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RESEARCH

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Associated Factors of Housewives' Behavior in Managing Domestic Waste

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Abstract

The volume of waste increases each year; however, household waste management remains inadequate. Housewives are often seen as the key individuals responsible for managing waste at home. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the factors influencing housewives' behavior toward household waste management in Terusan Village, located in the Mempawah Hilir District. This cross-sectional study was conducted from February to June, involving a sample of 85 housewives selected through total sampling. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test. The results indicated no correlation between housewives' behavior in waste management and their age (p-value = 0.414), education level (p-value = 0.107), knowledge (p-value = 0.364), attitude (p-value = 0.439), availability of facilities (p-value = 0.207), or distance to temporary disposal sites (p-value = 0.438). In contrast, the study found a significant correlation between employment status (p-value = 0.001), family income (p-value = 0.007), and family support (p-value = 0.020) with the behavior of housewives in household waste management. The findings suggest that while demographic factors like age, education, and knowledge do not significantly impact waste management practices, employment status, family income, and support from family members do play a critical role in shaping housewives' behavior in waste management in Terusan Village.

Keywords: Employment, Income, Family Support, Behavior, Waste Management.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Waste is the remains of daily human activities or natural processes in solid form (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2008). Household waste comes from everyday activities in the household, excluding feces and specific waste. Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that provides for reducing and handling waste (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2012).

Today's waste issues are a vital global priority regarding environmental issues. This condition is motivated by the rapid increase in population and the changing lifestyle of the people. These two conditions give rise to opinions regarding annual waste generation, which will increase by 73% from 2020 to 3.88 billion tons in 2050 (Khoiron et al., 2022). The data from the last three years proves that Indonesia is one of the largest waste-producing countries, and the existing waste has increased; waste generation was 29,173,361.42 tons in 2019, 32,287,022.19 tons in 2020, and 30,881,803.15 tons in 2021. The largest waste composition comes from households, which was 39.7% in 2019, 40.47% in 2020, and 40.91% in 2021 (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2022).

Poor waste management can become a breeding ground for disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes, and rats. Waste is also a breeding ground for disease germs such as parasites, fungi, bacteria, and worms. Waste can also cause accidents for humans, for example, cans, pieces of iron, used galvalume, and broken glass. Diarrhea is a disease that often occurs in society caused by waste due to the lack of waste facilities in households, and the absence of lids in waste bins can become a breeding ground for flies (Agustina et al., 2021). Poor waste management can cause dengue fever since the waste can become a breeding ground for the mosquito *Aedes aegypti* (Cruvinel et al., 2020; Krystosik et al., 2020). Also, poor waste management can cause the environment to become unsightly and damage aesthetics, and can reflect socio-cultural status.

Several programs implemented to reduce household waste include reusing or recycling (Grishaeva et al., 2022), making compost from organic waste (Vázquez & Soto, 2017), and an environmental awareness process through saving waste valued in cash (IDR) that changes society's paradigm in which waste can be useful instead of disposing (Safiah & Julipriyanto, 2017). The impact on the environment is reduced household waste, from being disposed into temporary disposal sites to being disposed of into final disposal sites (Saputro et al., 2015).

Factors influencing household waste management practices are age, sex, employment, education level, migrant status, total family members, family income, duration of stay at home, knowledge and attitudes towards waste management, and household waste management information availability. In addition, lack of storage materials, lack of waste disposal alternatives, lack of access to waste disposal services, willingness to pay for waste collection services, backyard space availability, and distance of a house from the main street can also influence low waste management practices in households (Abegaz et al., 2021).

The West Kalimantan Province had a waste generation of 479,701.80 tons/year in 2019, 561,849.31 tons/year in 2020, and 437,814.00 tons/year in 2021 (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2022). Meanwhile, the Mempawah Regency had a waste generation of 25,650.20 tons/year in 2019, 26,248.50 tons/year in 2020, 30,015.96 tons/year in 2021, and 30,158.06 tons/year in 2022 (Dinas Perhubungan dan Lingkungan Hidup Mempawah, 2022).

The Mempawah Hilir District in the Mempawah Regency has the third largest population, i.e., 46,018 people. Data shows that waste generation in the Mempawah Regency increases yearly, and this high level of waste generation can cause diarrhea. Data from the Health Department of Population Control and Family Planning of the Mempawah Regency shows that the number of diarrhea sufferers was 5,290 cases in 2019, 4,401 cases in 2020, and 3,398 cases in 2021. Meanwhile, there were 258 cases of dengue fever sufferers in 2019, with an incidence

rate (IR) of 97.6 per 10,000 residents, 48 cases in 2020 with IR of 15.7 per 10,000 residents, and 31 cases in 2021 with IR of 10.1 per 10,000 residents (Dinas Kesehatan Mempawah, 2025).

The Terusan Village in the Mempawah Hilir District has the largest population, 1,578 people per km². Data from the public health center of Mempawah Hilir shows that the number of cases of diarrhea sufferers was 1,015 cases in 2018, 983 cases in 2019, 1,015 cases in 2020, and 983 cases in 2021. This shows that poor waste management could be one of the causes of diarrhea in Mempawah Hilir. Therefore, the researchers would like to determine factors related to housewife behavior in household waste management in the Terusan Village of the Mempawah Hilir District.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a cross-sectional study design, a descriptive observational study, to study the correlation between housewife behavior and waste management, where all the information refers to the same point in time. This community-based study used a questionnaire designed in such a way that it contains the respondent's demographics (age, education, employment status, distance to temporary disposal sites, and income), knowledge levels, attitude, and family support (Ssemugabo et al., 2020; Zaikova et al., 2022).

This study was conducted in the Terusan Village of the Mempawah Hilir District of the Mempawah Regency from February to June 2023. We involved the housewives as the respondents. The population in this study was all housewives, totaling families (BPS Kabupaten Mempawah, 2024). The sample in this study was 85 housewives in the Terusan Village area.

The sampling technique used was cluster sampling. The primary data were obtained through interviews using questionnaires and observations using checklist sheets. An interview was conducted to collect the information of respondents' demographics (age, education, employment status, distance to temporary disposal sites, and income), knowledge levels, attitudes, and family support. Checklist sheet only for obtaining the data of facility availability and distance from home to temporary disposal sites (Mubarak, 2012). In addition, the secondary data were obtained from the Profile of the Health Department of Population Control and Family Planning of the Mempawah Regency, Public Health Center of Mempawah Hilir, the Department of Transportation and Environment of the Mempawah Regency, and the Terusan Village of the Mempawah Hilir District.

This study used univariate and bivariate data analyses. Univariate analysis describes the characteristics of each variable studied in the form of frequency and percentage. Bivariate analysis using the chi-square test to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. All variables were categorical (Hastono, 2017).

This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee of Poltekkes Kemenkes Pontianak with no 03/KEPK-PK.PKP/II/2023. All respondents approved informed consent. Data was compiled anonymously and had limited access, available only to the research team.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The table below provides a detailed overview of the characteristics of the respondents, including their demographic information such as age, education level, employment, and socio-economic status.

Table 1. The Factors Related to Housewife Behavior in Household Waste Management in the Terusan Village of the Mempawah Hilir District.

Housewife Behavior								p- value
Factors	Poor		Good		Total			
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Age								

Factors	Housewife Behavior						p-value
	Poor		Good		Total		
	n	%	n	%	N	%	
< 30	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	7.1	0.414
≥ 30	43	54.4	36	45.6	79	92.9	
Education							
Low and Middle Levels	39	58.2	28	41.8	67	78.8	0.107
High Level	6	33.3	12	66.7	18	21.2	
Employment Status							
Unemployed	34	69.4	15	30.6	49	57.6	0.001*
Employed	11	30.6	25	69.4	36	42.4	
Family Income							
< Minimum wage	31	67.4	15	32.6	46	54.1	
≥ Minimum wage	14	35.9	25	64.1	39	45.9	
Knowledge							
Poor	4	80	1	20	5	5.9	0.364
Good	41	51.3	39	48.8	80	94.1	
Attitude							
Negative	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	8.2	0.439
Positive	40	51.3	38	38.7	78	91.8	
Family support							
Unsupported	27	67.5	13	32.5	40	47.1	0.020*
Supported	18	40	27	60	45	52.9	
Facility Availability							
Unavailable	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	7.1	0.207
Available	40	50.6	39	49.4	79	92.9	
Distance to the temporary disposal site							
Far (≥1 km)	17	60.7	11	39.3	28	32.9	0.438
Near (<1 km)	28	49.1	29	50.9	57	67.1	

Table 1 shows that the largest respondent proportions are in the groups of Housewives Age: ≥ 30 years (92.9%), housewives' education: Low and Middle Levels (78.8%), unemployed (57.6%), and those with less than minimum wage (54.1%). In addition, the majority had good knowledge (94.1%), positive attitude (91.8%), supported family (52.9%), had a facility (92.9%), and were near a temporary disposal site (67.1%). The statistical analysis showed that those unemployed, income less than minimum wage, and those who do not have support from their family were more likely to have poor domestic waste management.

DISCUSSION

The Correlation Between Age and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The statistical analysis findings reveal that there is no observable relationship between the age of housewives and their behavior regarding household waste management (p-value = 0.414). Specifically, when comparing the behavior of housewives under the age of 30, there is no significant difference in the percentage of those exhibiting poor behavior (33.3%) compared to those showing good behavior (54.4%) in managing household waste.

These results are consistent with a study conducted in Batu City, which suggests that age does not necessarily correlate with knowledge and behavior in waste management (Lestari et al., 2018). Also, a study in Jambi proved no significant relationship between age and behavior in waste management, with a p-value of 0.928 (A'yunin et al., 2022). This study, supported by

previous research, demonstrated an insignificant correlation between age and behavior in waste management.

Housewives, regardless of age, often have similar responsibilities in managing the household, including waste management. The role of managing waste might be learned early and maintained consistently across age groups. In the study setting, the housewives, despite their experience and maturity, struggle with effective household waste management. Many of them often overlook proper disposal methods, leading to cluttered homes and environmental concerns. This situation appears to be influenced by the behaviors of their neighbors; when community members neglect their waste management practices, it sets a precedent that others tend to follow. As a result, the collective attitude towards waste management suffers, and the impact of these shared practices is evident in the village's overall cleanliness and environmental health (Raphela et al., 2024).

The Correlation Between Education and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The analysis results indicate that the level of education among housewives and their behavior in managing household waste are not significantly correlated (p -value = 0.107). Specifically, the data shows that housewives with a lower level of education tend to exhibit poorer waste management behavior, with 58.2% displaying such tendencies compared to 33.3% showing good waste management behavior.

It is worth noting that these findings align with a study conducted in the Jombang Village of South Tangerang City, which also found no significant correlation between education and behavior in waste management (Srisantyorini and Kusumaningtias, 2018). However, these results are contradictory to the theory suggesting that higher education levels make it easier for individuals to undergo behavioral changes and comprehend the importance of health, potentially influencing housewives' awareness and knowledge regarding waste management. Additionally, educational factors may influence the ease of absorbing and understanding maternal and child health (Tang et al., 2022).

The lack of a strong correlation between education levels and waste management behavior among housewives can be attributed to several factors. While education can provide knowledge about waste management, it's not the only determinant of behavior. Factors like socioeconomic status, community norms, access to waste collection services, and the availability of resources can all influence how individuals manage household waste (Henao-Rodríguez et al., 2024). For instance, education can impart knowledge about recycling, composting, and proper disposal methods, but that knowledge isn't always translated into actual behavior (Harvey et al., 2019).

The Correlation Between Employment Status and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The research findings indicate a significant correlation between the employment status of housewives and their behavior in household waste management (p -value = 0.001). The data suggests that unemployed housewives are more likely to exhibit poor waste management behavior (69.4%) compared to those with good behavior (30.6%). This finding is consistent with a study conducted in Manding Village, which also established a link between housewife employment and waste management behavior (Saputri et al., 2020).

Employment, as defined, is a means of earning a livelihood. Moreover, an employed environment provides opportunities for gaining experience and knowledge, leading to better waste management practices (Mubarak, 2012). In addition, non-employed housewives generally have more time for household tasks, including waste management practices like sorting, composting, and reducing waste. Their greater time availability allows for more conscious and detailed waste handling. Meanwhile, a working housewife may have less time for detailed sorting and composting compared to a non-employed housewife.

The Correlation Between Knowledge Level and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The analysis findings indicate that there is no significant relationship between Housewife Knowledge and Housewife Behavior in household waste management, with a p-value of 0.364. Interestingly, there is a higher prevalence of Poor Housewife Behavior compared to Good Housewife Behavior in household waste management, at 80% and 20% respectively, indicating a potential correlation between knowledge level and behavior tendencies.

These results correspond with a study conducted in the Jombang Village of South Tangerang City, which similarly found no significant correlation between knowledge and waste management behavior (Srisantyorini and Kusumaningtias, 2018). The study also categorizes knowledge into intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic knowledge refers to the existing knowledge, while extrinsic knowledge encompasses knowledge obtained from external sources, such as educational institutions.

Further research supports the notion that a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic knowledge increases the likelihood of active participation in waste management (Rousta et al., 2020). It is noted that a housewife may possess good knowledge but may not practice waste management due to the lack of waste management practices in her immediate environment (Daoud et al., 2025).

The Correlation Between Family Income and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The data analysis indicates a significant relationship between Family Income and Housewife Behavior in managing household waste (p-value = 0.007). It shows that households with lower income have a higher tendency to exhibit poor waste management behavior compared to households with higher income, with 67.4% of low-income households displaying poor waste management behavior, compared to 35.9% of high-income households.

These studies' results align with research conducted in the Daha Village, stating that family income level influences household waste management activities (Riswan et al., 2012). This study does not align with a theory stating that low-income families can manage waste better since they do not produce more waste than high-income families (Abeliotis et al., 2016). This can be seen from their challenges. Low-income families often face challenges in waste management compared to higher-income families due to factors like limited access to waste management services, infrastructure, and education, as well as financial constraints (Kubanza, 2024). This can lead to practices like open dumping or burying waste, which can pose environmental and health risks. In essence, a combination of socioeconomic factors, limited access to resources, and a lack of education and awareness can contribute to challenges in waste management for low-income families.

The Correlation Between Attitude and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The data analysis reveals that there is no statistically significant link between Housewife Attitude and Housewife Behavior in managing household waste (p-value = 0.439). It is noted that there is a marginally higher association of Housewife Attitude with Poor Housewife Behavior (47.1%) compared to Good Housewife Behavior (51.3%) in household waste management.

This study's results align with research conducted in Kampung Biru of Banjarmasin City, stating that there is no significant correlation between attitudes and household waste management behavior since attitudes are not innate but are learned or formed (Juniardi et al., 2020). Intention is defined as the desire to carry out behavior. The intention is not always static and can change over time. This could be due to various factors, including the complexity of waste management behaviors, the influence of external factors like infrastructure and socioeconomic conditions, and the way attitudes are measured (Daoud et al., 2025).

The Correlation Between Family Support and Behavior in Household Waste Management

The present finding demonstrates a strong relationship between Family Support and Housewife Behavior in household waste management (p -value = 0.020). It is clear that when Family Support is lacking, there is a notably higher prevalence of Poor Housewife Behavior compared to when support is adequate, with percentages of 67.5% and 40%, respectively.

This study's results align with research conducted in Bogor, stating that family support is essential in housewife involvement in managing waste (Solihin et al., 2019). Family support is a factor that a housewife needs to manage her household waste. The family support is from the husband, father, mother, and children living in the same house. Family support, in terms of encouragement, understanding, and participation, significantly impacts a housewife's ability to implement and sustain positive waste management practices. Family members can reinforce positive waste management practices through encouragement and social support. This can make it easier for the housewife to overcome challenges and stick to a waste management plan

The Correlation Between Facility Availability and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The availability of waste management facilities does not have a significant impact on the behavior of housewives in managing household waste (p -value = 0.207). However, the data indicates a higher proportion of inadequate waste management behavior when facility availability is low, with 83.3% demonstrating poor behavior compared to 50.6% exhibiting good behavior. This discovery presents opportunities for further exploration and addressing the factors that contribute to improved waste management practices.

This study's results align with research on the significant correlation between facility availability and waste management behavior (Srisantyorini, & Kusumaningtias, 2018). However, some studies state that adequate facilities and infrastructure support operational activities to achieve planned targets. A waste facility is fundamental to supporting waste management implementation (Dobiki, 2018).

It is possible that facilities alone may not significantly impact housewives' waste management behavior because other factors, like attitudes, knowledge, and awareness, play a more crucial role. While facilities make waste disposal easier, a lack of awareness about proper waste handling and recycling can overshadow the practical convenience provided by available infrastructure. A lack of awareness about the benefits of proper waste disposal can lead to continued improper practices, even with readily available facilities. Even with facilities, a lack of knowledge about how to properly sort and recycle waste can hinder effective waste management. Training and education can help housewives understand the importance of proper waste handling and equip them with the necessary skills.

The Correlation Between Distance to Temporary Disposal Sites and Behavior in Household Waste Management.

The study also found no correlation between the Distance to temporary disposal sites and housewife behavior in household waste management (p -value 0.438). The data suggests a stronger association between Distance to TPS and Housewife Behavior: Poor compared to Housewife Behavior: Good in household waste management, with percentages of 60.7% and 49.1% respectively.

This study's results align with research conducted in Banjarmasin City, stating that no significant correlation exists between the distance from home to the waste disposal facility and waste management behavior (Ridha et al., 2020). This study's results are not in line with a theory stating that the distance from home to TPS may influence people in disposing of their waste. More than a kilometer between home and TPS makes reaching it difficult for people.

While a physical distance might seem like a logical barrier to waste management, the relationship between the distance to a waste disposal facility and actual waste management

behavior is not always strong or consistent. Several factors can override the impact of distance, including personal attitude and belief. Individual beliefs about the importance of recycling or proper waste disposal are a significant factor (Debnath et al., 2023). If someone values sustainability and environmental protection, they are more likely to make an effort to dispose of waste properly, regardless of distance.

4. CONCLUSION

To conclude the study, it is apparent that a meaningful correlation exists between the employment status of housewives and family income and support, concerning housewife behavior in household waste management. Conversely, the study did not reveal any significant correlation between housewife age, knowledge level, attitude, facility availability, and the distance from home to TPS with housewife behavior in household waste management in the Terusan Village of the Mempawah Hilir District.

To improve waste management in the study setting, it is important to implement a multi-faceted approach that includes community engagement, infrastructure improvements, and policy changes. Focus on reducing waste at the source, promoting reuse and recycling, and establishing efficient collection and disposal systems. In particular, consider community programs that encourage family participation in waste segregation and composting, as well as promoting sustainable practices like reducing single-use plastics.

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