ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze socio-economic factors that influence household waste disposal behavior in Indonesia. The data comes from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 5. The research subjects were households in Indonesia with a sample size of 10.386 data.

The analytical method used in this research is binary logistic regression with data processing using STATA 14 software. The independent variables in this research are the mother's education, the income of the head of the household, and the mother's working/not working status as well as the dependent variable waste disposal behavior.

The results of research using binary logistic regression show that the mother's education and the income of the head of the household influence waste disposal behavior. The mother's working/not working status variable has no effect on waste disposal behavior. The longer the education you have or the higher the level of education you have, the better your waste disposal behavior will be. The higher the income level of the head of the household, the better the waste disposal behavior. Households with working or non-working mothers tend to have indiscriminate waste disposal behavior.

This research has limitations, namely that the data in IFLS does not represent all provinces in Indonesia. Another limitation is that household expenditure data on the environment cannot be found in IFLS. The advice that can be given from the research is that learning related to practical waste disposal behavior needs to be included in the world of education so that a culture of correct waste disposal is formed in society.

Keywords: Garbage Disposal Behavior, Education, Income, Working Status, Logistics Binary, IFLS