consider land and house as highly valuable to be possessed, which shows why not a whole lot of the respondents actually have neither possession on land (22.2%) nor house (20.8%). As of land, the size owned ranges from 12 m<sup>2</sup> to 257 m<sup>2</sup>, also with the exceptional case of 50.000 m<sup>2</sup> or also known as 5 hectares. However, the size of house is quite different, it ranges from 12-200 m<sup>2</sup> for land, and 12-150 m<sup>2</sup> for the building itself. There are three categories to the type of house: permanent and semi-permanent. Out of the 15 house units, 3 of which are entirely permanent built by a combination of tiles/ceramics, bricks, ceramics, and cements. On the other hand, the rest 12 units are regarded as semi-permanent, which are built by

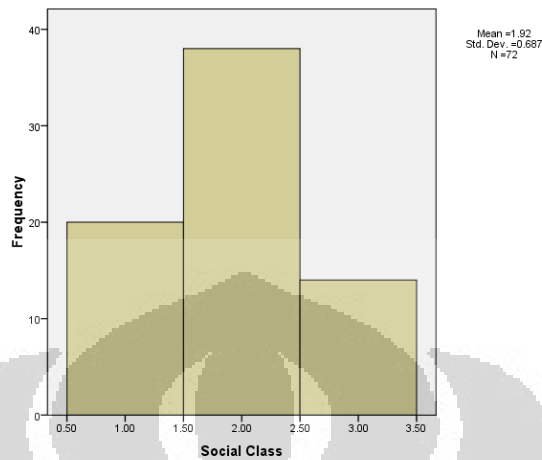
tin roofs, gypsum boards or bamboo plaited mats, and the floor by plywood or soil.

Likewise, the respondents were also asked about their ownership towards radio, Television, DVD, refrigerator, stove, cell phone, bicycle, motorcycle, and jewelry, and they must differentiate whether the items are located in Tangerang Selatan or in their hometown. The total number of respondents possess items in particular order from highest to lowest is as followed: (1) Television, (2) stove, (3) cell phone, (4) radio, (5) DVD, (6) bicycle, (7) motorcycle, (8) jewelry, and (9) refrigerators. Comparing the items owned, all of the items are possessed more in Tangerang Selatan than in their hometowns.

Just as environmental concern, these two dimensions of education and income were also conducted into one main variable of social class. Social class was categorized into three groups: low, moderate, and high. Those among the low social class scavengers are identified based on their income range of Rp20,000 – Rp130,000 per week and of no formal education ever attained. Secondly, moderate category of social class of the scavengers has characteristics. The moderate category receives approximately Rp131,000 – Rp240,000 per week from scavenging and their formal education reached to primary or elementary school. Lastly, the high social class among scavengers receives around Rp241,000 – Rp350,000 per week and attains education from junior high school and high school.

Figure 5.6 below illustrates the result of variable social class among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Apparently, the findings demonstrate that the majority of these scavengers fall in the middle class, consisting 52.8% or 38 of the respondents. Furthermore, the low social class contains 27.8%. Meanwhile, only a slight number of the respondents are classified in the high social class of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, which is 19.4%.

**Figure 5.6**  
**Social Class**



### 5.3 Residency

As mentioned in the previous chapter, all except one of the scavengers are immigrants from outside of Tangerang Selatan district. They are mostly consisted of individuals from the rural areas coming to Tangerang Selatan as an urban area in search for the better lives. After all, the opportunities available for them are commonly in the extractive sectors, such as about 32 of the respondents have once experienced farming back when they still lived in their hometowns, and about 5 have once have worked as fisherman in the sea.

#### 5.3.1 Legally Registered in Tangerang Selatan

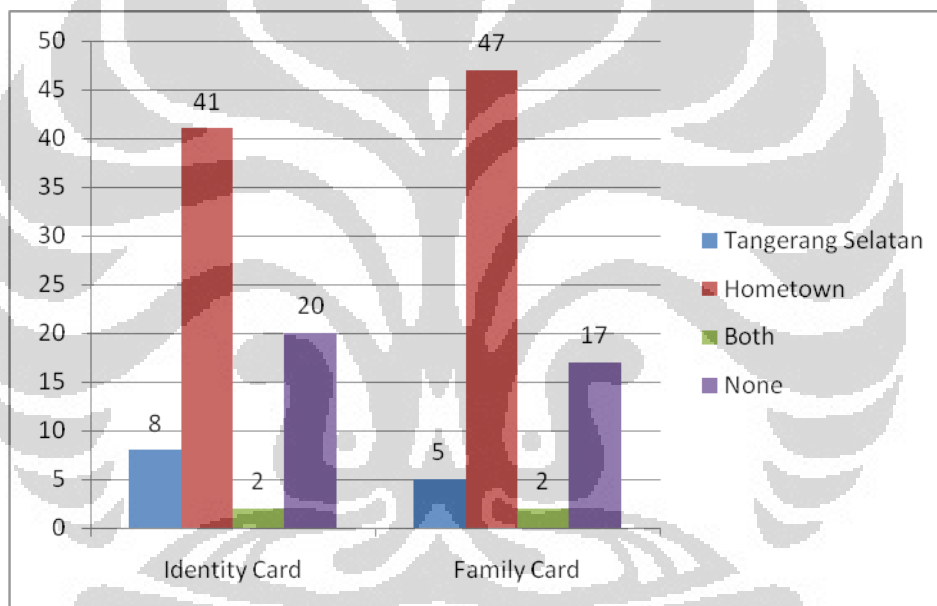
The scavengers have residing in Tangerang Selatan for many different years. The most recent immigrant to Tangerang Selatan was just 2 months; while the maximum was 30 years. However, it is interesting to note that the majority of scavengers have not processed their legal documents in Tangerang Selatan, in forms of Identity Cards (KTP) and Family Cards (KK), as seen on Figure 5.7. The ownership of such legal documents allow them to be registered legally as local residences of Tangerang Selatan. Otherwise, they are only considered as illegal immigrants, which is assumed that they would not last in Tangerang Selatan due to lack of legal registrations.



However, only a minority of the respondents actually have their residency registered to the local officials. Consequently, a high majority actually do have ownership to their Due to the high cost of making these documents and also they are rather mobile; there is no certainty of how long they would reside in Tangerang Selatan. According to an interview with the port boss, he noted

*“It cost my workers Rp500.000 to have both the Tangerang Selatan Identity Card and Family Card, and that’s only approximately the amount of income they earn in 3 weeks. Imagine if they couldn’t supply themselves with food just because they had processed the documents. Seeing that they don’t even know whether they would last being scavengers here or not, so there’s no need to make the legal documents.”*

**Figure 5.7**  
**Ownership of Legal Documents**



### 5.3.2 Attitudes towards Tangerang Selatan

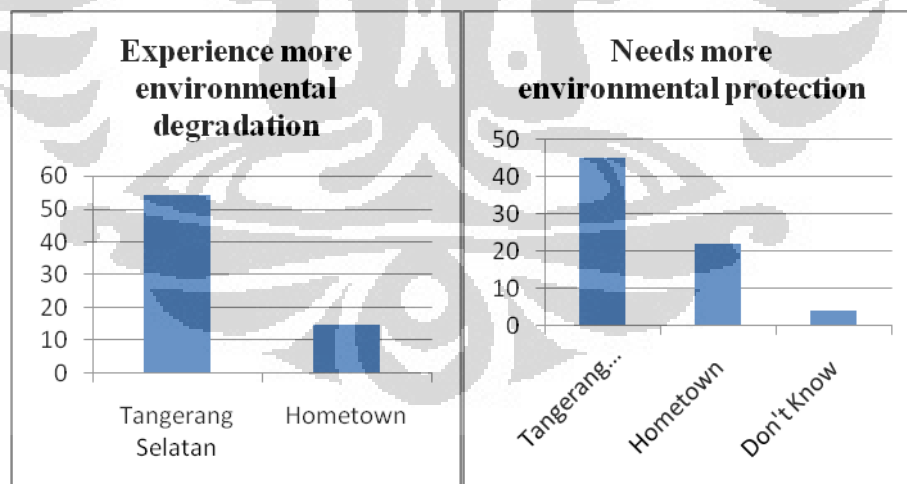
Apart from the legal registrations, these scavengers were also asked concerning two attitudes towards the environment in Tangerang Selatan. First off, the scavengers were asked to decide where they have experienced more of environmental degradations—in Tangerang Selatan or back in their hometowns. From this item, the scavengers could indicate how strongly they have acknowledged the conditions in their living environment, how they could reflect from the experiences. In similar consideration, the scavengers were also asked to prefer between Tangerang Selatan and their hometowns, which of the two needs

more environmental protection. The two items expects to observe individual's attachment.

When asked about the environmental degradation ever experienced, the majority (54 respondents) replied that they felt more degradation in Tangerang Selatan compared to the conditions back in their hometowns. The unpredictable weather have set them to become familiarized to flood phenomenon. The rainfall occurrences, for instance, have commonly caused them two things. One, their shacks are threatened of flood occurrences because most of the ports are located close to a river and lacks good and effective gutters. As a result, the houses are filled with water up to their knees and they must always keep valuable things a little above the floor level. The second point is that rainfalls not only threaten their houses, but also their productivities. They go collecting waste by foot, with no transportation support. When rains and floods occur, sometimes they would rather choose to stay at home and not to go collect waste. Thus, during the rainy seasons, they must be able to manage time wisely and productively, otherwise they would not earn any waste to be sold to their bosses.

**Figure 5.8**

**Attitudes towards Tangerang Selatan and Hometown**



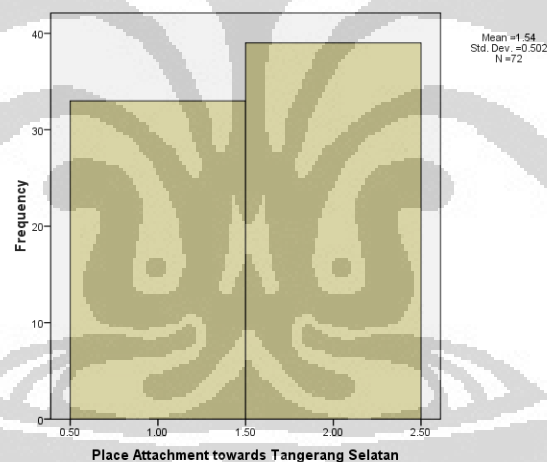
Beside financial constraints, another reason is that Tangerang Selatan is considered as their workplace, not their homes. Some of the respondents still believe that even though they currently reside in Tangerang Selatan, they would like to move back to their hometowns after they age. Which relates to the first point, they would rather choose to protect the environment in hometowns than in

Tangerang Selatan. As a whole, they prefer to protect their hometowns save and clean from environmental degradations. A small number couldn't decide which of the place to choose their preference on the item concerning environmental protection.

From the dimensions compacted, the scavengers were categorized into two groups of low and high place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan. The high attached scavengers refers to those which have legal documentations, meaning that they are legally registered in Tangerang Selatan municipality. They also have strong attitudes towards Tangerang Selatan in terms of protecting the environment because of the various environmental degradations there. Moreover, the low place attached scavengers are characterized by no legal registration in the area as well as weak attitudes towards the Tangerang Selatan.

**Figure 5.9**

**Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan**



The results were categorized in two groups, low and high place attachment, based on the median score of 1.50. After analyzing the data, it is proven that more respondents have higher place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan than their counterparts. On one side, approximately 45.8% or 33 respondents perhaps have higher place attachment to their hometowns than to Tangerang Selatan. Their residencies in Tangerang Selatan are just a matter of searching for a living, instead of the rest 54.2% or 39 respondents who have higher place attachment in Tangerang Selatan. These 39 respondents feel the belonging to live in the area, not merely for the income they could earn.

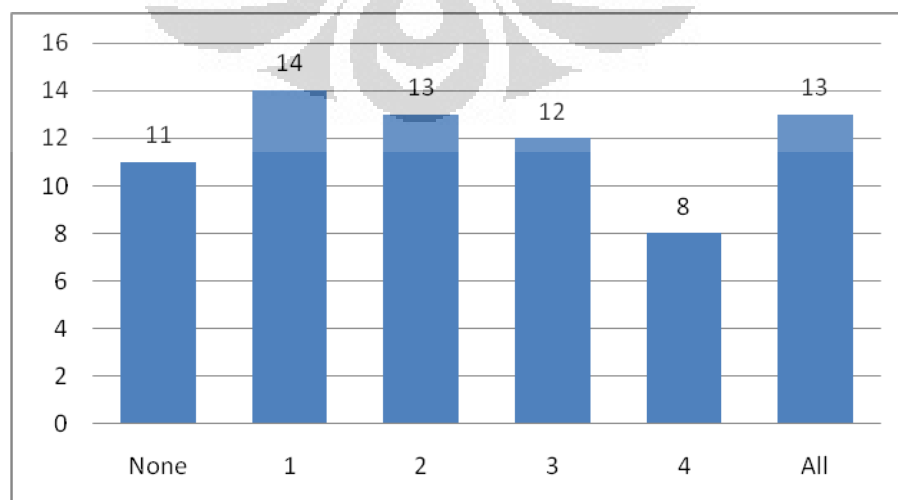
## 5.4 Political Participation

As for political participation, the respondents were asked about their participation in some common elections, which are mayor, head of district, governor, members of the House of Representatives, and presidential. Meanwhile, political affiliation was excluded from the analysis and is only used to illustrate the affiliation of these scavengers. The reason for this exclusion is because scavengers have much variety of political affiliations (see Figure 5.12 below), indicated by the political party which they voted during the last presidential election and the political party which activities they involved in. Thus, it is not suitable to analyze the divergence of liberal and conservatives in the context of political affiliation in Indonesia and scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Strictly speaking, political participation could apply to those in the legal age, which is 18 and above.

Surprisingly, the results of political participation showed high majority of the respondents actually participated in Presidential Election of 2009, meanwhile not as much used their right to vote for legislative nor local governmental authorities. However, when they receive letters concerning their right to vote, they would try to make it back home to participate in the election and vote, especially for the local authority spots. It all highly depends on their current financial conditions among many other factors.

**Figure 5.10**

### Total Political Participation

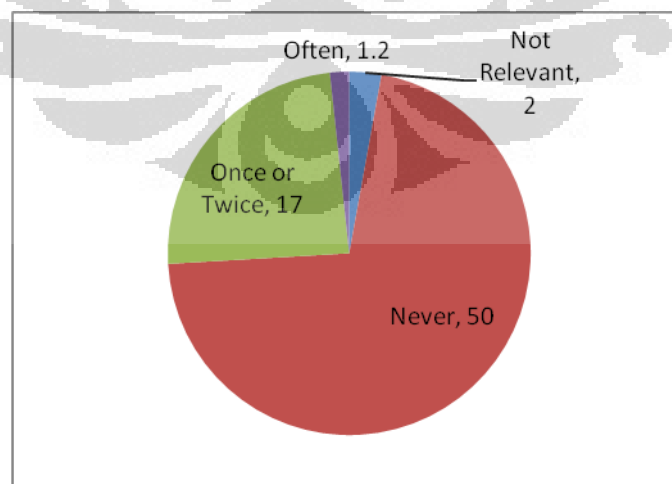


**Table 5.6**  
**Political Participation per Various Elections**

Elections Voted in	Yes	No	N/A
Mayor	27	43	2
Regent/head of district	32	38	2
Governor	30	40	2
Members of House of Representatives (DPR RI)	29	41	2
Presidential	59	10	3

Slightly different, there are much more participation in the elections than in activities organized by political parties. The data resulted that 69.4% of the respondents have never engaged in a political party activity, while 23.6% has participated in one or two activities and 4.2% has experienced more. For those who have at least participated said that the activities widely vary, one of the things which come to their interest are gatherings to discuss strategies and campaign programs. Sometimes, these scavengers also have attended occasions like dangdut concerts as a part of political parties' campaign executions.

**Figure 5.11**  
**Participated in Political Party Activities**



Political party affiliations among these scavengers are fairly homogeneous, the majority voted Democratic Party and PDIP with almost equal number of

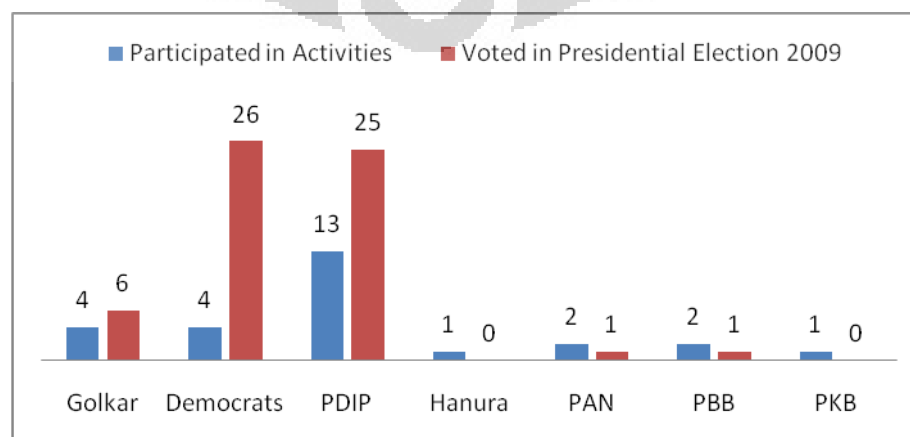
respondents (26 and 25). Apparently, these two parties reach to the remote areas to search for the lower classes in hopes that they could easily gain support once they give these people promotion gifts. Through campaign periods, promotion gifts, such as t-shirts and sometimes money, are equally distributed among the community. A scavenger who used to live in Karawang said that,

*“During campaigning periods, the local branches of some political parties would massively promote their figures. They would give us t-shirts, sometimes even money. They would take advantage of the community administrators (RT and RW) to distribute to us the gifts.”*

Normally, through that, one or two political parties would manage to dominate the neighborhood with their massive forms of campaigning programs. With the strategic programs, the parties conduct various events as a campaign to draw more supporters. Besides that, as individuals, these scavengers would receive pressures from their peers—family, friends, or neighbors—to vote a certain party. Therefore, this pressure takes advantage of the strong social control actions among people in the lower class to gain votes for an election.

*“For instance, it is common in an area to have massive supporter who would pressure the rest of the community to tag along in supporting their preferred political party. Sometimes, the pressure even occurs during the voting moments. People are often afraid that the neighbors would find out if they took a chance to vote other parties outside of the ones dominating the community. I was pro-Mega [PDIP], but because the neighborhood is filled with Democratic supporters, I was too afraid to take my chances so I had to vote for PDIP.”*

**Figure 5.12**  
**Political Parties Participated**



Furthermore, when asked about the reason to vote for the particular political parties, their answers varied fairly. The most reason answered was because they like the figure or the leaders who were running for the presidential spot, about 25 respondents answered so. Next, another important reason, which as many as 24 respondents actually admitted, was that they voted for the party seeing that everyone else around them were voting for this party as well. This puts this political participation at stake. It is not due to the individual's own initiatives to participate in an election because they want to make use of their rights to vote. Sometimes, these scavengers become one of the main targets of political parties to popularize their campaign programs to gain more votes.

**Table 5.8**

**Reason to Vote for the Political Party in Presidential Election of 2009**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Like the figure	25
Receive goods from campaigns	3
Recklessly chose the party	1
Tag along others	24
Satisfied with past developments	8
Like the visions	14

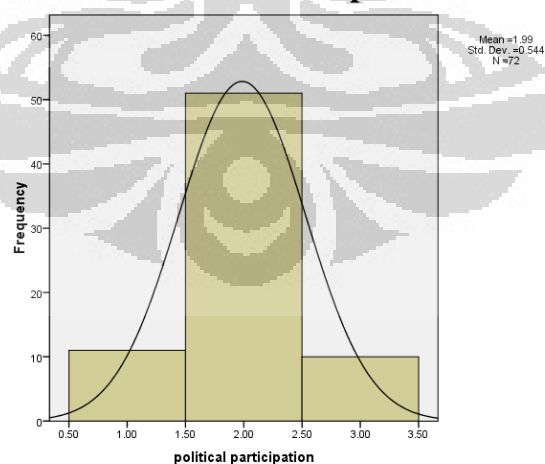
Political affiliation in terms of these scavengers includes their participation in the various elections as well as political party activities. Firstly, political affiliation could not be taken into consideration, considering that the findings show scavengers' affiliations range to seven different parties—not as simple as stated in the theories among the conservatives and liberals. Nevertheless, the findings were categorized into groups of apathetic, spectators, and gladiators. Firstly, the apathetic group indicates to those individuals with no participation whatsoever, neither in the elections nor the party activities. Next, the spectators are groups of scavengers which have participated one to three times in previous elections and have at least participated in political party activities. Spectators

have experience in political parties, although not as much as the gladiators. Gladiators consist of those which have been involved in previous elections at least 3 times and are actively participated often in activities conducted by the parties.

Political participation was analyzed and the results demonstrate that scavengers' participation is classified as low, moderate, and high categories. The low political participation, counts up to 13.9% of the respondents, refers to those with no participation whatsoever, or those called apathetics. The main reason for this no participation is because they don't have the right to vote, normally because they are not registered as residence of Tangerang Selatan or they are not capable to go back to their hometowns just for the sake of elections. Next, spectators places 70.8% of the respondents characterized by some participation in the elections by using their right to vote, and also take part in activities conducted by the political parties. This places the highest number of respondents mostly because they have been the target of political campaigns, and surrounded by pressuring peers for them to vote for a certain party. Last but not least, the gladiators consist of 13.9% as well. These include scavengers who votes during elections consistently as well as taking often participation in various political party activities.

**Figure 5.13**

**Political Participation**





## CHAPTER 6

### BIVARIATE AND MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the results of data are analyzed to see the relationships between independent variables to dependent variable, as well as controlling variables. The independent variables consist of social class, residency, and political affiliation, which were all analyzed to the dependent variable of environmental concern. In addition, each of those relationships was compared based on the controlling variables of age-group and sex.

Further, each of the relations was statistically testified using Somers'd as an asymmetric measure of association between two ordinal variables. The reason for this specific measurement of association is seeing that the variables are all ordinals and benefitted to analyze the significance as well as the strength of relationships. The score of Somers'd measurements are identified based on the score interpretation criteria (Riduwan, 2002: 15): (1) 0 – 0.20 as very weak, (2) 0.21 – 0.40 as weak, (3) 0.41 – 0.60 as moderate, (4) 0.61 – 0.80 as strong, and (5) 0.81 – 1 as very strong.

Moreover, to study the significance of this research in the population of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, the researcher employs level of significance to determine the results are relevant all through the population. If the significance values 0.05 or less, then the results is valid all through the population. Most importantly, the population of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan is inaccurate due to the constant change and lack of formal list of the scavengers registered. Thus, the statistical results would not entirely be applicable and replicable in future attempts.

#### 6.1 Environmental Concern in Relations to Social Class

As indicated earlier, one of the objects of this study was to examine how social classes are related to environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. The analysis will be carried out in two stages. First, the

composite variables consist of aggregations from different categories among both variables of environmental concern and social class. To add to that, the section also contains results of the Somers'd statistical analysis and the type of association as well as whether it is applicative in the population level. The second stage is the break down of aggregations—each dimensions of level of income and education, evidenced by statistical analysis and descriptions regarding to it.

According to the cross-tabulation shown below, variable environmental concern has various results in relations to social class of these scavengers sampled. Among scavengers with low environmental concern, the majority belong to the moderate level of social class. Next, a high number of the moderate environmental concerned scavengers are in fact from the lower social class. As expected, scavengers who are highly concerned towards the environment are also mostly coming from the high social class among others in the same occupation.

**Table 6.1**  
**Environmental Concern per Social Class**

		Social Class			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Environmental Concern	Low	4 20.0%	9 23.7%	0 .0%	13 18.1%
	Moderate	12 60.0%	21 55.3%	7 50.0%	40 55.6%
	High	4 20.0%	8 21.1%	7 50.0%	19 26.4%
Total		20 100.0%	38 100.0%	14 100.0%	72 100.0%

Altogether, the relationship between environmental concern and social class has proven to be significant in the population level of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Table 6.2 below displays the value of Somers'd reaches to 0.199, which means the two have positive relationship but one that is very weak. Looking at the results of the significance of 0.045, there is not enough evidence to accept the null hypothesis. In other words, this relationship appears to be applicative in the population level. The higher scavengers' social class; the higher his concern on the environment. However, considering that the population frame

of this study does not register every scavengers in Tangerang Selatan and also due to their high mobility, the conclusion might have to be accepted with many considerations.

**Table 6.2**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Social Class**

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.202	.045
	Environmental Concern Dependent	.199	.045
	Social Class Dependent	.205	.045

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

Seeing as how it shows fairly significant results, the relationship was then examined based on the dimensions of social class, which consist of educational level and income level. Comparably, the findings suggest that both have positive relationship. Education has a weak relationship with environmental concern with 0.237, whereas income level has very weak relations based on the value of 0.104. Moreover, with the significance of 0.34, the positively weak relationship between education level and environmental concern indeed appear to be applicative in the population level, in spite of the population is still unstable. Subsequently, income positively very weak in relations to environmental concern does not apply to the population. The higher educational level of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, his concern towards the environment is also high.

**Table 6.3**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Social Class per Dimensions**

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.202	.034
	Environmental Concern Dependent	.237	.034
	Education Level Dependent	.176	.034
	Symmetric	.106	.286
	Environmental Concern Dependent	.104	.286
	Income Level Dependent	.107	.286

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.202	.034
	Environmental Concern Dependent	.237	.034
	Education Level Dependent	.176	.034
	Symmetric	.106	.286
	Environmental Concern Dependent	.104	.286
	Income Level Dependent	.107	.286

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Accordingly, these results conclude that social class has positively weak relationship to environmental concern. The hypothesis offered in this study, stating that environmental concern is negatively associated with social class, indeed has been rejected for the population of this study. The facts say that among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, the higher scavengers' social class, the higher environmental concern they possess. Compared to previously conducted researches by Gamal (2009) and Andromeda (2009), this research resulted in evidences of dissimilarity. On one hand, Gamal and Andromeda proved that environmental values and social class does not come in relations among citizens in DKI Jakarta. On the other hand, in the cases of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, the relationship does exist. Social class among scavengers does affect their concern on the environment. However, it is interesting to support Andromeda's results concerning education in relations to specific environmental concern, general environmental concern, and environmental behavior. In fact, scavengers also prove that their educational level affected their environmental concern as far as a positively weak relation.

Notably, social class relates to environmental concern. But when it comes to the dimensions, education has slightly stronger relations, whereas income does not. Education, specifically formal education attained from schooling, has an important role in shaping individual values. Confirming to Andromeda's (2009) and Van Liere and Dunlap's (1980) findings, education contributes the most out of the other dimensions in social class. The educational level of these scavengers here is indicated by their attainment in the formal education, ranging from primary school to university level. The results show that educational level of scavengers

in Tangerang Selatan indeed relates to their environmental concern. Their educational level vary from none (indicates low education), elementary school (moderate education) and junior high to high school (high education). Evidently, those in the higher educational level, which consist of those who have attended junior high and high school, assigns fairly higher environmental concern than those with primary school background and also the group of scavengers with no education.

Aside from surrounding themselves in the poor living conditions, these scavengers have too often experienced directly various environmental degradations, such as floods, water pollution, odor problems, and of course any dispose waste problems. Not only do those degradations affect their quality of lives, but also their working qualities as well. For instance, constant rainfalls have easily threatened their daily working hours, their locations to visit due to the floods, and the waste become too heavy to be carried. Hence they collect less waste during rainy seasons, which goes along with less income as well. The educated understand that environmental threats are material threats to the scavengers and they attempt to better the quality from then on. Hence, even if the data shows a weak relationship, it is proven that the well-educated scavengers have better environmental concern than their counterparts.

This conclusion also relates to the Reflection Hypothesis that only by recognizing the importance of environment could the scavengers prevent themselves from worsening the physical conditions. Education enables the high and moderate educational group of scavengers to acknowledge environmental degradations as threatening their health and the overall quality of the environment. For instance, the stock of knowledge attained from formal education could refer to some environmental education the scavengers relate to. For instance, respondents from the high education group states,

*If I were to find a needle from the garbage bin, I would leave it there where it belongs. I'm afraid I would accidentally touch it and worse, I would get infected by it. There's a chance that it would infect HIV/AIDS, which would be complicated. Especially regarding health cares and fees are very expensive nowadays, what would my children and wife do when that happens. (Saeful)*

*In Tangerang Selatan, if there weren't scavengers, waste could pile up. Each day, scavengers could collect tens of tons of waste considering the amount of scavengers*

*reach up to not only hundreds, but to thousands. As you could imagine, calculate the thousands of scavengers with tons of waste collected daily as how strongly we contribute to the environment and the government as well. (Nirta)*

In the former case, this scavenger with high school education attained knows the HIV/AIDS concept and how bad the effect would be to their health. The latter respondent reflects how scavengers contribute to the society very strongly. Even though he wasn't able to calculate the amount precisely, he was able to illustrate the amount of waste decreased everyday by scavengers doing their job. These two examples refer to how much education could support scavengers' environmental concern above others.

A rather contradictive result showed that income level, unlike education, does not relate to environmental concern. The scavengers were divided into three groups of income levels: the lower income of Rp20,000 – Rp130,000; the moderate income ranging from Rp131,000 – Rp240,000; and the high income from Rp241,000 – Rp350,000. Considering that the port bosses function as price-makers, the income of these scavengers highly depends on how high their bosses price the collected wastes. Due to the insignificant results, relating to post-materialism thesis, it is safe to say that the scavengers are still oriented on materialistic values. The search for income becomes the dominating values among these scavengers because after all, they could barely sustain their and their families' livelihoods. Such primary needs of food, housing, and clothing are human interests that must be fulfilled in order for them to continue their lives, let alone to be concerned on non-materialistic values. The post-materialistic values, such as environmental concern, are simply unfeasible for them to employ in the midst of many hours of scavenging and the struggles to sustain their lives. Even among the upper class scavengers, the income level are still not high enough for them to be concerned about non-materialistic values. Environmental values are beyond luxurious for these scavengers.

This finding subsequently confirms the economic contingency hypothesis suggested by Jones and Dunlap (1992). A broadening of the social bases of environmental concern is contingent upon economic conditions of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Scavengers are occupational group which already conditioned themselves as economically disadvantaged. Looking at the income level,

scavengers who earn lower income have less environmental concern than those in the higher income. The concern on environmental problems and qualities in general must wait upon solutions until more basic economic problems have been handled. They must firstly focus their attention to survive their and their families' basic needs, such as food, clothing, and home. They are very much struggling to the point that it's barely possible for them to be concerned about the human-nature relationship, environmental problems, and their contributions on the environment. Perhaps their side of pro-environmental behavior by managing waste and their daily engagement with the environment has influenced their environmental concern, although evidently, it is not enough to overcome their economic disadvantages.

### **6.1.1 Environmental Concern in Relations to Social Class and Controlled by Age**

To further explain about the relationship between environmental concern and social class, it is necessary to verify with age group. The age group is classified into two groups based on the legal definition of youth on 2002 Law No. 23 about Child Protection: the youths (below and equal to 30 years-old) and elders (above 30 years old). Although the data was also classified into 4 groups, for the purpose of this analysis, it is relevant to use the law to classify the groups into two. The researcher finds it more convenient to compare scavengers in the younger age to those in the older ages, by analyzing the different perceptions of the two age-groups' concern towards the environment.

Among younger generations, scavengers with low environmental concern are from the moderate social class, just so with the moderate environmental concern. Slightly different, those younger scavengers with high environmental concern belong to the high social class as well. Meanwhile, the older generations of scavengers have fairly various patterns to the relationship. The lower environmental concerned scavengers are from the moderate social class, while the moderate environmental concerned scavengers are from the lower social class. Lastly, the elders in the higher environmental concern are from higher social class as well.

**Table 6.4**  
**Environmental Concern and Social Class per Age Group**

Age Group			Social Class			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	
Youth	Environmental Concern	Low	1 16.7%	3 25.0%	0 .0%	4 18.2%
		Moderate	2 33.3%	5 41.7%	1 25.0%	8 36.4%
		High	3 50.0%	4 33.3%	3 75.0%	10 45.5%
	Total	6 100.0%	12 100.0%	4 100.0%	22 100.0%	
Elder	Environmental Concern	Low	3 21.4%	6 23.1%	0 .0%	9 18.0%
		Moderate	10 71.4%	16 61.5%	6 60.0%	32 64.0%
		High	1 7.1%	4 15.4%	4 40.0%	9 18.0%
	Total	14 100.0%	26 100.0%	10 100.0%	50 100.0%	

Moreover, the relationship had to be measured statistically using Somers' d to ensure the results among the two age groups. As it seems on Table 6.5, the relations between social class and environmental concern among youths were undoubtedly proven as positive and very weak. While among elders, the relationship was found to be positive and weak. To analyze further, the significance values shows that the relationship is only relevant in the elder population of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, not the youths. Hence, among the older scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, the higher social class goes along with higher environmental concern as well. Still strictly speaking, the unstable population should be kept in mind when looking at this relationship.

**Table 6.5**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Social Class per Age Group**

Age Group			Value	Approx. Sig.
Youth	Ordinal by Ordinal	Symmetric	.115	.545
		Environmental Concern Dependent	.118	.545
		Social Class Dependent	.112	.545



Elder	Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.256	.026
		Environmental Concern Dependent	.238	.026
		Social Class Dependent	.277	.026

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Age group which separates scavengers into youths and elders has confirmed Inglehart's theory as previously mentioned, but also rejected the idea that the younger generations involves in environmentalism than their counterparts. Strictly speaking, environmental concern in relations to social class seems to be relevant in the context of the older generation of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Perhaps the reason for the diverse results is that among the older generation of scavengers, they acknowledge environmental concern as an act to sustain their children's lives. These older scavengers have witnessed many times the conditions of environmental degradations and are aware that it would come to threaten their children's and their lives. In other words, for them, environmental quality becomes a priority and an essential factor in life.

It should be noted that the concept of dominant social paradigm suggested by Harper (2001) in types of social evolutions is rather different in the context of these scavengers. Even in this era of industrial society, the dominant social paradigm among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan is concerned towards the environment, which mostly consists of the older generations. The young generations refer to characteristics of industrial societies, while the elders still apply dominant values in agricultural societies. As the role of science and rationality emerge in the social world, the young generations which are highly influenced by such phenomenon have the ability to focus on their socio-economic interests over environmental interests. Just as the scavengers, the youths have more access to technologies such as Television and internet as a resource base to facilitate and develop their human needs and desires. With such socio-economic interests, the youths have more power to change, manipulate, and transcend natural environmental limits than their counterparts.

However, their counterparts or the elders are lacking such technologies and cultures, which give them more concern towards the environment than human

desires. The older generations of scavengers have more life-experience as the agricultural society where they live in the rural areas and having agricultural jobs such as managing rice-fields. They do have control over nature for economic purposes; however they still lack the knowledge, science, and technology to damage nature as much as the youths. These older scavengers have experienced the natural environment more to the point that they become aware of the human-nature relationship. The concern for the environmental quality becomes a priority and an essential factor in life.

In particular, those 40% of old scavengers categorized in the high social class and high environmental concern could be a great example. These small proportions of older scavengers have access to fulfill their basic needs instead which puts them in the state of consciousness among other aspects in life, such as aesthetic issues. Taking care of the government is indeed beneficial to sustain their children's lives and existence. Many of them acknowledge how recently, due to the constant rainfalls, their children's lives are at risk because for one, the rain and floods constraint them from collecting waste; and secondly, their health are also threatened by these environmental problems caused by humans. Hence, because of responsibilities to take care of their spouses and children, the elders undoubtedly have to take at least a bit of concern towards the environment.

### **6.1.2 Environmental Concern in Relations to Social Class Controlled by Sex**

Besides controlled by age group, the relationship between environmental concern and social class was also attested by sex—male and female. Unfortunately, only 4 females were able to be collected for this data, due to the minimum numbers of female working as scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Hence, the data tends to be male bias to an extent. At any rate, amongst these male scavengers, the relationship shows a consistent pattern, where the low environmental concern derived from the lower social class. The trend is just the same with the moderate environmental concern from the moderate class, and almost equally large proportion of high environmental concern belongs to the high

social class as well. However, out of the 4 females collected, all of them have moderate environmental concern but calls in the lower social class.

**Table 6.6**  
**Environmental Concern and Social Class per Sex**

Sex			Social Class			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	
Male	Environmental Concern	Low	4 25.0%	9 23.7%	0 .0%	13 19.1%
		Moderate	8 50.0%	21 55.3%	7 50.0%	36 52.9%
		High	4 25.0%	8 21.1%	7 50.0%	19 27.9%
	Total	16 100.0%	38 100.0%	14 100.0%	68 100.0%	
Female	Environmental Concern	Moderate	4 100.0%			4 100.0%
	Total		4 100.0%			4 100.0%

In this sense, the numbers of both male and female are too disproportionate and impossible to follow through. As seen on Table 6.7, the relationship was only conceivable for the males, not the females. After being compiled, the data found constant cases for female's environmental concern, which disables the relationship to be statistically measured. On another note, the measurement for males resulted in 0.212 or positively weak relationship. Unfortunately, the relationship only applies to the sampled scavengers because there was not enough evidence to disapprove the null hypothesis. On the population level, there is no relationship between environmental concern and social class among male scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.

**Table 6.7**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Social Class Controlled**  
**by Sex**

Sex				Value	Approx. Sig.
Male	Ordinal by Ordinal	Somers' d	Symmetric	.209	.051
			Environmental Concern Dependent	.212	.051
			Social Class Dependent	.207	.051
Female	Ordinal by Ordinal	Somers' d	Symmetric	c	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. No statistics are computed because Environmental Concern and Social Class are constants.

## 6.2 Environmental Concern in Relations to Residency

Another object to reach for this study is to examine the relationship between environmental concern and residency. For this specific variable, the items indicated scavengers' place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan, classified by low and high place attachment, which refers to their place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan compared to the place attachment to their hometowns. Even though the majority of the respondents are immigrants from outside the municipality, Tangerang Selatan is still their current residence. No matter how often they return back to their hometowns, they should have at least some attachment in Tangerang Selatan. The data results that scavengers who implies to low environmental concern actually have high place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan. Comparably, those categorized as moderate environmental concern have rather low place attachment. Also, scavengers with high environmental concern, in this case, emerge among those with high place attachment living in Tangerang Selatan.

**Table 6.7**  
**Environmental Concern per Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan**

		Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan		Total
		Low	High	
Environmental Concern	Low	4 12.1%	9 23.1%	13 18.1%
	Moderate	21 63.6%	19 48.7%	40 55.6%
	High	8 24.2%	11 28.2%	19 26.4%
Total		33 100.0%	39 100.0%	72 100.0%

In this sense, the statistical measurement of Somers'd on Table 6.8 demonstrate that the relationship is negatively weak. It has been proven that the higher scavengers' place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan, the lower his environmental concern—and vice versa. Evidently, the significance was much higher than the alpha value of 0.05, thus the null hypothesis is accepted and there is no relationship between environmental concern and place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan among scavengers residing in the municipality.

**Table 6.8**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan**

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	-.044	.692
	Environmental Concern Dependent	-.048	.692
	Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan Dependent	-.041	.692

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan seems to be irrelevant in relations to environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Indicated by the ownership of legal documents and their attitudes towards the municipality, the results do not give enough evidence for them to determine their environmental concern. Other factor includes environmental values dominating among the fellow scavengers as well as the bosses in their ports. For instance, in

Mr. Agus's port in Ciputat Timur district, there is a systematic procedure to gather the waste collected in the port,

*Yes, our boss has divided the area with partitions so that we could place the waste collected well. Over there, the land in front of his house is used to place the waste that has already been weight and ready to be picked up and sent into the factories. However, for wastes recently collected, like for instance the waste I collected today, those are placed in the back of the port where we could sort them out and we don't have to worry about dirtying our houses. (Suparno)*

The boss performs a systematic procedur in order for the scavengers to keep the area clean of waste. The wastes are placed away from the housing area to keep it sanitized. The findings show that individual concern sometimes must supported by the values believed by their bosses.

Many of the scavengers also have higher place attachment in each of their hometowns instead of in Tangerang Selatan, regardless of their current residence in the area. They originated from the rural areas and clearly moved to search for better quality of lives in the urban areas. Lacking job opportunities back hometown, they were encouraged to reach the promises offered in urban areas including Tangerang Selatan. Although they had immigrated away, they still felt the belonging back in their hometowns due to the presence of their families, which stimulate them to go back regularly to visit hometowns during holidays, such as Eid. Almost half of the total respondents used to work as farmers back while they still live in their hometowns, and some of which still regularly do so during cropping seasons. Thus, Tangerang Selatan is perceived merely as a place to work, instead of to live—which indicates such low place attachment. These numerous scavengers truly believe that they will immigrate back to their hometowns once they have received economic stability or once they have aged enough. Plus, Tangerang Selatan has environmental destructions and not worth to live in nor to take care of the environment. Thus, some of the scavengers don't feel the need to take concern over environments in their current residency of Tangerang Selatan.

Aside to the systematic procedure concerning the waste management, the port bosses also take control over the scavengers work terms, which attach them to reside in Tangerang Selatan. As an informal occupation, scavengers normally don't have working contracts to their jobs. However, in some cases, the

scavengers and their bosses are tied under agreements. Such agreements force scavengers to be attached with the boss or the ports, in which they weren't allowed to move away from the location or Tangerang Selatan to be specific. As one perfect example, Barsudi is forced to work in Haji Marjuki's port as a scavenger, even though he would like to move back to his hometown, stating that: *I don't feel comfortable living here, it's not healthy here for my children, I want to go back to my hometown and work as a fisherman. I'm tired of living here. It's difficult to improve my life, I'm always gonna be poor because everything is decided by the boss. He takes control as the price-maker, all the prices of waste depends on Pak Haji [the boss], even though I'm not satisfied with it. Especially because I have debt from him, I borrowed Rp1,500,000 to pay for my child's education. However, it has been years and I still couldn't pay up because he wouldn't accept credits and I have to pay the direct amount in cash. Instead, my income from scavenging is always spent for food and my child's education, it's expensive in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. If this continues on, I couldn't go back home because I don't know when I could pay up the debt to Pak Haji, even though my disabled friend have helped me scavenging. I'm not comfortable here, I want to go back home, my son said that fisherman gets good outcomes nowadays. Plus, I have a house there. I'm just concerned about my children's future, you know how dirty the environment is here. (Barsudi)*

Living in Tangerang Selatan is practically out of Barsudi's control. The agreement of paying up his debt in full amount enables him to move back to his live back in his hometown where he feels that he belong and where he believes to have better environmental conditions (referring to Tangerang Selatan being unhealthy for his children). Besides moving back to their hometown, many of the scavengers would prefer to move back to their spouses' hometowns, where they have higher place attachment. Many have intentions to move back to the hometowns after attaining better financial stability.

Such external constraints indicate low place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan, however it also constraints the individuals to employ environmental concern.

External factors like constraints to legal registrations in the municipality should also be taken into count. As previously been noted, only one of the respondents who was born in Tangerang Selatan area, while the rest is immigrants from outside the municipality. As immigrants, they had many constraints to register legally in the local area, mainly due to their high mobility condition. Firstly, scavenging belongs in the informal sector; the scavengers do not have to

register themselves administratively in order to work in this occupation. Hence, they have the convenience to transfer to another port, another area, or even exchange to another potential occupation. It is entirely in their hands of how long they would last in this job. Because of that, these scavengers do not have the sense of attachment to Tangerang Selatan, it is as far as attachment towards a workplace.

### 6.2.1 Environmental Concern in Relations to Residency Controlled by Age

The relationship between environmental concern and place attachment was controlled by age group. The younger scavengers with low environmental concern tend to have low place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan as well, just the same with moderate environmental concern. Somewhat differently, the high environmental concerned scavengers refers was referred from higher place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan. In contrast, the low environmental concern scavengers in the age of 31 above are relevant to higher place attachment, while the moderate environmental concern has low place attachment. Instead, the high environmental concern includes into low place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan.

**Table 6.9**  
**Environmental Concern and Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan per Age**

Age			Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan		Total
			Low	High	
Youth	Environmental Concern	Low	3 25.0%	1 10.0%	4 18.2%
		Moderate	5 41.7%	3 30.0%	8 36.4%
		High	4 33.3%	6 60.0%	10 45.5%
	Total	12 100.0%	10 100.0%	22 100.0%	
Elder	Environmental Concern	Low	1 4.8%	8 27.6%	9 18.0%
		Moderate	16 76.2%	16 55.2%	32 64.0%
		High	4 19.0%	5 17.2%	9 18.0%



Total	21	29	50
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Corresponding to the statistical analysis above in Table 6.10, scavengers distinguished by age groups have different results concerning the relationship of environmental concern and place attachment. For the youths, the relationship appears as positively weak, unfortunately the significance doesn't apply among the population. Meanwhile, with almost as much insignificance on the population, the statistical measurement of association had in completely different results. The value for the elders resulted in negatively weak relationship. In other words, both age-groups show different directions of the same relations.

**Table 6.10**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan per Age Group**

Age Group			Value	Approx. Sig.
Youth	Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.265	.163
		Environmental Concern Dependent	.300	.163
		Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan Dependent	.237	.163
Elder	Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	-.194	.126
		Environmental Concern Dependent	-.202	.126
		Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan Dependent	-.187	.126

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

One of the possible explanations to the far difference among two age groups is the different responsibilities held. For the 50 older respondents, the higher their place attachment is followed by lower concern towards the environment. It is so because they have wide-ranged of responsibilities to be concerned about other than the environment. Their families are supposedly living with them in Tangerang Selatan, which is why they have such place attachment. However, they have the burdens to fulfill the daily needs of their families living in Tangerang Selatan, which are priced more expensive than those back in their hometowns. Thus, even though they have high place attachment, they couldn't handle improving the quality of environment just because they have other issues

to be concerned about, especially regarding their families who live with them. On the other hand, the youths have fewer burdens than the elders so they have the chance to be concerned about the environment more than the elders. If they have high attachment with Tangerang Selatan, they are willing to sacrifice for the improvements of the qualities in their surrounding environments.

### 6.2.2 Environmental Concern in Relations to Residency Controlled by Sex

Residency of place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan should also be compared the relations with environmental concern among the male and female scavengers. According to the cross-tabulation below, environmental concern based on sex of male and female show slightly different notions. For most of the male scavengers with moderate environmental concern, their attachment towards Tangerang Selatan is fairly low. Compared to that, the lower and higher environmental concerned scavengers were sensed to be highly attached to their residence in Tangerang Selatan. On another note, the 4 females are all moderately concerned, appearing from both low and high place attachment towards Tangerang Selatan.

**Table 6.11**  
**Environmental Concern and Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan per Sex**

Sex			Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan		Total
			Low	High	
Male	Environmental Concern	Low	4 12.5%	9 25.0%	13 19.1%
		Moderate	20 62.5%	16 44.4%	36 52.9%
		High	8 25.0%	11 30.6%	19 27.9%
	Total	32 100.0%	36 100.0%	68 100.0%	
Female	Environmental Concern	Moderate	1 100.0%	3 100.0%	4 100.0%
	Total		1 100.0%	3 100.0%	4 100.0%

The statistical analysis was also conducted to compare the relationship between place attachment and environmental concern, regardless of the small number of female scavengers who were available to be interviewed. Unfortunately, the analysis for female scavengers was unable to be measured due to the small number of female scavengers sampled, as seen on Table 6.11. The male scavengers, however, were measured by Somers' d and found that the relationship took form in negative and very weak. Unfortunately, the significance of 0.723 for the males indicated higher number compared to the value of alpha. Regarding the hypothesis, there were enough evident to prove the null hypothesis, meaning that there is no relationship between environmental concern and place attachment. Based on the significance value, the relationship does not apply in the population level, only among the respondents of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Again, among the male scavengers, the explanation to the relationship proposes similar explanation to that of controlled by age. In reality, the male scavengers have high place attachment because they have their families beside them. The obligation to prioritize and please their own family obstructs them from other matters, including protecting the environment.

**Table 6.12**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Place Attachment**  
**towards Tangerang Selatan per Sex**

Sex			Value	Approx. Sig.	
Male	Ordinal by Ordinal	Ordinal by Somers' d	Symmetric	-0.041	.723
			Environmental Concern Dependent	-0.045	.723
			Place Attachment towards Tangerang Selatan Dependent	-0.037	.723
Female	Ordinal by Ordinal	Ordinal by Somers' d	Symmetric	c	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. No statistics are computed because Environmental Concern is a constant.

### 6.3 Environmental Concern in Relations to Political Participation

Last but not least, the third variable causing environmental concern was also examined, which is political affiliation. In the cases of scavengers in

Tangerang Selatan, political affiliation could only reach to political participation. Whereas political affiliation could not be taken into count, these scavengers have heterogeneous affiliations (as could be seen in later part of this section). In addition, none of the parties also have strict differences such as those proposed by the theories of liberal and conservative values. In the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, political participation is not relevant to be associated with environmental concern. To compare political participation as political affiliation in the other countries, such as in the US where the political system only apply to two parties, Democrats and Republicans; scavengers' political affiliations range to 7 different parties, which makes it difficult to analyze based on their affiliations. In addition to that, up to this point, Indonesia does not have any political parties under visional concepts of environmentalism. However, scavengers' political participations could offer some explanation to this insignificant relationship between environmental concern and political participation.

For this study, political participation was divided into three categories: low, moderate, and high. Low political participation indicates to those scavengers with none participation whatsoever, while the moderate have less participation in the elections and less in the activities conducted by the parties. Meanwhile, high political participations concerns to those scavengers which have more participation in using their rights to vote on previous elections, as well as more often involved in political party activities.

The estimated results are presented in Table 6.13 below. Concerning the political participation, a high portion of the scavengers with low environmental concern are those with moderate political participation, or those who have participated on the elections, just as the ones who are highly concerned towards the environment. However, the moderately concerned on environmental qualities are mostly from scavengers with high political participations or those also actively involved in political parties and their activities as well.

**Table 6.13**  
**Environmental Concern per Political Participation**

		Political Participation			Total
		Low	Moderate	High	
Environmental Concern	Low	2 18.2%	10 19.6%	1 10.0%	13 18.1%
	Moderate	6 54.5%	27 52.9%	7 70.0%	40 55.6%
	High	3 27.3%	14 27.5%	2 20.0%	19 26.4%
Total		11 100.0%	51 100.0%	10 100.0%	72 100.0%

To analyze further, the statistical measurement found that political participation does not associate to environmental concern of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan by any means. The Somers'd valued 0.000, meaning that the two variables could not be considered to have causal relations.

**Table 6.14**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Political Participation**

		Value	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.000	1.000
	Environmental Concern Dependent	.000	1.000
	Political Participation Dependent	.000	1.000

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

The result is just as expected; the theories indeed does not mention any relationship regarding political participation to environmental concern, as is proven in the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Political participation is rather difficult to conclude as a determining factor to environmental concern. High political participation does not refer to high environmental concern. This is due to the reason that, in Indonesia, issues of environmental quality has not been surfaced by political parties nor the common people. For one, up to this point, there are still no political parties focusing on environmentalism as their ideology. Environmental qualities have not been a main discourse or discussion among politicians, especially in the parliament. Indeed, pro-environment has been

incorporated into the 4 main pillars of the state, although the focus is still on materialistic problems like poverty, housing, and so on, which are currently being concentrated on. Just as on the societal level, environmental issues are overlooked by other societal issues, like economic and criminal. Seeing as how the Indonesian people are not considering environmental quality as a priority, political parties subsequently do not utilize environmentalism into their visions. Basically, environmentalism is still difficult to attract people's support. This explanation is directed by scavengers' reasons to vote for a specific party, which normally surrounds on economic and materialistic reasons.

*I voted for Megawati in the last election because she had successfully decreased the prices of basic commodities. I was hoping that a woman president could understand us the "small people" [orang cilik] and lower the basic commodities prices. (Sumantri)*

Political participation is rather difficult to conclude concerning that scavengers have no political knowledge and awareness to intervene their participation. In many cases, these scavengers are actively involved, except they are not aware of the party's visions and missions. They use their right to vote as a result of the highly pressuring neighbors, families, and friends. Next, they have also been targets of campaigning programs by any political parties because they seem to be constituents of 'floating voters'. These floating voters are those who are not affiliated with a particular political party or who will vote across party lines. Hence, they are easily influenced to sympathize a certain party depending on which of the parties gain the most support from their peers.

Aside from lacking self-motivations, this particular occupation is dominated by immigrants, most of which have not yet registered administratively in the local area. Considering that making Family Card and Identity Card in Tangerang Selatan nowadays costs Rp500.000 to make, many of the scavengers are unable to attain a local registration. To these scavengers, their financial disabilities cause lack of access to the right to vote on regional elections of Tangerang Selatan. However, numerous of scavengers do still have their legal status back in their hometowns. In this circumstance, they must return back whenever a regional election was conducted and needed their votes. Again, that is only if they have enough money to pay for their trip back to their hometowns.

In conclusion, it is highly difficult to decide that political participation could determine scavengers' environmental concern in Tangerang Selatan.

### 6.3.1 Environmental Concern in Relations to Political Participation Controlled by Age

Due to the lack of association among the two variables as seen previously, there should be further observations in the result of the analysis, one of which to be controlled by age. In this sense, environmental concern and political participation were separated into two groups showing in cross-tabulation below on Table 6.15. Among the younger scavengers, most of those with low concern towards the environment actually highly participate in the political processes. Moreover, the moderate and high environmental concerns normally come from low political participants. In addition to that, the trends show heterogeneous results among the older scavengers. For instance, scavengers lacking environmental concern, as expected, also lack participation in the political system. For scavengers in the moderate level of concern towards the environment, the majority do actually have high participation in politics, while the high environmentally concerned are mostly from moderate political participations.

**Table 6.15**  
**Environmental Concern and Political Participation per Age Group**

Age			Political Participation			Total
			Low	Moderate	High	
Youth	Environmental Concern	Low	0 .0%	3 21.4%	1 33.3%	4 18.2%
		Moderate	2 40.0%	5 35.7%	1 33.3%	8 36.4%
		High	3 60.0%	6 42.9%	1 33.3%	10 45.5%
	Total	5 100.0%	14 100.0%	3 100.0%	22 100.0%	
Elder	Environmental Concern	Low	2 33.3%	7 18.9%	0 .0%	9 18.0%
		Moderate	4 66.7%	22 59.5%	6 85.7%	32 64.0%
		High	0 .0%	8 21.6%	1 14.3%	9 18.0%

Total	6	37	7	50
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Yet, the statistical analysis has determined on Table 6.16 that the relationship does approve, except in different forms in correspondence of the youths and the elders. Among the younger generations, the relationship applies in negatively weak. In other words, the higher political participation among young scavengers is followed by lower environmental concern. On the contrary, the elders with high political participation relates to high environmental concern. However, both age groups do not have significance in the population level, and just enough evidence to accept the null hypothesis.

**Table 6.16**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Political Participation per Age Group**

Age			Value	Approx. Sig.
Youth	Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	-.215	.228
		Environmental Concern Dependent	-.236	.228
		Political Participation Dependent	-.197	.228
Elder	Ordinal by Somers' d Ordinal	Symmetric	.178	.070
		Environmental Concern Dependent	.201	.070
		Political Participation Dependent	.160	.070

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

It is said that among younger scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, the higher political participation relates to lower environmental concern. One of the reasons to that result concerns the lack of distinguish the concept of nature's balance. They must separate human matters with environmental matters. Politics obviously concerns with human power among themselves, and does not include environment in the discourse. For that reason, those who are actively involved in political participations do not attain the same concern towards the environment because they are more aware of human interests—power, money, and such that revolves around politics. Instead, the older generations, having more life experiences compared to the youths in general, have acknowledged that human



matters and the environment are inseparable and both should be equally taken care of. With the involvement in the politics, they also have the need to behave properly towards the environment.

### 6.3.2 Environmental Concern in Relations to Political Participation Controlled by Sex

Likewise, the relationship should not be affirmed immediately without the controlled variable of sex. Among the male scavengers, the pattern seems to show in multiple forms. Firstly, those male scavengers reflecting low concern towards the environmental qualities are derived moderate political participation. Secondly, moderate environmental concerned scavengers have high interest in the political participations. Thirdly, male scavengers of high environmental concern surprisingly come from low political participations. Turning on to the females, they were categorized into the moderate environmental concern ranging from low to moderate political participations.

**Table 6.17**  
**Environmental Concern and Political Participation per Sex**

Sex	Political Participation			Total		
	Low	Moderate	High			
Male	Environmental Concern	Low	2 20.0%	10 20.8%	1 10.0%	13 19.1%
		Moderate	5 50.0%	24 50.0%	7 70.0%	36 52.9%
		High	3 30.0%	14 29.2%	2 20.0%	19 27.9%
	Total	10 100.0%	48 100.0%	10 100.0%	68 100.0%	
Female	Environmental Concern	Moderate	1 100.0%	3 100.0%		4 100.0%
		Total	1 100.0%	3 100.0%		4 100.0%

Again, the results to Somers'd measurement of association between environmental concern and political participation was necessary to examine both sexes. Among the scavengers sampled, these males seem to have environmental concern which is negatively in relations to political participation, in forms of very

weak value. Moreover, due to the lack of female respondents sampled and constant characteristics of environmental concern, the relationship could not be analyzed at all. Nonetheless, the data collected from the male scavengers showed no significant relation to be generalized on the population level due to the high value of significance. Thus, the null hypothesis was approved and there is no relationship between the two variables on the population of male scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.

**Table 6.18**  
**Relationship between Environmental Concern and Political Participation per Sex**

Sex			Value	Approx. Sig.
Male	Ordinal by Ordinal	Symetric	-.004	.968
		Environmental Concern Dependent	-.005	.968
		Political Participation Dependent	-.004	.968
Female	Ordinal by Ordinal	Symetric		<sup>c</sup>

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. No statistics are computed because Environmental Concern is a constant.

## CHAPTER 7

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 7.1 Conclusion

Becoming a worldwide phenomenon, environmentalism has shown a great deal of support since the last several decades along with industrialization. The human-nature relationship is very complex. Previously, humans have high eagerness to alter the environment for the sake of their own human and economic interests. Finally, these environmental exploitations have reflected to their lives, with many natural disasters and health problems. With more need to alter the environment and more disadvantages emerged to humans themselves, industrial society have reached to a realization that they must act kindly towards the environment in order to sustain their lives. This shift of paradigm refers to environmentalism, consisting of environmental behavior and environmental concern.

Scavengers, as an occupational group whose job is to collect waste, are known to have environmental benefits due to their pro-environmental behavior by reusing, reducing, and recycling waste. However, environmentalism is not complete only by doing actions to improve the environmental conditions. The actions must go along with their mentalities of concerning towards the environment. This study is examining scavengers' environmental concern based on socio-demographic characteristics—relating to social class, residency, and political affiliation—which so far have been very inconclusive.

Firstly, the findings show that social class has significant relations to environmental concern. Educational level of the scavengers in Tangerang Selatan contributes highly in shaping their concern towards the environment. Even though a proportion have no education whatsoever, the rest of those scavengers with primary to high school educational background have the ability to environmental knowledge and to recognize the effects of environmental problems

towards themselves. In comparison, income does not have significance on their concern towards the environment. It is proven that the scavengers are still concerned on materialistic values rather than post-materialistic values, such as environmental quality. Moreover, the relationship was controlled by age and sex, however the results was no relationship between social class and environmental concern among young and older scavengers, as well as the men scavengers.

Secondly, residency in forms of place attachment in relations with environmental concern does not reflect a significant result. There is no relationship between place attachments towards Tangerang Selatan on environmental concern among the scavengers. Similar findings also concluded after the relationship was controlled by age-group and sex. The explanation to that relates with external constraints such as procedures and agreements implicated by their bosses, as well as local administrators concerning the legal registrations.

Thirdly, political affiliation indicated by political participation among scavengers also did not show significant relationship with environmental concern among scavengers in Tangerang Selatan, nor does it show significant relations controlled by age and sex. For one, Indonesia has no rigidly distinguished political party ideology such as those in western countries: the liberals and conservatives. The political parties have no focus on environmental ideology, neither do they prioritize on environmentalism. So far, most of the ruling parties take particular count on economic reasons to gain people's support. The discourse on environmentalism is still very limited due to the concentration on economic issues among the people, poverty in particular.

The results to this study could contribute academically to the discipline of environmental sociology. Socio-demographic characteristics have multiple dimensions and often reach to various results, as well. This study has found that among social class, political affiliation, and residency; only social class that positive relationship with environmental concern with the context of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. Regarding the dimensions of social class, education has positive relationship with environmental concern, while income does not at all.

To keep in mind, the evidences shown in this study could be generalized into the population frame of this study, due to the lack of definite population of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan.

## **7.2 Recommendations**

It should be noted that the results and findings of this study are mainly based on the environmental concern among a partial of scavengers in Tangerang Selatan. As a recommendation, future studies should employ more multiple measures of environmental concern to help ensure the validity of the findings. In addition, because the current sample is strictly scavengers currently residing in Tangerang Selatan, the findings could not be viewed as a representative of all scavengers across Indonesia considering the various social and cultural differences among the rest of the population. Nor could it generalize the Indonesian population in general, there are large differences among different provinces and different occupations in Indonesia. Consequently, to examine the socio-demographic determinants of environmental concern for entire Indonesia population will require the collection from samples of scavengers in different cities across Indonesia includes an equal proportion of both male and female scavengers. For the general population, future studies should be conducted based on samples from both urban and rural areas as a comparison of various socio-demographic determinants.

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## Data Analysis Design

## A. Respondents' Identity

## I. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question
Sub-district		1	E	Current Sub-district
Port		2	F	Name of Port Boss
Marital Status		3	V_4	Marital Status
Race		4	V_5	Race
		5	V_5l	Other race
Religion		6	V_6	Religion
		7	V_6l	Other Religion
Years of scavenging		8	V_7	Years since first work as a scavenger
Previous occupations in Tangerang Selatan		9	V_8	Have worked in Tangerang Selatan other than scavenging
		11	V_8a	Previous jobs in Tangerang Selatan other than scavenging

## B. Independent Variable: Social Class

## I. Analytic Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question
Educational Level	Formal Education	1	V_23	Last formal education attended
	Non-formal Education	2	V_24	Total participation in non-formal education
Income Level	Scavenging Income	3	V_25	Total income from scavenging per week
	Income from Other Sources	4	V_27a	Total income from other occupation 1 per week
		5	V_27b	Total income from other occupation 1 per week
Property Level	Land	6	V_28	Own land property
		7	V_28	Size of land property
	House	8	V_29	Own house property
		9	V_29a	Size of house land in m2
		10	V_29b	Size of house building in m2
		11	V_29c	Type of house roof
		12	V_29d	Type of house wall
		13	V_29e	Type of house floor
Goods	14	V_30	Number of listed objects owned	

## II. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	No.	No. Var	Variable and Questions
Educational Level	1	V_23	Last formal education attended
	2	V_24	Total participation in non-formal education
	3	V_24l	Other non-formal education participated
Income Level	4	V_25	Total income from scavenging per week
	5	V_26	Have another source of income in the last 6 months other than scavenging
	6	V_26a	Hours of scavenging per week
	7	V_26b_1a	Other occupation 1
	8	V_26b_1b	Hours of other occupation 1 per week

	9	V_26b_2a	Other occupation 2
	10	V_26b_2b	Hours of other occupation 2 per week
	11	V_26c_1	Last time working for other occupation 1 in days
	12	V_26c_2	Last time working for other occupation 2 in days
	13	V_27a	Total income from other occupation 1 per week
	14	V_27b	Total income from other occupation 2 per week
Property Level	15	V_28	Own land property
	16	V_28a	Size of land in m2
	17	V_29	Own house property
	18	V_29a	Size of house land in m2
	19	V_29b	Size of house building in m2
	20	V_29c	Type of house roof
	21	V_29cl	Other type of house roof
	22	V_29d	Type of house wall
	23	V_29dl	Other type of house wall
	24	V_29e	Type of house floor
	25	V_29el	Other type of house floor
	26	V_29f	House location
	27	V_30	Number of listed objects owned
	28	V_30a_a	Own radio or recorder in Tangerang Selatan
	29	V_30a_b	Own radio or recorder in hometown
	30	V_30b_a	Own Television in Tangerang Selatan
	31	V_30b_b	Own Television in hometown
	32	V_30c_a	Own DVD in Tangerang Selatan
	33	V_30c_b	Own DVD in hometown
	34	V_30d_a	Own refrigerator in Tangerang Selatan
	35	V_30d_b	Own refrigerator in hometown
	36	V_30e_a	Own stove in Tangerang Selatan
	37	V_30e_b	Own stove in hometown
	38	V_30f_a	Own cell phone in Tangerang Selatan
	39	V_30f_b	Own cell phone in hometown
	40	V_30g_a	Own bike in Tangerang Selatan
	41	V_30g_b	Own bike in hometown
	42	V_30h_a	Own motorcycle in Tangerang Selatan
	43	V_30h_b	Own motorcycle in hometown
	44	V_30i_a	Own jewelry in Tangerang Selatan
	45	V_30i_b	Own jewelry in hometown

## III. New Categories Formation

No. Var	Variable	Old Categories	New Categories Formation	New Category
V_23	Last formal school	1. None 2. Did not/Not yet/Complete	1: 1, 2 2: 3, 4	1: Low 2: Moderate

	attended	Elementary School 3. Did not/Not yet/Complete Junior High School 4. Did not/Not yet/Complete High School 5. Did not/Not yet/Complete Diploma Program 6. Did not/Not yet/Complete Undergraduate Program or above	3: 5, 6	3: High
V_25	Total Income from scavenging per week	Absolute number	1: Rp20000 – Rp130000 2: Rp131000 – Rp240000 3: Rp241000 – Rp350000	1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High

## IV. Main Variable Formation

Variable Formation	New Variable	New Category	Main Variable	Main Category
Last formal education attained	Educational Level	1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High	Social Class	1: Low (2-3) 2: Moderate (4) 3: High (5-6)
Total Participation in non-formal Education				
Total Income from scavenging per week	Income Level	1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High		
Total Income from other sources per week				
Size of land property	Property Level	1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High		
Quality of house property				
Number of listed objects owned				

## C. Independent Variable: Residency

## I. Analytic Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question
Past Residency	Hometown individual was born in	1	V_10	Hometown individual was born in
	Residence at 16	2	V_11	Residence at 16
Place Attachment	Years in Tangerang Selatan	3	V_12	Years residing in Tangerang Selatan
	Witness environmental degradation	4	V_15	Witness more environmental degradation in Tangerang Selatan or hometown
	Need to protect the environment	5	V_16	Need to protect the environment more in Tangerang Selatan or hometown

## II. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	No.	No. Var	Variable and Questions
Past Residency	1	V_10a	Village of birth
	2	V_10b	District of birth
	3	V_10c	Municipality of birth
	4	V_10d	Province of birth

	5	V_11a	Village at 16
	6	V_11b	District at 16
	7	V_11c	Municipality at 16
	8	V_11d	Province at 16
	9	V_12	Years residing in Tangerang Selatan
	10	V_13a	Legal status based on Identity Card
	11	V_13b	Legal status based on Family Card
	12	V_14	Previous jobs in hometown
Place Attachment	13	V_15	Witness more environmental degradation in Tangerang Selatan or hometown
	14	V_16	Need more to protect the environment in Tangerang Selatan or hometown

### III. Main Variable Formation

Variable Formation	New Variable	New Category	Main Variable	Main Category
Witness more environmental degradation in Tangerang Selatan or hometown	Place Attachment	1: Low (4-6) 2: High (7-8)	Residency	1: Low 2: High
Need more to protect the environment in Tangerang Selatan or hometown				

### D. Independent Variable: Political Ideology

#### I. Analytic Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question
Political Participation	Voting in Elections	1	V_34	Total voting participation in last various elections
	Involve in Political Parties	2	V_37	Membership to a political party
Political Affiliation	Political party affiliated	3	V_35	Political party voted in presidential election 2009
		4	V_38	Political party actively involved

#### II. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	No.	No. Var	Variable and Questions
Political Participation	1	V_34	Total voting participation in last various elections
	2	V_34a	Voted in last mayor election
	3	V_34b	Voted in last head of district election
	4	V_34c	Voted in last governor election
	5	V_34d	Voted in last DPR RI election
	6	V_35	Voted in presidential election 2009
	7	V_37	Actively involved in political party
	8	V_35a	Political party voted in presidential election 2009

9	V_36	Reason to vote the political party in presidential election 2009
10	V_38	Political party actively involved in

## III. New Categories Formation

No. Var	Variable	Old Categories	New Categories Formation	New Category
V_34	Total voting participation in last various elections	Absolute number	1: 0 2: 1-3 3: 4-5	1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High

## IV. Main Variable Formation

Variable Formation	New Variable	New Category	Main Variable	Main Category
Total Voting Participation in Various Elections	Political Participation	1: None (0) 2: Low (5-8) 3: Moderate (9-11) 3: High (12-15)	Political Ideology	1: Low (0) 2: Moderate (1-2) 3: High (3)
Participate Actively in a political party				

## E. Control Variable: Age

## I. Analytic Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question
Age		1	V_4	Age from last birthday

## II. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	No.	No. Var	Variable and Questions
Age	1	V_4	Age from last birthday

## III. New Categories Formation

No. Var	Variable	Old Categories	New Categories Formation	New Category
V_4	Age from last birthday	Absolute number	1: <30 2: >31	1: Youth 2: Elderly

## F. Control Variable: Sex

## I. Analytic Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question
Sex		1	V_2	Sex identity

## II. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	No.	No. Var	Variable and Questions
Sex	1	V_2	Sex identity

**G. Dependent Variable: Environmental Concern**

I. Analytic Variables

Dimension	Indicator	No	No. Variable	Variable/Question	
The Fragility of Nature's Balance	Agree that when humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences	1	V_31	Agree that if humans cultivate nature excessively, it could cause disasters	
	Agree that the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations	2	V_32	Agree that building tire factories disturbs conditions of the existing natural environment	
	Agree that the balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset	3	V_33	Agree that throwing waste to places they don't belong results in floods	
Concern on environmental issues	Global warming	4	V_17	Agree that the weather has become hotter and more humid	
	Air pollution	5	V_18	Agree that trucks, cars, and motorcycles made the air stale and filthy	
	Water pollution	6	V_19	Agree that if factories haphazardly dumps to the river makes it muddy and smelly	
	Soil pollution	7	V_20	Agree that throwing waste haphazardly makes the soil unfertile and difficult to plant	
	Urban energy problem	8	V_21	Agree that the more usage of motorcycles would make gas scarce	
	Green land problem	9	V_22	Agree that if many trees were planted in one place, it would freshen the air	
	The effect of harmful substances on health		10	V_39	Respond to finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging
			11	V_39a	Reason to the respond on finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging
	Disposal of waste	12	V_40	Agree that people still dispose waste at random places	
	Reduction of waste	13	V_41	Agree that there are lots of disposed wastes that are still usable	
	Recycling of waste	14	V_42	Agree that plastics can be processed into other usable objects	
	Noise problems	15	V_43	Agree that motorcycle muffler noises are bothersome	
	Odor problems	16	V_44	Agree that bad smell from waste piles are bothersome	
Scavengers' contribution	Help preventing flood	17	V_45	Agree that scavenging waste	



Agree that if humans cultivate nature excessively, it could cause damage	occurrences	y of	1: Disagree (3-5)	reduces flood occurrences
Help government to clean up the city		18	:V_46	Agree that scavenging waste helps the government to clean the city

## II. Descriptive Variables

Dimension	No	No. Var	Variable and Questions
The Fragility of Nature's Balance	1	V_31	Agree that if humans cultivate nature excessively, it could cause damage
	2	V_32	Agree that building tire factories disturbs conditions of the existing natural environment
	3	V_33	Agree that throwing waste to places they don't belong results in floods.
Concern on environmental issues	4	V_17	Agree that the weather has turned hotter and more humid
	5	V_18	Agree that trucks, cars, and motorcycles make the air stale and filthy
	6	V_19	Agree that if factories haphazardly dumps to the river makes it muddy and smelly
	7	V_20	Agree that throwing waste haphazardly makes the soil unfertile and difficult to plant
	8	V_21	Agree that more usage of motorcycles would make gas scarce
	9	V_22	Agree that if many trees were planted in one place, it would freshen the air
	10	V_39	Respond to finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging
	11	V_39l	Other respond to finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging
	12	V_39a	Reason to the respond on finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging
	13	V_40	Agree that people still dispose waste at random places
	14	V_41	Agree that there are lots of disposed wastes that are still usable
	15	V_41a	Make use of the usable disposed waste
	16	V_42	Agree that plastics can be processed into other usable objects
	17	V_42a	Recyclable objects other than bottles
	18	V_43	Agree that motorcycle muffler noises are bothersome
19	V_44	Agree that bad smell from waste piles are bothersome	
Scavengers' contribution	20	V_45	Agree that scavenging waste reduces flood occurrences
	21	V_46	Agree that scavenging waste helps the government to clean up the city
	22	V_46a	Reason that scavenging helps the government to clean the city

## III. New Categories Formation

No. Var	Variable	Old Categories	New Categories Formation	New Category
V_39	Respond to finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging	1: Take it 2: Leave it 3: Others	1: Strongly Concern 2: Moderately Concern 3: Unconcern	1: Low 2: Moderate 3: High

## IV. Main Variable Formation

Variable Formation	New Variable	New Category	Main Variable	Main Category
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Building tire factories disturbs conditions of the existing natural environment	Balance	3: Strongly (8-9)	2: Moderately Concern (6-7) 3: Strongly Concern (8-9)
Throwing waste to places they don't belong results in floods.			
Agree that the weather has turned hotter and more humid	Concern on environmental issues	1: Unconcern (12-20) 2: Concern (21-28) 3: Strongly Concern (29-36)	
Agree that trucks, cars, and motorcycles made the air stale and filthy			
Agree that if factories haphazardly dumps to the river makes it muddy and smelly			
Agree that throwing waste haphazardly makes the soil unfertile and difficult to plant			
Agree that the more usage of motorcycles would make gas scarce			
Agree that if many trees were planted in one place, it would freshen the air			
A used hypodermic needle found while scavenging is harmful to health			
Agree that people still dispose waste at random places			
Agree that there are lots of disposed wastes that are still usable			
Agree that plastics can be processed into other usable objects			
Agree that motorcycle muffler noises are bothersome			
Agree that bad smell from waste piles are bothersome			
Scavenging waste reduces flood occurrences			Scavengers' contribution
Scavenging waste helps the government to clean the city			

CODEBOOK

No.	No. Question	No. Variable	Variable Name	Dimension	Variable Type	Categories	Code	Scale	Description
1	A	No_Kues	No. Question		Identity	Absolute	Absolute	Ratio	Absolute
2	B	Enum	Enumerator		Identity	Kiki Ida Dina Tangkas Erfan Ira	1 2 3 4 5 6	Nominal	
3	E	District	District		Identity	Ciputat Timur Pamulang Pondok Aren	1 2 3	Nominal	
4	F	Port	Port Boss		Identity	Acang Agus Arman Haji Marjuki Kanin Kidik Namin Rosadi Simin Suadi Suryadi Suyono Ujang	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Nominal	
5	1	Name Respondent	Name			Absolute	Absolute	Nominal	
6	2	V_2	Sex		Control	Male Female	1 2	Nominal	
7	3	V_3a	Date of Birth			Absolute			
8	3	V_3b	Month of Birth			January February	1 2		

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9	3	V_3c					March	3			
10	4	V_4	Year of Birth				April	4			
			Age	Control			May	5			
11	5	V_5	Marital Status	Identity			June	6			
							July	7			
							August	8			
							September	9			
							October	10			
							November	11			
							December	12			
							Absolute	1			Interval
							30	2			Absolute
							31	1			
							Single	2			
							Married	1			Nominal
							Widow by Death	2			
							Widow by Divorce	3			
								4			
12	6	V_6	Race	Identity			Jawa	1			Nominal
							Sunda	2			
							Madura	3			
							Betawi	4			
							Banten	5			
							Ternate	6			
13	7	V_7	Religion	Identity			Islam	1			Nominal
							Protestant	2			
							Catholic	3			
							Hindu	4			
							Buddha	5			
							Others	6			
14	8	V_8	Years as a scavenger	Identity			Absolute	Absolute			Ratio
15	9	V_9	Have other occupation in Tangsel	Identity			Bongkar gudang	1 Labor			Nominal
							Bongkar gudang				
							Kerja bangunan				
							Kuli bangunan				

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16	9	V_9a	Other occupations in Tangsel	Identity	<p>Ngecor</p> <p>Teknisi AC</p> <p>Buka warung</p> <p>Nelayan</p> <p>Pembantu</p> <p>Petani</p> <p>Buang sampah</p> <p>Potong rumput</p> <p>Supir</p> <p>Not Relevant</p> <p>Buka warung (jaga malam)</p> <p>Debt kolektor AC dan elektronik</p> <p>Jaga tanaman hias</p> <p>Jaga wartel</p> <p>Kuli bangunan</p> <p>Ngecor</p> <p>Pekerja rumah tangga</p> <p>Pembantu</p> <p>Potong rumput</p> <p>Potong rumput, kuli bangunan</p> <p>PT bagian elektronik (potong kabel)</p> <p>SDPU (tata air)</p> <p>Supir</p> <p>Supir, benerin mobil</p> <p>Tukang pengki, kuli bangunan</p>	<p>2 Entrepreneur</p> <p>3 Fisherman</p> <p>4 Maid</p> <p>5 Farmer</p> <p>6 Garbage man</p> <p>7 Gardener</p> <p>8 Driver</p> <p>99</p> <p>1 Entrepreneur</p> <p>2 Debt Collector</p> <p>3 Gardener</p> <p>4 Shop Keeper</p> <p>5 Labor</p> <p>5 Labor</p> <p>6 Maid</p> <p>6 Maid</p> <p>3 Gardener</p> <p>7 Gardener, Labor</p> <p>5 Labor</p> <p>5 Labor</p> <p>8 Driver</p> <p>8 Driver, Labor</p> <p>9 Labor</p>	Nominal
17	10	V_10a	Village of birth	Residency	Absolute	Absolute	Nominal
18	10	V_10b	Sub-District of birth	Residency	Absolute	Absolute	Nominal
19	10	V_10c	District of birth	Residency	Absolute	Absolute	Nominal
20	10	V_10d	Province of birth	Residency	Absolute	Absolute	Nominal
21	11	V_11a	Village at 16	Residency	Absolute	Absolute	Nominal

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22	11	V_11b	Sub-District at 16		Residency	Absolute		Absolute	Nominal
23	11	V_11c	District at 16		Residency	Absolute		Absolute	Nominal
24	11	V_11d	Province at 16		Residency	Absolute		Absolute	Nominal
25	12	V_12	Years of residence in Tangsel		Residency	Absolute		Absolute	Ratio
26	13a	V_13a	Own Identity Card		Residency	Tangsel Hometown Both None Not relevant		1 2 3 4 99	Nominal
27		V_13b	Own Family Card		Residency	Tangsel Hometown Both None Not Relevant		1 2 3 4 99	Nominal
28	14	V_14	Jobs back in hometown		Residency				Nominal
29	15	V_15	Experience environmental Degradations		Residency	Tangerang Selatan Hometown		1 2	Ordinal
30	16	V_16	Need environmental protection		Residency	Tangerang Selatan Hometown		1 2	Ordinal
31	17	V_17	Agree that the weather has become hotter and more humid	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree		1 2 3	Ordinal
32	18	V_18	Agree that trucks, cars, and motorcycles	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree		1 2 3	Ordinal

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33	19	V_19	made the air stale and filthy Agree that if factories haphazardly dumps to the river makes it muddy and smelly	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	
34	20	V_20	Agree that throwing waste haphazardly makes the soil unfertile and difficult to plant	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	
35	21	V_21	Agree that the more usage of motorcycles would make gas scarce	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	
36	22	V_22	Agree that if many trees were planted in one place, it would freshen the air	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	
37	23	V_23	Formal education attended	Education	Social Class	None Did not/Not yet/Complete Elementary School Did not/Not yet/Complete Junior High School Did not/Not yet/Complete High School Did not/Not yet/Complete Diploma Program Did not/Not yet/Complete Undergraduate Program or above	1 2 3 4	Ordinal	

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38	24	V_24	Total non-formal education participated	Education	Social Class	1-7	5 6	Ordinal	
39	24	V_24a	Participated in Playgroup	Education	Social Class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
40	24	V_24b	Participated in Kindergarten	Education	Social Class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
41	24	V_24c	Participated in TPA	Education	Social Class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
42	24	V_24d	Participated in Majelis Taklim	Education	Social Class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
43	24	V_24e	Participated in Institutional Course	Education	Social Class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
44	24	V_24f	Participated in Study Group	Education	Social Class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	



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45	24	V_24i	Participated in other non-formal types of education	Education	Social Class	Pelatihan bikin kursi Pelatihan brass, boneka, mute, nyulam mahasiswa STAN Pelatihan di bengkel Pelatihan elektronik di PT. LG Pelatihan pelayanan Ibukota Pelatihan lubang biopori Pelatihan recycle & sanitasi, biopori utk resapan Pelatihan tanaman dan biopori Rebana	1 Craft  2 Service  3 Environmental  4 Music	Nominal	
46	25	V_25	Amount of Income from scavenging	Income	Social Class	Rp20,000 – Rp130,000 Rp131,000 – Rp240,000 Rp241,000 – Rp350,000	1 2 3	Ordinal	
47	26	V_26	Have other jobs other than scavenging	Income	Social Class	No Yes	1 2	Nominal	
48	26	V_26a	Hours spent for scavenging per week	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who has other jobs
49	26	V_26b1_a	Other job 1 in the last 6 months	Income	Social class	Bongkar gudang Kerja bangunan Kuli bangunan Ngecor Teknisi AC Buka warung Nelayan Pembantu Petani	1 Labor      2 Entrepreneur 3 Fisherman 4 Maid 5 Farmer	Nominal	Excluded to those who has other jobs

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50	26	V_26b1_b	Hours spent for other job 1	Income	Social Class	Buang sampah Potong rumput Supir Not Relevant Absolute	6 Garbage man 7 Gardener 8 Driver 99 Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who has other jobs
51	26	V_26b2_a	Other job 2 in the last 6 months	Income	Social Class	Potong Rumput Not Relevant Absolute	1 Gardener 99 Absolute	Nominal	Excluded to those who has other jobs
52	26	V_26c_1	Last time working on job 1 in days	Income	Social Class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who has other jobs
53	26	V_26c_2	Last time working on job 2 in days	Income	Social Class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who has other jobs
54	27	V_27a	Income from other job 1 per week	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who has other jobs
55	27	V_27b	Income from other job 2 per week	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who have other jobs
56	28	V_28	Own land	Income	Social class	No Yes	1 2	Nominal	
57	28	V_28a	Size of land in m2	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who own land
58	29	V_29	Own house property	Income	Social class	No Yes	1 2	Nominal	
59	29	V_29a	Size of house land in m2	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who own a house
60	29	V_29b	Size of house building in m2	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Interval	Excluded to those who own a house

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61	29	V_29c	Type of house roof	Income	Social class	Clay tiles/ceramics Tin roof Others	1 2 3	Ordinal	Excluded to those who own a house
62	29	V_29cl	Other type of house roof	Income	Social class	Not relevant	99	Nominal	Excluded to those who own a house
63	29	V_29d	Type of house wall	Income	Social class	Bricks Cement Gypsum board Bamboo plaited mat Others	1 2 3 4 5	Ordinal	Excluded to those who own a house
64	29	V_29dl	Other type of house wall	Income	Social class	Not relevant	99	Nominal	Excluded to those who own a house
65	29	V_29e	Type of house floor	Income	Social class	Ceramics Cement Plywood Soil Others	1 2 3 4 5	Ordinal	Excluded to those who own a house
66	29	V_29el	Other type of house floor	Income	Social class	Not relevant	99	Nominal	Excluded to those who own a house
67	29	V_29f	House location	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Nominal	Excluded to those who own a house
68	30	V_30	Total properties owned	Income	Social class	Absolute	Absolute	Rasio	
69	30	V_30	Total properties owned	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
70	30	V_30a_a	Own radio in Tangerang Selatan	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
71	30	V_30a_b	Own radio in	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	

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72	30	V_30b_a	hometown	Income	Social class	No	2	Nominal	
			Own Television in Tangerang Selatan			Yes	1		
						No	2		
73	30	V_30b_b	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own Television in hometown			No	2		
74	30	V_30c_a	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own DVD in Tangerang Selatan			No	2		
75	30	V_30c_b	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own DVD in hometown			No	2		
76	30	V_30d_a	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own refrigerator in Tangerang Selatan			No	2		
77	30	V_30d_b	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own refrigerator in hometown			No	2		
78	30	V_30e_a	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own stove in Tangerang Selatan			No	2		
79	30	V_30e_b	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own stove in hometown			No	2		
80	30	V_30f_a	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own cell phone in Tangerang Selatan			No	2		
81	30	V_30f_b	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own cell phone in hometown			No	2		
82	30	V_30g_a	hometown	Income	Social class	Yes	1	Nominal	
			Own bike in Tangerang Selatan			No	2		

APPENDIX 2

83	30	V_30g_b	Own bike in hometown	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
84	30	V_30h_a	Own motorcycle in Tangerang Selatan	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
85	30	V_30h_b	Own motorcycle in hometown	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
86	30	V_30i_a	Own jewelry in Tangerang Selatan	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
87	30	V_30i_b	Own jewelry in hometown	Income	Social class	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
88	31	V_31	Agree that if humans cultivate nature excessively, it could cause disasters	The Fragility of Nature's Balance	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	
89	32	V_32	Agree that building tire factories disturbs conditions of the existing natural environment	The Fragility of Nature's Balance	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	
90	33	V_33	Agree that throwing waste to places they don't belong results in	The Fragility of Nature's Balance	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	1 2 3	Ordinal	

APPENDIX 2

91	34	V_34	floods	Total participation in voting last non-presidential election	0 1-2 3-4	Political participation	0 1-2 3-4	Low Moderate High	Ordinal	
92	34	V_34a		Voted in last mayor election	Yes No	Political participation	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
93	34	V_34b		Voted in last head of district election	Yes No	Political participation	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
94	34	V_34c		Voted in last governor election	Yes No	Political participation	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
95	34	V_34d		Voted in last DPR RI election	Yes No	Political participation	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
96	35	V_35		Voted in presidential election 2009	Yes No	Political participation	Yes No	1 2	Nominal	
97	35	V_35a		Political party voted in the presidential election 2009	Golkar PAN PBB PD PDIP PKS Not Relevant	Political participation	Golkar PAN PBB PD PDIP PKS Not Relevant	1 2 3 4 5 6 99	Nominal	
98	36	V_36		Reason to vote the party	Awalnya yakin bahwa SBY bisa mensejahterakan rakyat	Political participation	Awalnya yakin bahwa SBY bisa mensejahterakan rakyat	1 Like the figure	Nominal	



APPENDIX 2

		<p>Kalau di kampung ada tekanan ada tekanan dari tetangga, jadi takut, padahal Pro-Mega Ngikut orang aja yang ramai Pengaruh teman Terpengaruh teman2</p>	<p>Bisa membuat sembako turun Golkar sudah sukses dalam memimpin bangsa Saat Golkar Soeharto, ada pembangunan listrik masuk desa Usaha barang stabil</p>	<p>Janji2nya berpihak kelompok miskin Keinginan hati Omongannya manis dengan "pembaharuan" Partai orang kecil Perencana, misalnya dari bencana2 Promosinya bagus, seperti mensejahterakan rakyat Saya lagi suka partai itu Saya yakin dengan partai itu Setuju sama PBB, kayaknya cocok sama itu Sudah dari dulu saya pilih partai tersebut</p>	<p>5 Satisfied with past developments</p>	<p>6 Like the visions</p>	<p>7 Satisfied with past developments, tag along others</p>	<p>8 Like the figure, like the visions</p>	<p>9 Like the figure, received goods from campaigns</p>
		<p>Diajak teman, banyak bantuan waktu jaman Mega Ikut2an, janji2 dari para simpatisan (betul lin jlanan) Setia dari dulu, Golkar memberi manfaat. Ikut sekampung pada Golkar</p>	<p>Karena perempuan, berani</p>	<p>Suka Megawati, pernah dibantu, pernah dpt kartu</p>					



APPENDIX 2

99	37	V_37					Kalau perempuan, mungkin sembako murah. Waktu Megawati, sembako ga naik	10 Like the figure, satisfied with past developments 11 Like the figure, tag along others		
							Figurnya (Megawati), pengaruh dari teman sekitar Karawang itu unggulnya Golkar, saat umur 12 tahun, Golkar terlihat bagus, pemimpin bagus (Dadang S.M Ikut2an kawan sekampung, ingin pembaruan Ikut2an, dr jaman Soeharto suka dengan partainya Senang sama PAN dan ikut2an teman Ikut2an, dapat kaos Ikut2an. Bayaran (kaos, rokok)			
100	38	V_38	Participate in political party activities Political party activities participated in	Political participation Political participation	Concern on Environment	Political participation	Not Relevant Never Once or Twice Often Golkar PD PDIP PDIP, Hanura PDIP, PAN PDIP, PBB PDIP, Golkar, PKS, PBB Not Relevant	12 Received goods from campaigns, tag along others	Ordinal Nominal	
101	39	V_39	Action to take when finding a	Concern on Environment	Environmental concern	Political participation	Take it Leave it	1 2	Nominal	

APPENDIX 2

102	39	V_39I	used hypodermic needle while scavenging Other action to take when finding a used hypodermic needle while scavenging	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental concern	Others	3	Ordinal	
							1 Break		
							2 Break and discard		
							3 Break and leave		
							4 Burn		
							5 Burn and break		
							6 Burn and burry		
							7 Burn or leave		
							8 Burry		
							Diambil dan dipatahkan Dihancurkan dengan batu Dipotek		
							Diambil, dipatahkan, dibuang Dibengkokin, dipotong, dan dibuang Dipatahkan, dibuang Dipatahkan, lalu dibuang Dirusak dan dibuang		
							Dibengkokin dan ditinggal		
							Diambil dan dibakar Dibakar		
							Dibuang, dibakar		
							Diambil, diamankan, dibakar, dikubur		
							Dibakar, ditanam		
							Dibakar atau ditinggalin		
							Diambil dan diamankan (ditanam/bikin lobang, kubur) Diambil, dipendam Diambil, dipendam Dibuang atau dipendam Dibuang dan dikubur Dibuang, dikubur Dikubur Dipendam		



APPENDIX 2

105	41	V_41a	Action to take when finding a useful disposed waste	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Diambil, dijual Diambil, ditimbang Diambil, ditimbang, dipakai Dijual Dijual lagi Dikiloin Dipilih, dijual Ditimbang Ditimbang, dijual Jarang sekali nemu	1 For sale	Nominal	
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APPENDIX 2

106	42	V_42	Agree that plastics can be processed into other usable objects	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	<p>Disimpan, dijual</p> <p>Ditimbang, dijual, dipakai</p> <p>Ditimbang, dipakai, dan disimpan</p> <p>Kalau ga dipakai, ya dijual</p> <p>Dijual, didaur ulang oleh bandar</p> <p>Dijual, digiling di pabrik</p> <p>Dikiloin, diolah, didaur ulang</p> <p>Diambil, bawa pulang kampung</p> <p>Diambil, digunakan utk di kampung</p> <p>Dimanfaatkan utk keluarga</p> <p>Dipakai sendiri atau bawa ke kampung</p> <p>Dipakai sendiri utk keluarga</p> <p>Dipakai sendiri, diberikan ke teman</p> <p>Dipakai, dibawa pulang kampung</p> <p>Dipake, dibawa pulang kampung</p> <p>Disimpan, dikasih ke keluarga</p> <p>Digunakan, diberikan ke orang lain, dijual</p> <p>Digunakan/dipakai sendiri, dibawa ke kampung</p>	<p>4 Give to others, make use</p> <p>5 Make use, for sale, give to others</p>	Ordinal	
107	43	V_43	Agree that motorcycle muffler noises are bothersome	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	<p>Disagree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Strongly Agree</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	Ordinal	
108	44	V_44	Agree that bad smell from waste piles are bothersome	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	<p>Disagree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Strongly Agree</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>	Ordinal	
109	45	V_45	Agree that	Concern on	Environmental Concern	Disagree	1	Ordinal	

APPENDIX 2

110	46	V_46	scavenging waste reduces flood occurrences Agree that scavenging waste helps the government to clean the city	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Agree Strongly Agree	2 3	Ordinal	
111	46	V_46a	Reason that scavenging helps the government to clean the city	Concern on Environmental Issues	Environmental Concern	Disagree Agree Strongly Agree Pemulung menguntungkan pabrik dan bos2nya Bersama2 membersihkan sungai mampet, jadi membantu pemerintah Kadang di kali, sampah2 bisa diambil untuk dijual Kalau ada sampah dikali diambil ke atas, jadi tidak ikut hanyut. Biar diambil atau tidak, sampahnya terangkat ke atas Kalau tidak, bisa mampet2 Kalau tidak dipungut, mengganggu kelancaran kendaraan Banyak sampah dapat merusak lingkungan Bisa mengurangi banjir Kalau didiamkan akan menumpuk, kotor, dan bau Kota bisa jadi bersih, bebas dari banjir Membantu pemerintah mengurangi banjir Membersihkan sampah berantakan, mengurangi banjir Mengambil sebagian barang yang tercecer di jalan, membantu mengurangi banjir Mengurangi banjir	1 2 3 Beneficial to the port bosses and factories Clean up the gutters and rivers Conduce traffic conditions Decrease environmental degradation	Nominal	

APPENDIX 2

	<p>Mengurangi kotoran, kebajiriran Mengurangi pencemaran lingkungan; membantu pekerja kebersihan; mengurangi pengangguran Mengurangi polusi, sampah, dan limbah Tidak banjir</p>	
<p>Decrease government's task</p>	<p>Ada pemulung tapi ga ada petugas sampah, jadi bau walau semalam saja. Kita mengurangi beban mereka Dijualann suka banyak yang dipulung, mengurangi beban Dinas Kebersihan Kalau tidak ada pemulung, kota bisa kotor krn pemda tidak langsung mengangkut sampah; pemda tidak mengambil sampah ke gang2 kecil Membantu pemerintah memberikan lapangan kerja Membantu pemerintah mengurangi sampah. "Bagi mereka sampah, bagi saya mata pencarian hidup saya" Meringankan pemerintah</p>	
<p>Flood still occurs</p>	<p>Banjir tetap ada, disini juga sering kebajiriran, tergantung kalinya</p>	
<p>Process into new goods</p>	<p>Bisa dijadiin sampah organik, jadi bisa lebih bermanfaat Botol Aqua itu susah utk dikumpulin, jdnya bersih dan bisa dimanfaatkan Cetak ulang, susah cari bahan baku baru yang lain Lingkungan bersih, diambil yang bisa didaur ulang Sampah bisa dipisahkan dari yang masih bisa dijual dengan yang tidak</p>	
<p>Remove people's waste</p>	<p>Angkutin sampah di rumah2nya</p>	



APPENDIX 2

Asal jangn diacak2 ngambilnya	Remove people's waste		
Bersih kalau diambilin	Remove people's waste		
Daripada berserakan, banyak yang pada ga tempatnya	Remove people's waste		
Di Tangsel, kalau ga ada pemulung sampah bisa menumpuk	Remove people's waste		
Ikut membantu kebersihan	Remove people's waste		
Kalau ada pemulung, sampahnya ga usah dibakar	Remove people's waste		
Kalau ga diambil barangnya, ngambil dari mana lagi	Remove people's waste		
Kalau tidak ada pemulung, makin kotor	Remove people's waste		
Kalau tidak ada pemulung, sampah setiap hari ada berapa ton	Remove people's waste (tons of waste are removed daily in Tangerang Selatan, thanks to the scavengers)**		
Kalau tidak diambil, semakin menumpuk	Remove people's waste		
Karena profesi, utk membantu kebersihannya	Remove people's waste		
Kota kita jangan sampai kotor	Remove people's waste (cleanliness)		
Kotoran dan sampah2 di jalan diambil dan dibersihkan oleh pemulung	Remove people's waste (cleanliness)		
Lingkungan menjadi bersih	Remove people's waste		
Masih kotor, sampah masih berkeliaran; mungut di sampah, ga di pinggir jalan	Remove people's waste, but still lots are left around **		

APPENDIX 2

Membantu kebersihan	Remove people's waste			
Membantu membersihkan lingkungan	Remove people's waste			
Membantu mengangkat sampah dari jalanan	Remove people's waste (from the streets)			
Membantu mengurangi kota yang kotor	Remove people's waste			
Membantu mengurangi tumpukan sampah	Remove people's waste			
Membantu pemerintah agar sampah tidak menumpuk di jalan	Remove people's waste from the streets			
Membersihkan lingkungan	Remove people's waste			
Memulung sampah mengurangi kotoran	Remove people's waste			
Mengangkat sampah supaya nyaman dan indah	Remove people's waste (to turn the environment comfortable and beautiful)**			
Mengurangi kotor sampah di jalan	Remove people's waste			
Mengurangi pembuangan	Remove people's waste			
Mengurangi sampah dan menyediakan bahan baku dari daur ulang sehingga tak perlu mengimpor dari luar	Remove people's waste; provide raw materials to be processed into new goods ***			
Mengurangi sampah di bak/tong sampah	Remove people's waste			
Mengurangi sampah yang tercecer	Remove people's waste			





Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik  
Universitas Indonesia  
Kuesioner Skripsi

**Faktor-Faktor Sosio-Demografis yang Mempengaruhi Kepedulian Lingkungan pada Pemulung di  
Tangerang Selatan, Banten**

Dengan hormat,

Selamat pagi/siang/sore. Kami sedang melakukan penelitian kepada pemulung di daerah Tangerang Selatan. Kami ingin mengajukan pertanyaan yang terkait penelitian, yakni pengaruh karakteristik sosio-demografis terhadap kepedulian lingkungan. Kami sangat mengharapkan bantuan Anda untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang kami ajukan demi kelangsungan penelitian ini. Ketersediaan waktu Anda sangat kami harapkan selama proses wawancara.

Kami akan menjaga kerahasiaan dan identitas jawaban Anda. Mohon dijawab dengan sejujurnya karena disini tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah. Atas segala kekurangan kami memohon maaf yang sebesar-besarnya.

Terima kasih atas perhatian dan kerjasama Anda.

No. Kuesioner	
Pewawancara	
Tanggal	
Waktu memulai wawancara	
Kecamatan	1) Ciputat Timur 2) Pamulang 3) Pondok Aren
Nama Bandar	



14.	Apakah pekerjaan-pekerjaan Anda dulu saat masih tinggal di kampung?
15.	Dimanakah Anda mengalami lebih banyak kerusakan lingkungan? 1) Di sini (Tangerang Selatan) 2) Di kampung
16.	Dimanakah Anda merasa perlu menjaga lingkungan? 1) Di sini (Tangerang Selatan) 2) Di kampung

### KEPEDULIAN LINGKUNGAN 1

Apakah Anda setuju dengan pertanyaan berikut ini:

No	Permasalahan Lingkungan	Tidak Setuju	Cukup Setuju	Sangat Setuju
17.	Menurut saya, akhir-akhir ini udara terasa semakin panas dan gerah.	1	2	3
18.	Banyaknya truk, mobil, dan motor menyebabkan udara semakin pengap dan kotor.	1	2	3
19.	Banyak pabrik membuang limbah ke sungai, sehingga air sungai menjadi keruh dan bau.	1	2	3
20.	Membuang sampah sembarangan membuat kondisi tanah tidak subur dan sulit untuk digunakan bertanam.	1	2	3
21.	Semakin banyak pengendara motor yang tidak hemat bensin, maka bensin akan menjadi langka.	1	2	3
22.	Jika di suatu tempat banyak pohon yang ditanam, maka udara akan menjadi segar.	1	2	3

### KELAS SOSIAL

23.	Jenis Pendidikan Formal Terakhir: 1) Tidak sekolah 2) Tidak /Belum/Tamat SD atau sederajat 3) Tidak/Belum/Tamat SMP atau sederajat 4) Tidak /Belum/Tamat SMA atau sederajat atau SMK 5) Tidak/Belum/Tamat Akademi/ (D1/D2/D3/D4) 6) Tidak/Belum/Tamat Program Sarjana (S1/S2/S3)
24.	Pendidikan non-formal yang pernah diikuti: <i>(dapat dijawab lebih dari satu)</i> 1) Tidak ada 2) K elompok Bermain 3) Taman Kanak-Kanak 4) Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an 5) Majelis Taklim 6) Lembaga Kursus 7) Kelompok Belajar 8) Lainnya, sebutkan.....
25.	Berapa besar penghasilan Anda sebagai pemulung saat ini? Rp...../minggu <i>*Kisaran penghasilan: Rp 50.000-1.102.500/minggu</i>

26.	<p>Dalam 6 bulan terakhir, apakah Anda pernah memiliki pekerjaan lain selain pemulung?</p> <p>1) Tidak (<i>lanjut ke 21</i>)</p> <p>2) Ya, sebutkanlah pekerjaan tersebut dan berapa jam dalam seminggu?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Memulung: .....jam/minggu</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Pekerjaan lain 1: .....; .....jam/minggu</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Pekerjaan lain 2: .....; .....jam/minggu</p> <p>Berapa waktu lalu Anda terakhir melakukan pekerjaan tersebut?</p> <p>Pekerjaan lain 1: ..... hari/minggu/bulan yang lalu</p> <p>Pekerjaan lain 2: ..... hari/minggu/bulan yang lalu</p>																																																						
27.	<p>Berapa total penghasilan Anda dari pekerjaan lain tersebut?</p> <p>a. Pekerjaan lain 1: Rp...../minggu</p> <p>b. Pekerjaan lain 2: Rp...../minggu</p>																																																						
28.	<p>Apakah Anda memiliki tanah atas nama Anda?</p> <p>1) Tidak punya</p> <p>2) Punya, luas tanah: ...../m<sup>2</sup></p>																																																						
29.	<p>Apakah Anda memiliki rumah atas nama Anda?</p> <p>1) Tidak Punya</p> <p>2) Punya,</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Luas tanah: ...../m<sup>2</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. Luas bangunan:...../m<sup>2</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">c. Atap: 1) Genteng tanah liat/keramik</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">2) Atap seng</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">3) Lain-lain, sebutkan...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">d. Dinding:1) Batu bata                      4) Gedek/bambu</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">2) Semen                                      5) Lain-lain, sebutkan...</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">3) Papan</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">e. Lantai: 1) Keramik                      4) Tanah</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">2) Semen                                      5) Lainnya, sebutkan...</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">3) Kayu</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">f. Dimanakah lokasi rumah atau unit ini?.....</p>																																																						
30.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">Apakah Anda yang memiliki benda-benda berikut ini? (hanya kepemilikan <i>individu</i>)</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">a. Disini</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">b. Di kampung</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Ya</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Tidak</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Ya</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Tidak</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">a) Radio/Pemutar Kaset</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">b) Televisi</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">c) DVD</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">d) Kulkas</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">e) Kompor</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">f) Telepon Seluler (HP)</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">g) Sepeda</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">h) Sepeda Motor</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">i) Perhiasan</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Apakah Anda yang memiliki benda-benda berikut ini? (hanya kepemilikan <i>individu</i> )	a. Disini		b. Di kampung		Ya	Tidak	Ya	Tidak	a) Radio/Pemutar Kaset	1	2	1	2	b) Televisi	1	2	1	2	c) DVD	1	2	1	2	d) Kulkas	1	2	1	2	e) Kompor	1	2	1	2	f) Telepon Seluler (HP)	1	2	1	2	g) Sepeda	1	2	1	2	h) Sepeda Motor	1	2	1	2	i) Perhiasan	1	2	1	2
Apakah Anda yang memiliki benda-benda berikut ini? (hanya kepemilikan <i>individu</i> )	a. Disini		b. Di kampung																																																				
	Ya	Tidak	Ya	Tidak																																																			
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b) Televisi	1	2	1	2																																																			
c) DVD	1	2	1	2																																																			
d) Kulkas	1	2	1	2																																																			
e) Kompor	1	2	1	2																																																			
f) Telepon Seluler (HP)	1	2	1	2																																																			
g) Sepeda	1	2	1	2																																																			
h) Sepeda Motor	1	2	1	2																																																			
i) Perhiasan	1	2	1	2																																																			

## KEPEDULIAN LINGKUNGAN 2

Apakah Anda setuju dengan pertanyaan berikut ini:

No	Keseimbangan Alam	Tidak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
31.	Ketika manusia mengolah alam secara berlebihan akan menyebabkan bencana pada manusia sendiri.	1	2	3
32.	Pendirian pabrik ban mengganggu kondisi lingkungan hidup di sekitarnya.	1	2	3
33.	Membuang sampah sembarangan menyebabkan banjir.	1	2	3

## IDEOLOGI POLITIK

34.	Apakah Anda memilih/memberikan suara Anda dalam:	Ya	Tidak
	a. Pemilihan walikota yang lalu	1	2
	b. Pemilihan bupati yang lalu	1	2
	c. Pemilihan gubernur yang lalu	1	2
35.	d. Pemilihan DPR RI yang lalu	1	2
	Apakah partai yang anda pilih untuk Pemilu presiden tahun 2009?		
	1) Tidak memilih ( <i>lanjut ke pertanyaan no. 34</i> )		
	2) M emilih partai.....		
36.	Apa alasan Anda memilih partai tersebut?		
37.	Seberapa sering Anda mengikuti kegiatan yang diadakan partai politik?		
	1) Tidak pernah ( <i>lanjut ke no. 40</i> )		
	2) Pernah		
38.	3) Sering		
	Untuk pernah atau sering, partai apa yang Anda ikuti kegiatannya?		

## KEPEDULIAN LINGKUNGAN 3

39.	Jika Anda menemukan jarum suntik bekas di tempat sampah, apa yang akan Anda lakukan?
	1) M engambil 2) M embiarkan 3) L ainnya, sebutkan.....
a.	Apakah alasannya?

Seberapa setuju Anda dengan pernyataan berikut ini:

No	Permasalahan Lingkungan	Tidak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
40.	Masyarakat sekitar sini membuang sampah sembarangan.	1	2	3
41.	Banyak sampah yang dibuang, namun sebenarnya masih layak untuk digunakan.	1	2	3
	a. Apa yang Anda gunakan dengan sampah tersebut?			



42.	Plastik seperti botol Aqua dapat diolah menjadi barang baru yang bermanfaat.	1	2	3
	a. Adakah barang lain yang dapat diolah selain botol?			
43.	Saya merasa terganggu dengan suara knalpot motor.	1	2	3
44.	Saya merasa terganggu dengan bau sampah kalau ada sampah yang menumpuk di sekitar saya.	1	2	3

No	Kontribusi Pemulung terhadap Lingkungan	Tidak Setuju	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
45.	Memulung sampah dapat mengurangi banjir.	1	2	3
46.	Memulung sampah dapat membantu pemerintah dalam kebersihan kota.	1	2	3
	a. Apakah alasannya?			

Tanda Tangan Responden	
No. Telepon Responden	

Enumerator:

Waktu Selesai Wawancara	
Keterangan tambahan mengenai responden	

APPENDIX IV

Population Frame

Port	District	Area	Cirendeuy			
1	Ciputat Timur	Bandar	Pak Kidik (Cireundeuy) / 85885002168			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
		1	Pak Emput	5	Anton	
		2	Mas Uin	6	Bibin	
		3	Mas Dul	7	Udin	
		4	Naran	8	Ware	

Port	District	Area	Cirendeuy			
2	Ciputat Timur	Bandar	Pak Agus (Cireundeuy) / Ph. no: 081386886881			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
		1	Pak Jange	8	Awang	
		2	Udin	9	Parno	
		3	Timin	10	Leman	
		4	Salam	11	Salimun	
		5	Rian	12	Teguh	
		6	Kentung	13	Ipung	
		7	Ristono	14	Darso	

Port	District	Area	Cirendeuy			
3	Ciputat Timur	Bandar	Pak Suryono/Mamat			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
		1	Pak Emput	5	Anton	
		2	Mas Uin	6	Bibin	
		3	Mas Dul	7	Udin	
		4	Naran	8	Ware	

Port	District	Area	Pisangan			
4	Ciputat Timur	Bandar	Pak Simin			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
		1	Eman	5	Parta	
		2	Juman	6	Kaim	
		3	Agay	7	Tasa	
		4	Udin	8	Natim	

Port	District	Area	STAN Bintaro			
5	Pondok Aren	Bandar	Pak Acang (Belakang STAN)			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
		1	Bu Sari	9	Wartoyo	
		2	Wasdi	10	Suren	

APPENDIX IV

			3	Karnadi	11	Hendi
			4	Wandi	12	Iwan
			5	Hasan	13	Tadin
			6	Wirso	14	Asan
			7	Topan	15	Wono
			8	Engkong		

Port	District	Area	STAN Bintaro			
6	Pondok Aren	Bandar	Pak Suryadi			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Mustakim	7	Rahim
			2	Pak Miin	8	Nur
			3	Pak Mul	9	Tani/Bolot
			4	Pak Andi	10	Aden
			5	Wanto	11	Uting
			6	Asmari	12	Rasim

Port	District	Area	STAN Bintaro			
7	Pondok Aren	Bandar	Pak Suadi (Belakang STAN)			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Ropii	6	Entin
			2	Waryim	7	Mestika
			3	Pardi	8	Samin
			4	Yayeng	9	Uclok
	5	Sukari	10	Harjono		

Port	District	Area	STAN Bintaro			
8	Ciputat	Bandar	Pak Haji Marjuk (Belakang STAN)			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Tarno/Bancet	15	Rawin
			2	Makna	16	Warta
			3	Yudi	17	Brosot
			4	Arma	18	Rusmana
			5	Tanto	19	Yono
			6	Samid	20	Iyod
			7	Ibnu	21	Kewod
			8	Nanang	22	Rustani
			9	Yadi	23	Wanda
			10	Omod	24	Topa
			11	Dongol	25	Suaminya Wati
			12	Asa	26	Rada
	13	Cariman	27	Andy		
	14	Kasum	28	Marton		

APPENDIX IV

Port	District	Area	Pondok Cabe			
9	Pamulang	Bandar	<b>Pak Namin (Cipayung, Pondok Cabe)</b>			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Jamal	4	
			2	Saeful Slamet	5	
		3		6		

Port	District	Area	Pondok Cabe			
9	Pamulang	Bandar	<b>Pak Rosadi (Cipayung, Pondok Cabe)</b>			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Pak Mul	4	Mulyadi
			2	Pak Dewa	5	Rojali
		3	Jaya	6	Ahmadi	

Port	District	Area	Portal Pamulang			
10	Pamulang	Bandar	<b>Bang Ujang / Ph. no: 85693532359</b>			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Kaji	6	Hamdan
			2	Wendi	7	Sardin
			3	Warta	8	Agus
			4	Wardi	9	Aan
		5	Hamdan	10	Amak	

Port	District	Area	Pondok Cabe			
11	Pamulang	Bandar	<b>Pak Kanin / Ph. no: 85890618764</b>			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Sunidar	6	Takrim
			2	Supi	7	Rojak
			3	Salimun	8	Nata
			4	Nei	9	Idris
		5	Nirta			

Port	District	Area	Pondok Cabe			
12	Pamulang	Bandar	<b>Pak Arman / Ph. no: 81584489327</b>			
		List of Member	No	Name	No	Name
			1	Rohmat	5	Rohman
			2	Minin (Leo)	6	Danu
			3	Ateng	7	Sanip
		4	Yasin	8	Kusnandi	

## Pedoman Wawancara

### Bandar

1. Bagaimana cara anda merekrut pemulung?
2. Berapa harga barang-barang yang ditimbang? Seberapa sering menimbangnya?
3. Berapa penghasilan Bandar?
4. Berapa rata-rata penghasilan pemulung? Apakah menurut Anda itu cukup bagi mereka?
5. Apakah lingkungan itu penting bagi anda?
6. Apakah lingkungan itu penting bagi pemulung?
7. Apakah mereka mengerti soal kontribusi memulung untuk lingkungan?

### Pemulung

1. Apakah pekerjaan sebagai pemulung itu atas dasar keinginan anda?
2. Apakah anda mendapatkan penghasilan yang cukup dari memulung?
3. Apakah dari masalah-masalah lingkungan yang paling anda pedulikan?
4. Menurut anda, apakah lingkungan itu penting bagi pemulung?
5. Apa yang telah anda lakukan untuk memperbaiki kondisi lingkungan hidup disekitar?
6. Bagaimana anda menggambarkan kondisi lingkungan di tempat bandar?
7. Apakah anda merasa lebih nyaman tinggal di kampung atau di Tangsel?
8. Apa alasan anda ikut berpartisipasi dalam pemilu?
9. Mengapa anda memilih partai yang anda pilih?

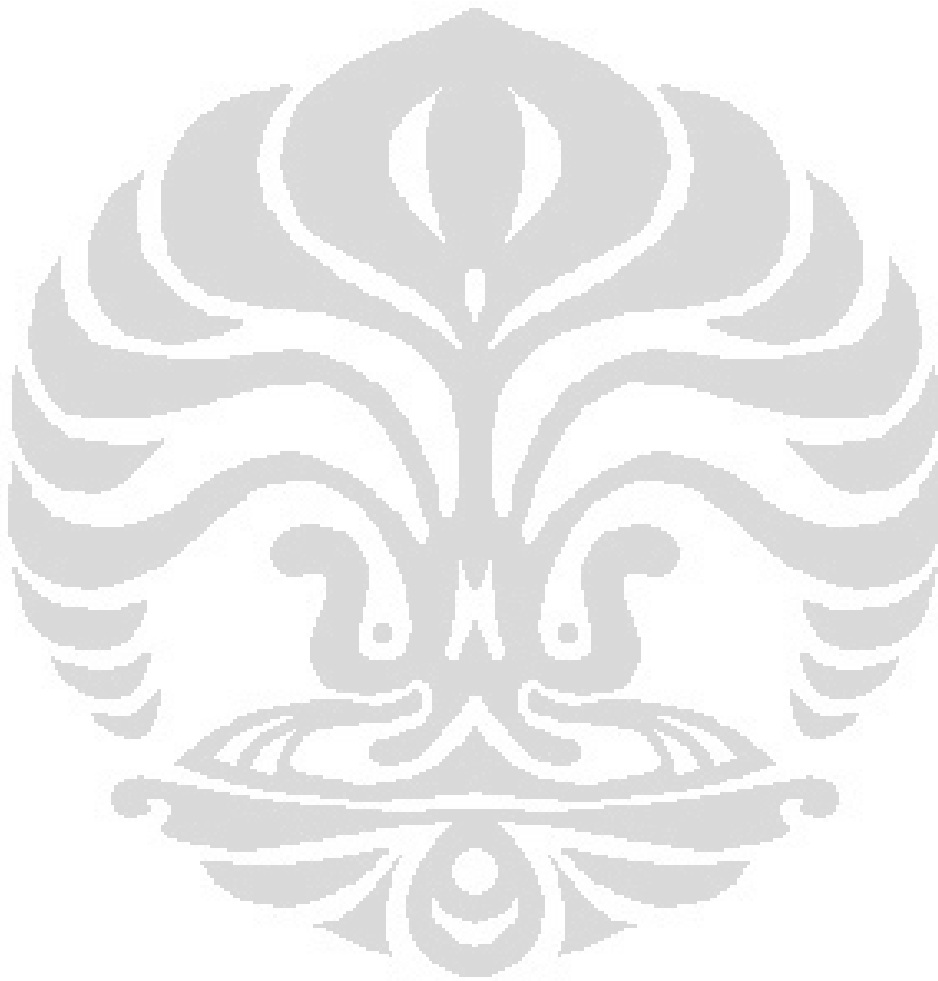
## Pre-Test Results

A social research requires planning and pre-tests. The process was composed of interviews of 3 respondents who were scavengers of Tangerang Selatan, but none of them were registered on the population frame. Based on the items offered on the instrument, the results of the pre-test process were as follows.

1. Skip or contingency questions
  - a. Contingency items were needed to filter the applicative cases apart from their counterparts. For this case, political affiliation one of which consist an item to identify whether the respondent participated in voting on 2009 presidential election. If so, they were allowed to answer what party they had voted. In the former version, several ruling parties were listed to be answered, but because some of the pre-tested respondents did not participate, they didn't need to answer such question. Thus, the item on presidential election party affiliated became an open-ended question.
2. Questions on opinions, attitudes, and motives
  - a. Items of environmental concern were previously ordered all accordingly under the same section. However, the pre-test found that the scavengers were not much interested on about 20 items relating to the environment. Also due to their lack of environmental knowledge, they couldn't give valid responds because they don't know the answers and avoid asking further information to the surveyor. Thus, items about environmental concern were separated into three sections and placed randomly across the instrument.
  - b. Several open-ended questions were added into the instrument to identify respondents' motives regarding environmental concern and political affiliation in particular.
3. Facts and attribute questions
  - a. Address was not necessary to be asked because none of the three pre-test respondents could recognize the address on which they live in. They were all immigrants and do not have legal registration in the local residency, thus they do not know the exact house address.
  - b. To gain more information about respondents' identity, factual items concerning years of scavenging was necessary to be asked. Moreover, item on equipments used by the respondents was taken

off because the three pre-tested respondents referred to similar responds, which only consist of basket.

- c. Political participation was deducted into only 5 types of elections, aside from the previous 9 elections asked. Many of the scavengers couldn't distinguish among the various elections. Thus it would be safer to use 5 certain elections, which had many participations of the pre-tested respondents , in order to anticipate ambiguity of the different elections.



## SPSS Outputs

## Descriptive Statistics

	Age	Years as scavenger	Years in Tangsel	Income from scavenging	Valid N (listwise)
N	72	72	72	72	72
Minimum	14.00	.58	.17	20000	
Maximum	77.00	99.00	99.00	350000	
Mean	37.7778	12.6493	10.2639	163958.33	
Std. Deviation	13.32500	13.91541	12.98648	72733.052	

## Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	4	5.6	5.6	5.6
	Married	66	91.7	91.7	97.2
	Widow by divorce	2	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Jawa	26	36.1	36.1	36.1
	Sunda	24	33.3	33.3	69.4
	Madura	1	1.4	1.4	70.8
	Betawi	13	18.1	18.1	88.9
	Banten	7	9.7	9.7	98.6
	Lainnya	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Religion

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Islam	70	97.2	97.2	97.2
	2	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
	3	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Have other occupations in Tangerang Selatan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	46	63.9	63.9	63.9



Yes	26	36.1	36.1	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

#### Other occupations in Tangerang Selatan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	99	47	65.3	65.3	65.3
	Buka warung (jaga malam)	1	1.4	1.4	66.7
	Debt kolektor AC dan elektronik	1	1.4	1.4	68.1
	Jaga tanaman hias	1	1.4	1.4	69.4
	Jaga wartel	1	1.4	1.4	70.8
	Kuli bangunan	6	8.3	8.3	79.2
	Ngecor	1	1.4	1.4	80.6
	Pekerja rumah tangga	1	1.4	1.4	81.9
	Pembantu	1	1.4	1.4	83.3
	Potong rumput	5	6.9	6.9	90.3
	Potong rumput, kuli bangunan	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
	PT bagian elektronik (potong kabel)	1	1.4	1.4	93.1
	SDPU (tata air)	1	1.4	1.4	94.4
	Supir	2	2.8	2.8	97.2
	Supir, benerin mobil	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
	Tukang pengki, kuli bangunan	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

#### Own a land

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	56	77.8	77.8	77.8
	Yes	16	22.2	22.2	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

#### Size of land owned (m2)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	12	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
	24	2	2.8	2.8	5.6
	50	1	1.4	1.4	6.9
	60	1	1.4	1.4	8.3
	64	1	1.4	1.4	9.7
	99	56	77.8	77.8	87.5
	100	4	5.6	5.6	93.1
	150	1	1.4	1.4	94.4

200	2	2.8	2.8	97.2
257	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
50000	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Own a house

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	57	79.2	79.2	79.2
Yes	15	20.8	20.8	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Size of house land (m2)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 12	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
18	1	1.4	1.4	2.8
24	2	2.8	2.8	5.6
35	1	1.4	1.4	6.9
48	1	1.4	1.4	8.3
60	2	2.8	2.8	11.1
72	1	1.4	1.4	12.5
99	57	79.2	79.2	91.7
100	3	4.2	4.2	95.8
125	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
170	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
200	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Size of house building (m2)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 12	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
15	1	1.4	1.4	2.8
21	1	1.4	1.4	4.2
22.2	1	1.4	1.4	5.6
24	2	2.8	2.8	8.3
30	1	1.4	1.4	9.7
45	1	1.4	1.4	11.1
48	1	1.4	1.4	12.5
50	2	2.8	2.8	15.3
56	1	1.4	1.4	16.7
60	1	1.4	1.4	18.1

99	57	79.2	79.2	97.2
100	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
150	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Type of house roof**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Clay tiles/ceramics	13	18.1	18.1	18.1
Tin roof	2	2.8	2.8	20.8
99	57	79.2	79.2	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Type of house wall**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Bricks	8	11.1	11.1	11.1
Gypsum board	7	9.7	9.7	20.8
99	57	79.2	79.2	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Other type of house wall**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 99	72	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Type of house floor**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Ceramics	4	5.6	5.6	5.6
Cement	3	4.2	4.2	9.7
Plywood	8	11.1	11.1	20.8
99	57	79.2	79.2	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**House location**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 99	57	79.2	79.2	79.2
Bogor	1	1.4	1.4	80.6
Karawang	4	5.6	5.6	86.1

Karyasari	1	1.4	1.4	87.5
Kebumen	1	1.4	1.4	88.9
Kuningan	1	1.4	1.4	90.3
Patrol	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
Serang	2	2.8	2.8	94.4
Slawi	1	1.4	1.4	95.8
Sukabumi	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
Sukajadi	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
Sukaleksana	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Total properties owned  
(radio, TV, DVD, refrigerator, stove, cell phone, bike, motorcycle, jewelgy)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	3	4.2	4.2	4.2
1	10	13.9	13.9	18.1
2	6	8.3	8.3	26.4
3	22	30.6	30.6	56.9
4	8	11.1	11.1	68.1
5	8	11.1	11.1	79.2
6	8	11.1	11.1	90.3
7	5	6.9	6.9	97.2
8	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
9	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own radio in Tangsel**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	24	33.3	33.3	33.3
No	48	66.7	66.7	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own radio in hometown**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	11	15.3	15.3	15.3
No	60	83.3	83.3	98.6
99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own TV in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	44	61.1	61.1	61.1
	No	28	38.9	38.9	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own TV in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	10	13.9	13.9	13.9
	No	61	84.7	84.7	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own DVD in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	31.9	31.9	31.9
	No	49	68.1	68.1	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own DVD in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	6.9	6.9	6.9
	No	66	91.7	91.7	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own refrigerator in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3	4.2	4.2	4.2
	No	69	95.8	95.8	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own refrigerator in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	No	70	97.2	97.2	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0

**Own refrigerator in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	No	70	97.2	97.2	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own stove in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	46	63.9	63.9	63.9
	No	26	36.1	36.1	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own stove in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	12	16.7	16.7	16.7
	No	59	81.9	81.9	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own cell phone in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	44	61.1	61.1	61.1
	No	28	38.9	38.9	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own cell phone in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	5.6	5.6	5.6
	No	67	93.1	93.1	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own bike in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	9.7	9.7	9.7
	No	65	90.3	90.3	100.0

**Own bike in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	9.7	9.7	9.7
	No	65	90.3	90.3	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own bike in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	5	6.9	6.9	6.9
	No	66	91.7	91.7	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own motorcycle in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	9.7	9.7	9.7
	No	65	90.3	90.3	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own motorcycle in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	4	5.6	5.6	5.6
	No	67	93.1	93.1	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own jewelry in Tangsel**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	8.3	8.3	8.3
	No	66	91.7	91.7	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Own jewelry in hometown**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	No	70	97.2	97.2	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0

## Own jewelry in hometown

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	No	70	97.2	97.2	98.6
	99	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Village of Birth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Arjasari	1	1.4	1.4	4.2
	Bangunsari	1	1.4	1.4	5.6
	Bojong Jaya Laksana	1	1.4	1.4	6.9
	Bojongsari	1	1.4	1.4	8.3
	Boyongsari	1	1.4	1.4	9.7
	Bugel	3	4.2	4.2	13.9
	Bundar	1	1.4	1.4	15.3
	Cibadak	1	1.4	1.4	16.7
	Cikarang	1	1.4	1.4	18.1
	Cikidang	1	1.4	1.4	19.4
	Dremayon	1	1.4	1.4	20.8
	Gendangdowo	1	1.4	1.4	22.2
	Jati Mulya	1	1.4	1.4	23.6
	Jaya Sakti	3	4.2	4.2	27.8
	Jayasakti	1	1.4	1.4	29.2
	Jeruk Gulung	1	1.4	1.4	30.6
	Jujukan	1	1.4	1.4	31.9
	Kampung Duku	1	1.4	1.4	33.3
	Kampung Kapuran	1	1.4	1.4	34.7
	Kampung Kelapa Dua	1	1.4	1.4	36.1
	Kampung Pekapuran	1	1.4	1.4	37.5
	Kampung Sukajaya	1	1.4	1.4	38.9
	Karya Mulya	8	11.1	11.1	50.0
	Karyasari	3	4.2	4.2	54.2
	Kerekel	1	1.4	1.4	55.6
	Kerta Mulya	1	1.4	1.4	56.9
	Kertarahayan	1	1.4	1.4	58.3
	Kertijala	1	1.4	1.4	59.7
	Kosambi Dalam	1	1.4	1.4	61.1
	Kronjo	1	1.4	1.4	62.5



Lobener	2	2.8	2.8	65.3
Majakerta	1	1.4	1.4	66.7
Majalaya	1	1.4	1.4	68.1
Mangun Jaya	1	1.4	1.4	69.4
Medan Karya	1	1.4	1.4	70.8
Pagedangan Hilir	1	1.4	1.4	72.2
Panarukan	1	1.4	1.4	73.6
Patrol	1	1.4	1.4	75.0
Pondok Benda	1	1.4	1.4	76.4
Pondok Karya	1	1.4	1.4	77.8
Puloasem	2	2.8	2.8	80.6
Sangowo	1	1.4	1.4	81.9
Segong	1	1.4	1.4	83.3
Selarian	1	1.4	1.4	84.7
Selatri	4	5.6	5.6	90.3
Sileler	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
Sukajadi	1	1.4	1.4	93.1
Sukaleksana	1	1.4	1.4	94.4
Teluk Bango	1	1.4	1.4	95.8
Tumani	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
Ujung Menteng	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
Walikukun	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

**Subdistrict of Birth**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
	Aduwerna	1	1.4	1.4	4.2
	Arjasa	1	1.4	1.4	5.6
	Balongan	1	1.4	1.4	6.9
	Bangu Dua	1	1.4	1.4	8.3
	Bantar Gadung	1	1.4	1.4	9.7
	Batu Jaya	9	12.5	12.5	22.2
	Bongos	1	1.4	1.4	23.6
	Cabang Bungin	1	1.4	1.4	25.0
	Cakung	1	1.4	1.4	26.4
	Cariuk	1	1.4	1.4	27.8
	Cempaka Putih	1	1.4	1.4	29.2
	Cikidang	1	1.4	1.4	30.6
	Cikupa	1	1.4	1.4	31.9
	Gendal	1	1.4	1.4	33.3

Getasan	1	1.4	1.4	34.7
Jatibarang	2	2.8	2.8	37.5
Jepun	1	1.4	1.4	38.9
Jompang Kulon	1	1.4	1.4	40.3
Karawang	1	1.4	1.4	41.7
Kasemen	3	4.2	4.2	45.8
Keronjo	1	1.4	1.4	47.2
Kertancana	1	1.4	1.4	48.6
Kronjo	1	1.4	1.4	51.4
Kukakarsa	1	1.4	1.4	52.8
Kuningan Timur	1	1.4	1.4	54.2
Larangan	5	6.9	6.9	61.1
Lebaksiu	1	1.4	1.4	62.5
Luliang	1	1.4	1.4	63.9
Majalaya	1	1.4	1.4	65.3
Mejayan	1	1.4	1.4	66.7
Mekar Baru	1	1.4	1.4	68.1
Muara Gembong	5	6.9	6.9	75.0
Pamulang	1	1.4	1.4	76.4
Patrol	5	6.9	6.9	83.3
Rengasdengklok	3	4.2	4.2	87.5
Rumpiara	1	1.4	1.4	88.9
Sadang	1	1.4	1.4	90.3
Sangowo	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
Setu	1	1.4	1.4	93.1
Sukakarya	1	1.4	1.4	94.4
Sukatani	1	1.4	1.4	95.8
Tirtajaya	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
Warung Jara	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
Widodaren	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## District of Birth

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Bandung	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Bekasi	11	15.3	15.3	16.7
Blora	1	1.4	1.4	18.1
Bogor	2	2.8	2.8	20.8
Brebes	5	6.9	6.9	27.8
Indramayu	10	13.9	13.9	41.7

Jakarta Pusat	1	1.4	1.4	43.1
Jakarta Selatan	1	1.4	1.4	44.4
Jakarta Timur	1	1.4	1.4	45.8
Karawang	13	18.1	18.1	63.9
Kebumen	1	1.4	1.4	65.3
Kuningan	1	1.4	1.4	66.7
Madiun	1	1.4	1.4	68.1
Murutai	1	1.4	1.4	69.4
Ngawi	2	2.8	2.8	72.2
Rawamangun	1	1.4	1.4	73.6
Semarang	1	1.4	1.4	75.0
Serang	4	5.6	5.6	80.6
Slawi	1	1.4	1.4	81.9
Sukabumi	6	8.3	8.3	90.3
Sumenep	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
Tangerang	4	5.6	5.6	97.2
Tangerang Selatan	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
Tegal	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Province of birth

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Banten	9	12.5	12.5	12.5
DKI Jakarta	4	5.6	5.6	18.1
Jawa Barat	45	62.5	62.5	80.6
Jawa Tengah	9	12.5	12.5	93.1
Jawa Timur	4	5.6	5.6	98.6
Ternate	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Village at 16

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	6	8.3	8.3	8.3
Amansari	1	1.4	1.4	9.7
Arjasari	1	1.4	1.4	11.1
Babakan	1	1.4	1.4	12.5
Bojong Jaya Laksana	1	1.4	1.4	13.9
Bojongsari	1	1.4	1.4	15.3
Boyongsari	1	1.4	1.4	16.7
Bugel	2	2.8	2.8	19.4

Cikarang	1	1.4	1.4	20.8
Ciketing	1	1.4	1.4	22.2
Cilincing	1	1.4	1.4	23.6
Cimanggis	1	1.4	1.4	25.0
Dremayon	1	1.4	1.4	26.4
Gendangduwo	1	1.4	1.4	27.8
Jati Mulya	1	1.4	1.4	29.2
Jaya Sakti	2	2.8	2.8	31.9
Jembatan Baru	1	1.4	1.4	33.3
Jujukan	1	1.4	1.4	34.7
Jurangmangu Barat	1	1.4	1.4	36.1
Jurangmangu Timur	1	1.4	1.4	37.5
Kampung Baru	1	1.4	1.4	38.9
Kampung Bunder	1	1.4	1.4	40.3
Kampung Kapuran	1	1.4	1.4	41.7
Kampung Kelapa Dua	1	1.4	1.4	43.1
Kampung Pekapuran	1	1.4	1.4	44.4
Kampung Sukajaya	1	1.4	1.4	45.8
Karya Mulya	4	5.6	5.6	51.4
Karyasari	2	2.8	2.8	54.2
Kerta Mulya	1	1.4	1.4	55.6
Kronjo	1	1.4	1.4	56.9
Lebak Bulus	2	2.8	2.8	59.7
Lobener	1	1.4	1.4	61.1
Majalaya	1	1.4	1.4	62.5
Mampang	1	1.4	1.4	63.9
Mangun Jaya	1	1.4	1.4	65.3
Medan Karya	1	1.4	1.4	66.7
Padegangan Hilir	1	1.4	1.4	68.1
Panarukan	1	1.4	1.4	69.4
Pancoran	1	1.4	1.4	70.8
Pasar Mandiri	1	1.4	1.4	72.2
Penjarian	1	1.4	1.4	73.6
Pisangan	2	2.8	2.8	76.4
Pondok Cabe	1	1.4	1.4	77.8
Pondok Cabe Hilir	1	1.4	1.4	79.2
Pondok Karya	1	1.4	1.4	80.6
Pondok Kelapa	2	2.8	2.8	83.3
Puloasem	1	1.4	1.4	84.7
Sangowo	1	1.4	1.4	86.1
Segong	1	1.4	1.4	87.5
Selarian	1	1.4	1.4	88.9
Setiabudi	1	1.4	1.4	90.3

Sukaleksana	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
Tanah Abang	1	1.4	1.4	93.1
Tegalalur	1	1.4	1.4	94.4
Teluk Bango	1	1.4	1.4	95.8
Tomang	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
Ujung Menteng	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
Walikukun	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Subdistrict at 16

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	5	6.9	6.9	6.9
Aduwana	1	1.4	1.4	8.3
Bantar Gadung	1	1.4	1.4	9.7
Bantar Gebang	1	1.4	1.4	11.1
Batu Jaya	6	8.3	8.3	19.4
Bongos	1	1.4	1.4	20.8
Cabang Bungin	1	1.4	1.4	22.2
Cakung	1	1.4	1.4	23.6
Cariuk	1	1.4	1.4	25.0
Cengkareng	1	1.4	1.4	26.4
Cimanggis	1	1.4	1.4	27.8
Ciputat	1	1.4	1.4	29.2
Ciputat Timur	2	2.8	2.8	31.9
Cirendeui	1	1.4	1.4	33.3
Jatibarang	1	1.4	1.4	34.7
Jepun	1	1.4	1.4	36.1
Jompang Kulon	1	1.4	1.4	37.5
Kalibata	1	1.4	1.4	38.9
Kalibata Utara	1	1.4	1.4	40.3
Karet Kuningan	1	1.4	1.4	41.7
Kasemen	3	4.2	4.2	45.8
Kelapa Gading	1	1.4	1.4	47.2
Keronjo	1	1.4	1.4	48.6
Kertancana	1	1.4	1.4	50.0
Kramat Batu	1	1.4	1.4	51.4
Kronjo	1	1.4	1.4	52.8
Kuningan Timur	1	1.4	1.4	54.2
Larangan	1	1.4	1.4	55.6
Majalaya	1	1.4	1.4	56.9
Mampang	1	1.4	1.4	58.3

Muara Gembong	3	4.2	4.2	62.5
Pamulang	2	2.8	2.8	65.3
Pancoran Mas	1	1.4	1.4	66.7
Patrol	3	4.2	4.2	70.8
Pluit	1	1.4	1.4	72.2
Pondok Aren	3	4.2	4.2	76.4
Pondok Labu	2	2.8	2.8	79.2
Pondok Ungu	1	1.4	1.4	80.6
Rengasdengklok	3	4.2	4.2	84.7
Rumpiara	1	1.4	1.4	86.1
Sadang	1	1.4	1.4	87.5
Sangowo	1	1.4	1.4	88.9
Sukakarya	1	1.4	1.4	90.3
Sukatani	1	1.4	1.4	91.7
Tanjung Karang	1	1.4	1.4	93.1
Tanjung Priuk	2	2.8	2.8	95.8
Tirtajaya	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
Warung Jara	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
Widodaren	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## District at 16

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bandung	1	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Banjarmasin	1	1.4	1.4	2.8
	Bekasi	9	12.5	12.5	15.3
	Blora	1	1.4	1.4	16.7
	Bogor	1	1.4	1.4	18.1
	Brebes	1	1.4	1.4	19.4
	Depok	2	2.8	2.8	22.2
	Indramayu	5	6.9	6.9	29.2
	Jakarta Barat	1	1.4	1.4	30.6
	Jakarta Pusat	2	2.8	2.8	33.3
	Jakarta Selatan	5	6.9	6.9	40.3
	Jakarta SElatan	1	1.4	1.4	41.7
	Jakarta Timur	1	1.4	1.4	43.1
	Jakarta Utara	4	5.6	5.6	48.6
	Karawang	10	13.9	13.9	62.5
	Kebumen	1	1.4	1.4	63.9
	Kuningan	1	1.4	1.4	65.3
	Lampung	1	1.4	1.4	66.7

Marutai	1	1.4	1.4	68.1
Ngawi	1	1.4	1.4	69.4
Serang	4	5.6	5.6	75.0
Slawi	1	1.4	1.4	76.4
Sleman	1	1.4	1.4	77.8
Sukabumi	4	5.6	5.6	83.3
Tangerang	2	2.8	2.8	86.1
Tangerang Selatan	10	13.9	13.9	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

## Province at 16

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Banten	14	19.4	19.4	19.4
	DI Yogyakarta	1	1.4	1.4	20.8
	DKI Jakarta	14	19.4	19.4	40.3
	Jawa	1	1.4	1.4	41.7
	Jawa Barat	34	47.2	47.2	88.9
	Jawa Tengah	4	5.6	5.6	94.4
	Jawa Timur	1	1.4	1.4	95.8
	Kalimantan Selatan	1	1.4	1.4	97.2
	Lampung	1	1.4	1.4	98.6
	Ternate	1	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	