

MARITAL INTERACTION AND MARITAL ROLE ON MARITAL SATISFACTION OF DUAL EARNER FAMILY WITH SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

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Abstract

Lack of interaction and communication between husband and wife in various aspects of family life will cause conflict and disharmony. The purpose of the study was to identify interactions, husband-wife roles, and marital satisfaction of dual earner families with school children. The study involved 60 families consisting of 30 husbands and 30 non-partnered wives who are workers in Bandung Regency, West Java. Data were collected online using voluntary sampling technique. Husband-wife interaction was in the moderate category, husband-wife roles were in the low category for husbands and moderate for wives, and marital satisfaction was in the moderate category. The correlation test results show that there is a positive significant relationship between family income, husband-wife interaction, and husband-wife roles with marital satisfaction. The regression test results show that age, husband-wife interaction, the bonding and balanced relationship dimensions of the husband-wife interaction variable, and the social activity dimension of the husband-wife role variable have a positive effect on marital satisfaction. In increasing marital satisfaction, husband and wife are expected to be good at managing emotions, adjusting themselves, maintaining conjugal interactions, strengthening bonding and balanced relationships, and carrying out social activities.

Keywords: dual earner, marital interaction, marital role, marital satisfaction, school age children family

INTERAKSI DAN PERAN SUAMI ISTRI SERTA KEPUASAN PERKAWINAN KELUARGA *DUAL EARNER* DENGAN ANAK SEKOLAH

Abstrak

Kurangnya interaksi dan komunikasi antara suami dan istri dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan keluarga akan menyebabkan konflik dan disharmonisasi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengidentifikasi interaksi, peran suami-istri, dan kepuasan perkawinan keluarga *dual earner* dengan anak sekolah. Penelitian melibatkan 60 keluarga yang terdiri dari 30 orang suami dan 30 orang istri bukan berpasangan yang berstatus pekerja di Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara *online* dengan teknik *voluntary sampling*. Interaksi suami-istri berada pada kategori sedang, peran suami-istri berada pada kategori rendah untuk suami dan sedang untuk istri, serta kepuasan perkawinan berada pada kategori sedang. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan positif antara pendapatan keluarga, interaksi suami-istri, dan peran suami-istri dengan kepuasan perkawinan. Hasil uji regresi menunjukkan bahwa usia, interaksi suami-istri, dimensi *bonding* dan hubungan yang seimbang dari variabel interaksi suami-istri, serta dimensi aktivitas sosial dari variabel peran suami-istri berpengaruh positif terhadap kepuasan perkawinan. Dalam meningkatkan kepuasan perkawinan suami-istri diharapkan pandai mengelola emosi, menyesuaikan diri, menjaga interaksi suami-istri, memperkuat *bonding* dan hubungan yang seimbang, serta melakukan aktivitas sosial.

Kata kunci: *dual earner*, interaksi suami-istri, keluarga dengan anak sekolah, kepuasan perkawinan, peran suami-istri

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a social bond and a legal agreement based on religion between a man and a woman to form a legal relationship, namely a husband-wife relationship that aims to form a family. In Indonesia, marriage has been regulated in law number 16 of 2019, which means that marriage is a physical and mental bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household)

based on God Almighty. In forming an eternal and happy family, there must be marital satisfaction between husband and wife. Marital satisfaction is the husband and wife's subjective evaluation of their marital relationship. (Azeez, 2013). The husband and wife will feel satisfied with the marriage that has been lived, when the husband and wife consider that the expectations, goals, and desires during marriage have been achieved in part or all of their desires. Therefore, husband and wife will feel that their lives are more meaningful than before marriage. High marital satisfaction will increase the potential happiness of husband and wife. Conversely, low marital satisfaction will decrease the potential happiness of husbands and wives. Thus, marital satisfaction is one of the important factors and determinants of the function of a family, so that to achieve family satisfaction, efforts are needed from the husband and wife. (Askari, 2016).

Marital satisfaction will have an impact on marital sustainability. According to the results of research conducted in Banda Aceh City on early adult married couples, marital satisfaction is influenced by spousal attachment (Soraiya et al., 2016). Slightly different from research conducted on families residing in Jakarta that, gratitude affects marital satisfaction for individuals and their partners. Husbands and wives who cannot create a happy marriage can lead to divorce. Divorce is a reflection of marital dissatisfaction in a society (Novianty & Aditya, 2020). If the rate of marital dissatisfaction is high, the divorce rate is high. Referring to data from the West Java Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2018 there were 87.306 divorces out of 438.384 marriages, while in Bandung Regency in 2018 there were 91 divorces out of 32.542 marriages. According to Suspenosos, the number of divorces in West Java until September 7, 2020 reached 51.646 cases of divorce suits and 17.397 divorces, while in Bandung Regency there were 1012 cases of divorce suits.

Marital satisfaction can be influenced by several factors, including interaction factors and the role of husband and wife. Husband-wife interaction is a reciprocal relationship between husband and wife which is a determining factor in marital quality (Tyas et al., 2017). The continuity of daily family life is greatly influenced by the interactions that develop between husband and wife. In line with Wheathley (2014), husband and wife harmony is influenced by the interactions and attachments that are built. Positive interactions will provide comfort, warmth, and a sense of mutual protection between husband and wife (Wheatley, 2014). Husband-wife interaction is useful for maintaining family harmony in husband-wife role activities. Good interaction between husband and wife will optimize marital quality (Allendorf & Ghimire, 2013). In addition, interaction mediates role activity and marital satisfaction (Kluwer et al., 1997).

Role is the position or status of a person in carrying out their rights and obligations and is a dynamic aspect of carrying out a role (Soekanto, 2002). Roles in the family are the differentiation of roles between husband and wife, which is a structural prerequisite for the survival of the nuclear family. (Megawangi, 1999). Husbands and wives interact with each other and have a role in maintaining marriage. The roles of husband and wife are divided into domestic roles, public roles, and social activity roles (Ministry of Women's Empowerment (KPP); Puspitawati, 2012). The domestic role is that husbands and wives carry out their roles in maintaining and caring for the family such as caring for children and preparing meals, usually this work is done by the wife. The public role is to seek income outside the home, which is usually done by the husband. Finally, the role of social activities is activities related to the community. This role is needed to maintain balance in achieving family goals. According to Puspitawati (2012), the factors that influence roles are the frequency of family planning, family per capita income, and the problems faced by the family (Puspitawati, 2012).

Dual earner family is a family that has a double income from a husband and wife who work in the public sector. Dual earner family interaction will be reduced due to forced conditions that require both of them to share roles in taking care of the family so that marital satisfaction is maintained. Roles in dual earner families do not have to be equal in every way. Husbands and wives can complement each other's roles in the family. In families who have more than one child, the husband and wife's focus is divided into spouse, work, school children, and younger siblings of school children. At the developmental stage of families with school-age children, the wife's marital satisfaction decreases compared to the husband's marital satisfaction during the transition period of children entering school (Hirschberger et al., 2009). The developmental stage of families with school-age children can be said to be a family stage prone to marital dissatisfaction. Marital satisfaction of families with school-age children is also influenced by parental involvement in childcare. Parents who are not directly involved in childcare tend to experience marital dissatisfaction, and marital dissatisfaction will have an impact on the psychology of school-age children (Fishman & Meyers, 2000).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government issued Decree No. 719/P/2020 on the implementation of the curriculum in educational units in special conditions, orange and red zone areas are prohibited from conducting face-to-face schools, so that schools are carried out by Learning from Home (BDR). This policy adds new work for parents to accompany school children in the learning process at home, starting from technical matters to teaching school materials. A situation like this has an impact on the activities of the

husband-wife role, so there must be well-developed interactions between the two in achieving marital satisfaction. The pandemic affects the relationship between spouses and the quality of parental care for school children. The Covid-19 pandemic challenges parents' ability and energy to carry out their full responsibilities as parents. In a study aimed at examining the psychological well-being and effects of home quarantine on marital satisfaction and spousal fatigue from caregiving responsibilities during the Covid-19 virus in Iran showed that, the effect of Covid-19 quarantine at home significantly affected wife fatigue higher than husband fatigue, but marital satisfaction and husband psychological well-being were higher than marital satisfaction and wife psychological well-being. (Mousavi, 2020). The results of another study on wives in Israel showed that the fear of COVID-19 significantly affected wives' health and marital satisfaction (Reizer et al., 2020).

Marital satisfaction is different based on the perceptions of husbands and wives, so this study tries to compare them. Marital satisfaction is influenced by gender. Marital satisfaction in wives has a lower satisfaction score compared to the marital satisfaction score in husbands (Jackson, 2014). This is due to the double burden that working wives must accept between career and family care simultaneously. This situation can lead to fatigue and boredom in the wife. Marital satisfaction in husbands is influenced by intimacy, while marital satisfaction in wives is influenced by the wife's perception of marriage (Merves-Okin et al., 2014). Marital satisfaction is very important for married couples. However, in the field there is still a lot of marital dissatisfaction between husband and wife. This is evidenced by research conducted on employees of PT PLN (Persero) in Semarang which shows that marital satisfaction in husbands who have working wives is in the low category. (Sari & Fauziah, 2016). Another study was conducted on wives in Bogor Regency, the results showed that wives had low average marital satisfaction (Tyas et al., 2017). When husbands and wives are dissatisfied with their marriages, this will cause conflict that can lead to divorce. High spousal conflict results in low marital satisfaction (Haseley, 2006). The trend of marital satisfaction has decreased every year, this is in line with the increase in divorce in Indonesia. The divorce rate is a reflection of marital dissatisfaction in a society. If the divorce rate is high, the marital dissatisfaction rate is high. Article 19 section F of Government Regulation No. 9 of 1975 states that one of the accepted grounds for divorce is quarrels and disputes and there is no hope of reconciliation between the two.

Lack of interaction between husband and wife will lead to less harmonious relationships between husband and wife. (Wheatley, 2014). In line with research by Kadangwako and Nelly (2013), the lack of interaction and communication between husband and wife in various aspects of family life will cause conflict and disharmony. The level of participation of wives working in the public sector makes wives vulnerable to family and work conflicts. In addition, working mothers allocate less time for personal activities, taking care of the house, caring for children, and organizations than non-working mothers. Wives who work in the public sector tend to experience difficulties interacting with family, limited time interacting with children, and difficulty in making decisions in role activities with their spouses. Working wives experience housework problems related to doing housework, childcare, lack of time available for children and husband-wife interaction or relationship problems. (Rizkillah, 2013).

One government policy that has an impact on family life is BDR (Learning from Home). The BDR policy requires school children to study at home, so husbands and wives must reorganize role activities in the family. Husbands and wives must interact with each other in dividing roles between work and family. This role must be fair and balanced, if it is not fair and balanced, there will be dissatisfaction in marriage (Putri & Lestari, 2015). Based on the previous explanation, the purpose of this study is to identify interactions, husband-wife roles, and marital satisfaction of dual earner families with school children.

METHODS

This study used a cross sectional study design, which is research conducted at only one specific time. The research was conducted comparatively by comparing marital satisfaction in working husbands and wives who have children. The research location was in Bandung Regency, West Java. The location selection was carried out by purposive sampling with the consideration that Bandung Regency had a female workforce in 2018 of 545.633 out of 1.584.391 workers (BPS, 2018). The research began in March 2021 which included preparation, data collection, data management, data analysis, and preparation of research reports.

The population of this study is dual earner families who have school children in Bandung Regency, West Java. The sample determination was conducted by nonprobability sampling involving 60 families. The sample criteria were married couple, living together, husband and wife working in the public sector (dual earner family), and having school-age children. The sampling in this study used the voluntary sampling method, which determines the sample in the field that fits the criteria and is willing to voluntarily fill out an

online questionnaire distributed through social media Facebook, WhatsApp, and Instagram. The distributed questionnaires were collected through google form.

Family characteristics included age of husband and wife, length of marriage, years of education, type of employment, and family income. Husband-wife interaction includes 11 questions that are modified from Chuang's (2005) instrument with the dimensions of bonding, partnership, communication, and balanced relationships (Puspitawati, 2012). Modifications made in the form of translation into Indonesian, addition and subtraction of questions adapted to the needs of the study. The Cronbach's alpa value for husband-wife interaction is 0,912. The role of husband and wife has 16 questions consisting of domestic, public, and social activity dimensions which are modifications of the Krzaklewska (2004) and Maulana (2019) instruments. Modifications made in the form of translation into Indonesian, adding and subtracting questions are adjusted to the needs of the study. The Cronbach's alpa value for spousal roles is 0,769. Marital satisfaction has 19 questions consisting of 7 dimensions, namely conflict resolution, affection, economic conditions, children, religious orientation, and communication referred from Fower and Olson (1993). Modifications were made by combining several dimensions, translating, and adding items. The Cronbach's alpa value for marital satisfaction is 0,950. on the variables of husband-wife interaction and husband-wife roles, five answers are provided which are scored, if never scored 1, ever scored 2, sometimes scored 3, often scored 4, and always scored 5. For marital satisfaction, five answers were provided which were scored, very dissatisfied scored 1, dissatisfied 2, moderately satisfied scored 3, satisfied scored 4, and very satisfied scored 5. The data collected in the study were processed through the process of editing, coding, scoring, entry, and analyzing using Microsoft Excel and SPSS for windows 25. The instruments in the study were tested for reliability and validity using SPSS.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Husband and Wife

The average age was in young adulthood, with husbands at 32,3 years and wives at 30,3 years. The average length of marriage was 9,8 years for husbands and 10,4 years for wives. The average number of children was 1,4 for husbands and 1,6 for wives. The family size of husbands and wives is in the range of 3-5 people. The occupations of husbands and wives are divided into permanent labor, casual labor, and contract labor (Job Creation Law No. 11/2020). Around two-thirds of husbands (66,7%) and wives (60,0%) work as permanent workers. Family income ranges from below IDR1.000.000 to above IDR10.000.000 per month. About one-third of husbands (36,7%) and wives (36,7%) had family incomes in the range of IDR6.000.000-8.000.000 per month. Husbands' and wives' education ranged from elementary school to university degree. More than half of husbands (56,7%) and wives (60,0%) had a senior high school education.

Husband and Wife Interaction

Husband-wife interaction is a reciprocal relationship that occurs between husband and wife. Based on Table 1, the overall average husband-wife interaction index was 67,4 with an average interaction index for husbands of 67,80 and for wives of 67,12. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between husband and wife interactions. Based on the category of husband-wife interaction, more than half of husbands (56,7%) and less than half of wives (46,7%) were in the moderate category.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents and mean index by dimension category of spousal interaction variable

Variables	Categories	Husband		Wife	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Bonding	Low (<60)	12	40,0	11	36,7
	Medium (60-79)	9	30,0	6	20,0
	High (≥80)	9	30,0	13	43,3
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-100,00		25,00-100,00	
	Average index±SD	68,33±20,692		65,83±20,482	
	p-value	0,26			
Partnership	Low (<60)	11	36,7	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	9	30,0	11	36,7
	High (≥80)	10	33,3	9	30,0
	Minimum-maximum index	33,33-100,00		33,33-100,00	

Table 1 Distribution of respondents and mean index by dimension category of spousal interaction variable (continue)

Variables	Categories	Husband		Wife	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Communication	Average index±SD	71,11±20,025		70,00±19,153	
	p-value	0,25			
	Low (<60)	12	40,0	13	43,3
	Medium (60-79)	7	23,3	6	20,0
	High (≥80)	11	36,7	11	36,7
	Minimum-maximum index	16,67-100,00		25,00-91,67	
Balanced relationship	Average index±SD	66,38±16,447		65,00±15,381	
	p-value	0,89			
	Low (<60)	11	36,7	13	43,3
	Medium (60-79)	4	13,3	7	23,3
	High (≥80)	15	50,0	10	33,3
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-100,00		41,67-100,00	
Husband-wife interaction	Average index	65,55±16,628		67,22±16,367	
	p-value	0,71			
	Low (<60)	9	30,0	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	4	13,3	6	20,0
	High (≥80)	17	56,7	14	46,7
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-100,00		25,00-100,00	
	Average index±SD	68,33±20,692		65,83±20,482	
	p-value	0,65			

Notes: *significant at $p < 0,1$; **significant at $p < 0,05$; ***significant at $p < 0,01$

Bonding is the bond or attachment that is built between husband and wife. The results of the study in Table 1 show that the average bonding index for husbands was 68,33 and wives were 65,83. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between husband-and-wife bonding. Based on the bonding category, 40,0 percent of husbands had bonding in the low category and 43,3 percent of wives had bonding in the medium category. Bonding in husbands and wives in the study was carried out by frequently expressing affection and hugging the partner.

Partnership is the cooperation between husband and wife in managing family resources. Based on the results of the study in Table 1, the average partnership index of husbands was 71,11 and wives were 70,00. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between husband-and-wife partnership. Based on the category of husband-wife partnership, 36,7 percent of husbands were in the low category and 36,7 percent of wives were in the medium category. Husband-wife partnership is carried out by discussing family life and giving advice to spouses.

Communication is the exchange of information between husband and wife. In the study, the mean communication index for husbands was 66,38 and for wives was 65,00 (Table 1). The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between husband-and-wife communication. Based on the category of husband-wife communication, 40,0 percent of husbands and 43,3 percent of wives had communication in the low category. The form of husband-wife communication is done by often chatting about simple things and sharing knowledge.

A balanced relationship is an attitude of mutual respect, respect, and love between husband and wife. Based on the results of the study in Table 1, the average index of a balanced relationship in husbands was 65,55 and wives were 67,22. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the balanced relationship between husbands and wives. Based on the category of balanced relationships, as many as 50 percent of husbands and 46,7 percent of wives are in the high category. In research, a balanced relationship is done by solving problems together and respecting each other.

Role of Husband and Wife

The role of husband and wife is the activities carried out by husbands and wives in carrying out domestic

roles, public, and social activities. Based on the results of the study in Table 2, the average index of the husband's role was 51,19 and the wife's was 80.55. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the roles of husbands and wives. Based on the category of husband and wife's roles, 67,55 percent of husbands have roles in the low category and 73,3 percent of wives have roles in the high category.

Table 2 Distribution of respondents and average index by dimension category of spousal role variable

Variables	Categories	Husband		Wife	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Domestic	Low (<60)	24	80,0	5	16,7
	Medium (60-79)	2	6,7	18	60,0
	High (\geq 80)	4	13,3	7	23,3
	Minimum-maximum index	8,33-87,50		39,06-87,50	
	Average index \pm SD	43,19 \pm 21,004		80,55 \pm 15,526	
	p-value	0,00***			
Public	Low (<60)	10	33,3	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	7	23,3	5	16,7
	High (\geq 80)	3	43,3	15	50,0
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-100,00		45,83-100,00	
	Average index \pm SD	66,38 \pm 19,510		66,94 \pm 14,264	
	p-value	0,73			
Social Activities	Low (<60)	22	73,3	16	53,3
	Medium (60-79)	2	6,7	1	3,3
	High (\geq 80)	6	20,0	13	43,3
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-96,43		33,33-100,00	
	Average index \pm SD	51,54 \pm 18,106		56,66 \pm 15,289	
	p-value	0,62			
Husband- Wife Roles	Low (<60)	24	80,0	6	20,0
	Medium (60-79)	3	10,0	2	6,7
	High (\geq 80)	3	10,0	22	73,3
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-92,19		39,06-87,50	
	Average index	51,19 \pm 16,549		67,55 \pm 10,892	
	p-value	0,119			

Notes: *significant at $p < 0,1$; **significant at $p < 0,05$; ***significant at $p < 0,01$

Domestic roles are activities carried out by husband and wife in carrying out household activities, such as taking care of children, cleaning the house, washing, and cooking. The study showed that the average domestic index of husbands was 43,19 and wives was 80,55 (Table 2). The results of the independent sample T-test showed that there was a significant difference between the domestic roles of husbands and wives. Based on the category of domestic roles of husbands and wives, 80,0 percent of husbands have domestic roles in the low category and 60,0 percent of wives have domestic roles in the medium category. Domestic roles performed by wives include cleaning the house, taking care of children, and cooking.

Public roles are activities carried out by husband and wife outside the home that aim to earn a living. Based on the research in Table 2, the average index of the husband's public role is 66,38 and the wife's is 65,94. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the public roles of husbands and wives. The public role performed in the study is to work according to the time set by the workplace.

The role of social activities is an activity carried out by husband and wife in the community with the aim of socializing and building kinship such as celebrating holidays, visiting sick neighbors, and attending RT (Neighborhood Association) or organization meetings. Based on the study, the average index of social activity roles for husbands was 51,54 and for wives was 67,55 (Table 2). The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the social activities of husbands and wives. According to the distribution of social activity categories, 73,3 husbands and 53,3 wives had social activities in the low category. The roles of social activities that were often carried out in the study were visiting parents and siblings, and participating in children's activities at school.

Marital Satisfaction

Marital satisfaction is the perception of husband and wife towards their marital life. Marital satisfaction is divided into the dimensions of conflict resolution, affection, economic conditions, children, religious

orientation, communication, and family and friends. The results of the study in Table 3, the average marital satisfaction index for husbands was 72,67 and for wives was 66,49. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the marital satisfaction of husbands and wives. Based on the distribution of marital satisfaction categories, less than half of husbands (43,3%) and more than half of wives (53,3 percent) had marital satisfaction in the high category.

Table 3 Distribution of respondents and average index by dimension category of marital satisfaction variable

Variables	Categories	Husband		Wife	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Conflict Resolution	Low (<60)	9	30,0	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	9	30,0	6	20,0
	High (≥80)	12	40,0	14	46,7
	Minimum-maximum index	12,50-100,00		37,50-100,00	
	Average index±SD	67,91±20,35		65,83±15,28	
	p-value			0,32	
Compassion	Low (<60)	6	20,0	12	40,0
	Medium (60-79)	11	36,7	5	16,7
	High (≥80)	13	43,3	13	43,3
	Minimum-maximum index	41,67-100,00		41,67-100,00	
	Average index±SD	77,22±16,36		66,94±16,73	
	p-value			0,24	
Economic Situation	Low (<60)	7	23,3	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	10	33,3	6	20,0
	High (≥80)	13	43,3	14	46,7
	Minimum-maximum index	12,50-100,00		00,00-100,00	
	Average index±SD	68,33±24,72		62,91±23,78	
	p-value			0,71	
Child	Low (<60)	0	0,0	5	16,7
	Medium (60-79)	13	43,3	11	36,7
	High (≥80)	17	56,7	14	46,7
	Minimum-maximum index	62,50-100,00		50,00-100,00	
	Average index±SD	80,83±11,71		74,16±15,72	
	p-value			0,13	
Religious Orientation	Low (<60)	9	30,0	12	40,0
	Medium (60-79)	10	33,3	4	13,3
	High (≥80)	11	36,7	14	53,3
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-100,00		25,00-100,00	
	Average index±SD	70,83±20,05		65,00±18,39	
	p-value			0,24	
Communication	Low (<60)	3	10,0	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	12	40,0		
	High (≥80)	15	50,0	16	53,3
	Minimum-maximum index	50,00-100,00		50,00-100,00	
	Average index±SD	78,75±16,46		67,91±16,63	
	p-value			0,05	
Family and Friends	Low (<60)	5	16,7	11	36,6
	Medium (60-79)	12	40,0	5	16,7
	High (≥80)	13	43,3	14	46,7
	Minimum-maximum index	25,00-100,00		31,25-100,00	
	Average index±SD	74,16±17,88		65,83±16,142	
	p-value			0,28	
Marital Satisfaction	Low (<60)	6	20,0	10	33,3
	Medium (60-79)	11	36,7	4	13,3
	High (≥80)	13	43,3	16	53,3s
	Minimum-maximum index	32,89-100,00		40,79-97,37	
	Average index±SD	72,67±16,24		66,49±13,76	
	p-value			0,47	

Notes: *significant at $p < 0,1$; **significant at $p < 0,05$; ***significant at $p < 0,01$

Conflict resolution is the perception of married couples in solving problems. The results of the study in Table

3 show that the average conflict resolution index for husbands is 67,91 and for wives is 65,83. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between husband and wife conflict resolution. Based on the distribution of conflict resolution categories, 40 percent of husbands and 46,7 percent of wives have conflict resolution in the high category. Conflict resolution done by husbands and wives in the study is to agree with the way couples make decisions together, understand each other with their partners, and accept the characteristics and habits of their partners.

Affection is the perception of husbands and wives in expressing feelings towards their spouses. The results of the study in Table 3 show that the average index of the affection dimension for husbands is 77,22 and for wives is 66,94. The results of the independent sample T-test showed that there was no significant difference between the dimensions of affection between husbands and wives. Based on the distribution of affection dimension categories, 43,3 husbands and wives have affection dimensions in the high category. The forms of affection dimensions in the study are happy with the way couples have sexual intercourse and happy with the way couples express affection.

The economic situation is the husband and wife's perception of family finances. The results of the study in Table 3 show that the average dimension of the economic situation for husbands was 68,33 and for wives was 62,91. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the dimensions of the economic situation of husbands and wives. Based on the results of the category distribution of the dimensions of the economic situation, 43,3 percent of husbands and 46,7 percent of wives have dimensions of the economic situation in the high category. The form of satisfaction with the economic situation is satisfied with family finances and satisfied with financial management with a partner.

The child dimension is the perception of marital satisfaction related to offspring. The results in Table 3 show that the average index of the child dimension for husbands was 80,83 and for wives was 74,16. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the child dimension in husbands and wives. Based on the distribution of child dimension categories, 56,7 percent of husbands and 46,7 percent of wives were in the high category. Satisfaction with the child dimension in the study is satisfied with the growth and development of children and satisfied with the responsibilities of spouses as parents.

The dimension of religious orientation is the religious perception of husbands and wives in living life. The results of the study in Table 3 show that the average index of the religious orientation dimension for husbands is 70,83 and for wives is 65,00. The results of the independent sample T-test show that there is no significant difference between the dimensions of religious orientation in husbands and wives. Based on the distribution of religious orientation dimension categories, 36,7 percent of husbands and 53,3 percent of wives were in the high category. In this dimension, husbands and wives are satisfied with the way their spouses perform religious worship and practice religious values.

The communication dimension is the perception of husband and wife satisfaction based on the exchange of information between husband and wife. The results of the study in Table 3 show that the average index of the communication dimension for husbands is 78,75 and wives is 67,91. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between communication in husbands and wives. Based on the distribution of husband-wife communication categories, 50,0 percent of husbands and 53,3 percent of wives were in the high category. The form of communication on marital satisfaction between husband and wife in the study is being able to be a solutive confidant and understanding what is expressed.

The family and friends dimension is the perception of relationships established with relatives. The results of the study in Table 3 show that the average index of the family and friends dimension for husbands was 74,67 and for wives was 65,83. The results of the independent sample T-test showed no significant difference between the dimensions of friends and family in husbands and wives. Based on the distribution of family and friend dimension categories, 43,3 percent of husbands and 46,7 percent of wives were in the high category. The form of satisfaction with the family and friends dimension in the study is satisfied with the relationship established with friends, satisfied with the relationship established with parents, satisfied with the relationship established with siblings, and satisfied with the relationship established with in-laws.

Relationship between characteristics, Husband-Wife Interaction, Husband-Wife Role, and Marital Satisfaction

The results of the correlation test (Table 4) show that education is significantly positively related to husband-wife interaction, meaning that the higher the education, the higher the husband-wife interaction that occurs. The role of husband and wife is significantly positively related to husband and wife interaction, meaning that the more often they do role activities, the higher the interaction between husband and wife. Marital status, length of marriage, family size, number of children, and husband-wife interaction are significantly positively

related to husband-wife role activities. This means that the longer the wife is married, the larger the number of family members, the more the number of children, the more often the husband and wife interact, the more frequent role activities are carried out. Family income, husband-wife interaction, and husband-wife roles are significantly related to marital satisfaction, meaning that the higher the income, the more often husband and wife interact and role activities, the higher the marital satisfaction.

Table 4 Relationship of characteristics with interaction, conjugal role with marital satisfaction

Relationship between Variables	Husband- Wife Interaction	Role of Husband and Wife	Marital Satisfaction
Husband and wife characteristics			
Marital status (husband=1, wife=2)	0,855	0,00***	0,117
Age of husband and wife (years)	0,175	0,532	0,102
Education of husband and wife (non-high school=1, high school=2)	0,08*	0,726	0,337
Length of marriage (years)	0,097	0,051*	0,616
Family size (people)	0,229	0,003**	0,221
Number of children (people)	0,229	0,003**	0,221
Family dependents (people)	0,207	0,151	0,647
Family income (rupiah)	0,508	0,317	0,035**
Husband and wife's occupation (not permanent=1, permanent=2)	0,755	0,836	0,139
Husband-wife interaction (index)	1	0,010	0,000
Role of husband and wife (index)	0,010**	1	0,027**
Marital satisfaction (index)	0,000***	0,027**	1

Notes: *significant at $p < 0,1$; **significant at $p < 0,05$; ***significant at $p < 0,01$

Influence between Characteristics, Husband-Wife Interaction, Husband-Wife Role on Marital Satisfaction
The results of the regression analysis of factors affecting marital satisfaction have an Adjusted R Square value of 0,609 (Table 5). The value shows that 60,9 percent of marital satisfaction is influenced by the variables studied, the rest (39,1%) is influenced by variables not studied. Age ($B=0,147$), total husband-wife interaction ($B=0,719$), bonding dimension (0,244) and balanced relationship ($B=0,629$), and the role of husband-wife social activity dimension ($B=0,285$) have a significant positive effect on marital satisfaction. This means that the older the age, the more often the husband and wife interact, the stronger the bonding and balanced relationship, and the more socially oriented role activities will increase marital satisfaction.

Table 5 Pengaruh antara karakteristik, interaksi, peran suami-istri terhadap kepuasan perkawinan

Variables	Marital Satisfaction		
	Unstandardized (B)	Standardized (β)	p= value
Characteristics of husband and wife			
Marital status (husband =0, wife=1)	-7,449	-0,246	0,378
Age (years)	0,147	0,042	0,033**
Education (non-high school=0, high school=1)	-0,750	-0,024	0,744
Family size (people)	0,612	-0,025	0,259
Number of children (people)	0,612	0,025	0,854
Family dependents (people)	0,982	0,050	0,715
Family income (rupiah)	1,224	0,102	0,368
Occupation (not permanent=0, permanent=1)	3,530	0,111	0,280
Husband-wife interaction (index)	0,719	0,673	0,000***
Bonding dimension	0,244	0,089	0,009***
Partnership dimension	0,091	0,100	0,369
Communication dimension	0,120	0,112	0,289
Balanced relationship dimension	0,269	0,125	0,037***
Role of husband and wife (index)	0,180	0,191	0,100
Domestic dimension	-0,024	-0,042	0,782

Table 5 Influence between characteristics, interactions, and roles of husband and wife on marital satisfaction (continue)

Variables	Marital Satisfaction		
	Unstandarized (B)	Standarized (β)	p=value
Public dimension	-0,134	-0,149	0,191
Social activity dimension	0,285	0,314	0,005***
Adjusted R square		0,609	
F		8,081	
p=value		0,00***	

Notes: *significant at $p < 0,1$; **significant at $p < 0,05$; ***significant at $p < 0,01$

DISCUSSION

The theory used in the research is functional structural theory. Functional structural theory views social systems as balanced, harmonious, and sustainable (Puspitawati, 2013). Functional structural analyzes family functions in order to function properly and emphasizes the aspect of stable balance (Puspitawati, 2012). This theory has a concept in which there is a structure in the family; there are roles, duties and responsibilities; there are family goals; there are rules and norms; and there is homeostatis, which emphasizes dynamic equilibrium (Puspitawati, 2012). Marriage is a social bond and a legal agreement between husband and wife. One indicator of marital success is marital satisfaction (Dwi & Khusnul, 2017). Marital satisfaction is influenced by how well a married couple can fulfill each other's needs and their own (Lasswell & Laswell, 2002). Marital satisfaction is based on feelings of happiness, contentment, and pleasant experiences with a partner (Fowers & Olson, 1993).

The main findings in this study are that age, husband-wife interaction, bonding, balanced relationships, and social activities have a significant positive effect on marital satisfaction. According to Jose and Alpons (2007), age and length of marriage affect life adjustment, which in turn affects marital satisfaction. In marriage, the husband's age is more dominant in influencing marital satisfaction (Rahmaita et al., 2016). The husband's maturity of thinking and sense of responsibility will make the husband able to make good decisions for his family, this is influenced by age maturity (Nurpratiwi, 2011).

Marital satisfaction is also influenced by the total interaction of husband and wife. Interaction is useful in maintaining family harmony and harmony to achieve marital satisfaction (Zulkaida, 2013). Good interaction between husband and wife will optimize marital quality (Allendorf & Ghimire, 2013). In addition, the interaction dimension related to bonding also affects marital satisfaction. Bonding is a close bond that involves emotionally between two people (Santrock, 2007). Husbands and wives who have strong bonding will have mutual trust in each other and feel safe. Hugging a partner and expressing affection are forms of bonding done by husbands and wives in the study. Furthermore, the dimension of a balanced relationship as a dimension of husband-wife interaction affects marital satisfaction. In a study conducted by Ashwini (2018), it was shown that a balanced relationship had a significant positive effect on marital satisfaction, but there were no differences in marital satisfaction in husbands and wives. Mutual respect and solving problems together is one form of a balanced relationship in research.

One dimension of the husband-wife role in social activities also affects marital satisfaction. Husbands and wives who often engage in social activities are likely to get high social support. High social support is significantly positively related to marital satisfaction. In accordance with research conducted in Malaysia, it shows that there is a significant positive influence between social support and wife's marital satisfaction (Arifain, 2021). In the study, the social activities carried out were community service work, visiting sick neighbors or relatives, and attending holiday celebrations in the neighborhood.

Other findings show that family income, husband-wife interaction, and husband-wife roles are significantly positively related to marital satisfaction. This is in line with Fower and Olson's (1993) research that economic management is one of the factors of marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction is formed based on mutual understanding between spouses, this can be realized by expressing what is wanted appropriately (Gottman & Krokoff, 1989). In a healthy family there are clear roles, roles exist in a harmonious family structure and commitment is important in implementing these roles (Puspitasari et al., 2013).

The assumption that husbands and wives' marital satisfaction are different is not proven. This is because working wives usually have higher happiness and satisfaction with their marriages than non-working wives. According to Abbott (1992) this is usually due to wives who are not dependent on their husbands, have their own income, have high self-esteem, and a wide and varied social circle. Couples with children tend to be happier than those without children (Duvall & Miller, 1985). Working couples have a higher economic status, which allows them to have better access to support systems and resources such as childcare, daycare, and domestic help (Ochsner, 2012). Working husbands and wives can build marital satisfaction through cooperation in child care. In line with Anggraeni (2012), husbands who participate in helping to take care of children assess that they are more meaningful than just making money for the family. In working couples, finances are not a problem that affects marital satisfaction, this happens because the wife does not depend entirely on the husband (Suryani, 2012). This is in line with Duvall and Miller (1985) that marital satisfaction is supported by an adequate family economy. In addition, wives who work generally feel more meaningful in the eyes of their husbands and families and have high self-esteem (Abbot, 1992).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The average age of the husband was 30,2 years and the wife was 30,3 years, and more than half of the husbands and wives worked as permanent laborers. Family income was at IDR8.000.000 per month. More than half of the husbands and wives had a high school education. Husband-wife interaction was in the moderate category. There is no significant difference between husband and wife interaction. Husband-wife roles were in the low category for husbands and moderate for wives. There is a significant difference between the roles of husbands and wives. Marital satisfaction is in the medium category. There is no significant difference between husband and wife marital satisfaction. The results of the relationship test show that husband-wife interaction and husband-wife roles are related to marital satisfaction, which means that the more often husband and wife interact and role activities, the higher marital satisfaction will be. The results of the effect test show that age, husband-wife interaction, the bonding and balanced relationship dimensions of the husband-wife interaction variable, and the social activity dimension of the husband-wife role variable have a positive effect on marital satisfaction.

This means that the older the age, the more often the husband and wife interact, the stronger the bonding and balanced relationship, and the more frequent social activities will increase marital satisfaction. Age, husband-wife interaction, bonding, balanced relationships, and social activities have a positive effect on marital satisfaction. In increasing marital satisfaction, husband and wife are expected to be good at managing emotions, adjusting themselves, maintaining husband-wife interactions, strengthening bonding and balanced relationships, and carrying out social activities. Increasing interactions can be done by chatting with your partner, talking gently with your partner, and reminding each other in kindness. Strengthening bonding can be done by expressing affection and hugging your partner. Enhancing a balanced relationship can be done by respecting your partner and solving problems together with your partner. Increasing social activities can be done by visiting neighbors, visiting sick neighbors, participating in community service, and being friendly to local residents.

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