

## **MARITAL ADJUSTMENT, GENDER ROLE PARTNERSHIPS, AND MARITAL SATISFACTION DURING COVID-19**

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### **Abstract**

During the Covid-19 pandemic, orders to work and study from home became a problem for families in Indonesia. Marital adjustment and gender role partnerships in the household must be well established to create marital satisfaction so that there is no conflict in the family. This study analyzes the factors influencing marital satisfaction in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic. Respondents in this study are wives from intact families who have children and are domiciled in the city of Bogor. The sampling technique used non-probability purposive sampling with several samples of as many as 128 people. The data was processed using descriptive and inferential tests and multiple linear regression using SPSS 25 and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using SmartPLS 3.0. The correlation test results showed a positive correlation between marital adjustment, gender role partnerships, and marital satisfaction. The results of the linear regression test showed that the husband's income had a significant positive effect on marital satisfaction. Correlation tests, linear regression test results, and SEM showed that marital adjustment and gender role partnerships significantly positively affected marital satisfaction. There is an indirect effect between marital adjustment and marital satisfaction with gender role partnership mediators.

Keywords: intact family, gender role partnership, marital adjustment, marital satisfaction

## **PENYESUAIAN PERNIKAHAN, KEMITRAAN PERAN GENDER, DAN KEPUASAN PERNIKAHAN SELAMA COVID-19**

### **Abstrak**

Selama pandemi Covid-19, perintah bekerja dan sekolah dari rumah menjadi persoalan bagi keluarga di Indonesia. Penyesuaian perkawinan dan kemitraan peran gender dalam rumah tangga harus terjalin dengan baik agar terciptanya kepuasan perkawinan sehingga tidak terjadi konflik di dalam keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kepuasan perkawinan pada keluarga utuh selama pandemi Covid-19. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah istri dari keluarga utuh yang memiliki anak serta berdomisili di Kota Bogor. Teknik penarikan contoh menggunakan metode nonprobability purposive sampling dengan jumlah contoh sebanyak 128 orang. Data diolah menggunakan uji deskriptif dan inferensia serta uji regresi linear berganda yang menggunakan SPSS 25 dan Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) menggunakan SmartPLS 3.0. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif antara penyesuaian perkawinan, kemitraan peran gender, dan kepuasan perkawinan. Hasil uji regresi linear menunjukkan bahwa pendapatan suami memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kepuasan perkawinan. Secara konsisten, hasil uji korelasi, hasil uji regresi linear, dan SEM menunjukkan bahwa penyesuaian perkawinan dan kemitraan peran gender berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kepuasan perkawinan. Terdapat pengaruh tidak langsung antara penyesuaian perkawinan dan kepuasan perkawinan dengan mediator kemitraan peran gender.

Kata kunci: keluarga utuh, kemitraan peran gender, kepuasan perkawinan, penyesuaian perkawinan

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## INTRODUCTION

According to the Central Statistics Agency (2020), divorce in Indonesia has increased yearly. In 2020, in Indonesia, the percentage of divorce increased by 6,4 percent from 72,9 million households or around 4,7 million couples, Bogor City was the fourth highest in Java Island which experienced an increase in divorce from 2015 and in 2020 experienced an increase of 3,2 percent (Maharrani, 2021). There are many reasons for divorce in the household. Financial problems, communication, and relationships with in-laws can lead to divorce. Adjustments are needed in marriage, including adjustments to religious understanding, finances, child care, social activities, and relationships with family and friends (Wahyuningsih, 2002). Moreover, according to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, during the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in Indonesia, as many as 15,6 percent of workers in Indonesia experienced termination of employment (Ngadi et al., 2020). Based on National Family Planning Coordinating Agency (BKKBN) research (2020), during the Covid-19 pandemic, families experienced bad changes in work (67%), finances (68%), and food sufficiency (51%).

According to Dewi and Basti (2008), marriage requires lifestyle changes and adjustments to the roles of husband and wife. Husbands and wives make marital adjustments during marriage age and stages to avoid household conflicts. Marriage adjustment is difficult for families but must be passed by husband and wife (Hurlock, 2002 in Septiana et al., 2014). The division of roles in the family must be done properly and firmly to create marital satisfaction. During the pandemic, there are several aspects to equalizing gender role partnerships as men increase their contribution to childcare and household work (Schulte, 2020). However, if husbands do not increase their contribution to the household, the pandemic could exacerbate gender divisions in childcare and domestic work (Collins et al., 2021). Husband and wife agree to share roles in household activities and are responsible for their respective roles and duties. Levi in Megawangi (1999) says that without a clear division of tasks among family members, it can interfere with family functions. Husband and wife must become partners in the family in carrying out family functions in reproductive, productive, and social roles (Puspitawati, 2017). The division of roles in the family creates a good family function to maintain family integrity and create satisfaction in marriage.

According to Anjani and Suryatno (2006), adjusting marriage is the main thing that husband and wife do to determine happiness at the stage of marriage. In addition, this is the initial evaluation of the husband and wife of the marital relationship that changes during the marriage period (Fowers & Olson, 1993). The successful marital adjustment will impact marital happiness and satisfaction and prevent disappointment and feelings of confusion (Hurlock 2009 in Retiara et al. 2016). Therefore, it can be said that satisfaction in marriage will arise from how much adjustment is made in making marital adjustments (Atwater & Duffy, 2009 in Retiara et al., 2016). Gender roles and relations in married couples are carried out from the beginning of marriage but can change according to needs (Carr et al., 2014 in Puspitawati et al., 2019). This is because marital satisfaction in the family depends on the individual's feelings, hopes, and desires from the relationship he is living (Azeez, 2013). Furthermore, husband and wife agree to share roles and tasks in daily activities and have responsibility for each role and task. This is by the structural-functional theory approach used in the balance of the family's internal system, which states that the functional-functional theory approach can be used in analyzing the role of the family in order to create good family functions to maintain family integrity.

Research related to the factors that affect the quality of marriage has been carried out by several previous researchers, including the socio-economic characteristics of husband and wife related to marital adjustments, such as education, occupation, and income (Lewis & Spanier, 1976 in Filsinger & Wilson, 1984). For example, the level of education achieved by a husband or wife can lead to adjustments created in the family (Bentler & Newcomb, 1978). The age of marriage and the number of children cause a relationship to marital satisfaction. The early stages of marriage are the initial adjustment period in which many problems occur. The longer the marriage age, the more couples understand each other (Anjani & Suryatno, 2006). In addition, the presence of children is also related to marital adjustment. The higher the family income, the higher the cooperation in the distribution of gender role partnerships in the family (Puspitawati & Fahmi, 2008).

Family characteristics, work and income, are related to gender role partnerships in the family (Aziz & Iman, 2017). Family income positively correlates significantly with marital satisfaction (Larasati, 2012). Puspitawati and Fahmi (2008) said the factors that influence the division of gender roles in the family are income/capita/month, frequency of planning, and general family problems faced. 11 Socio-economic factors such as education and income are also associated with marital satisfaction (Zhang et al., 2016). The length of education a husband or wife takes is positively related to marital satisfaction (Heaton, 2002). Istiqomah and Mukhlis (2016) also say that education affects marital satisfaction. Specifically, increased

education and employment of wives can increase their marital satisfaction, while long working hours can decrease their marital satisfaction (Zhang et al., 2016). The duration of the marriage that couples spend together is correlated with marital satisfaction, and the length of marriage to marital satisfaction is negatively related (Karney & Bradbury, 1995; Kurdek, 1999 in Sorokowski et al., 2017). Husband and wife's age at marriage, per capita income, emotional maturity, and family interactions have a significant positive relationship with marital satisfaction. However, the number of family members and length of marriage has a significant negative relationship with marital satisfaction (Nindyasari & Herawati, 2018). Marital adjustments are feelings and statements about married couples' interactions, communication, and conflicts (Spanier, 1976).

Good marital adjustment will lead to good gender partnership roles and vice versa. If the division of gender roles is not good in the family, it will be difficult to make marriage adjustments (Qonitatin, 2012). The marital adjustment also has a relationship with marital satisfaction. Anjani and Suryatno (2006) state that marital adjustment happens to husband and wife at every stage to achieve a couple's happiness. Every couple passes marriage adjustments at every stage of marriage to achieve couple happiness. To achieve happiness, they must go through four aspects: adjusting the spouse's personality, finances, and each partner's family. Adjustments that occur well between couples will lead to marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction is influenced by married couples' ability to adapt to the dynamics of married life (Kumala & Trihandayani, 2015). When there is a good adjustment between husband and wife, knowing the roles and responsibilities that must be done and being open and trusting each other will lead to marital satisfaction (Pratiwi, 2016).

The division of roles between husband and wife is needed to keep the family functioning properly. Gender role partnerships are formed to create a harmonious family in carrying out family functions in the public, domestic and social communities. Gender and the role of husband and wife have a relationship with marital satisfaction and quality (Centikata & Genchogan, 2014 in Puspitawati et al., 2019). Husband and wife work together in household roles in the community's reproductive, productive, and social roles. The division of household roles and parents' contribution are needed to maintain a balance in carrying out family functions and realizing family goals (Puspitasari et al., 2013). According to Moser (1993), gender role partnerships are divided into three roles or so-called (Triple Role Models), namely domestic, public and social roles. The roles and responsibilities of husband and wife in the family should be communicated to create marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction is an evaluation of the husband and wife of the marital relationship that changes during the marriage period (Olson & Fowers, 1993). According to Saxton in Wulan and Chotimah (2017), the indicators of success in marital satisfaction are seen in material and psychological terms. Material needs, namely the fulfillment of physical satisfaction, include fulfilling food needs independently, financially stable, regular and independent household life, and a safe and comfortable place to live. Non-material satisfaction is a psychological need such as discussion and interaction and the achievement of happiness, the need for friendship, stable emotions, understanding each other, accepting the partner's condition, mutual respect for partners, equating opinions in finding solutions, affection, and warmth between partners.

Based on the description above, however, this has novelties, including the subject of research focusing on intact families and carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the researchers also developed this research by adding a gender role partnership variable. This study analyzes the effect of marriage adjustment and gender role partnership on marital satisfaction in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic. The framework is presented in detail in Figure 1.

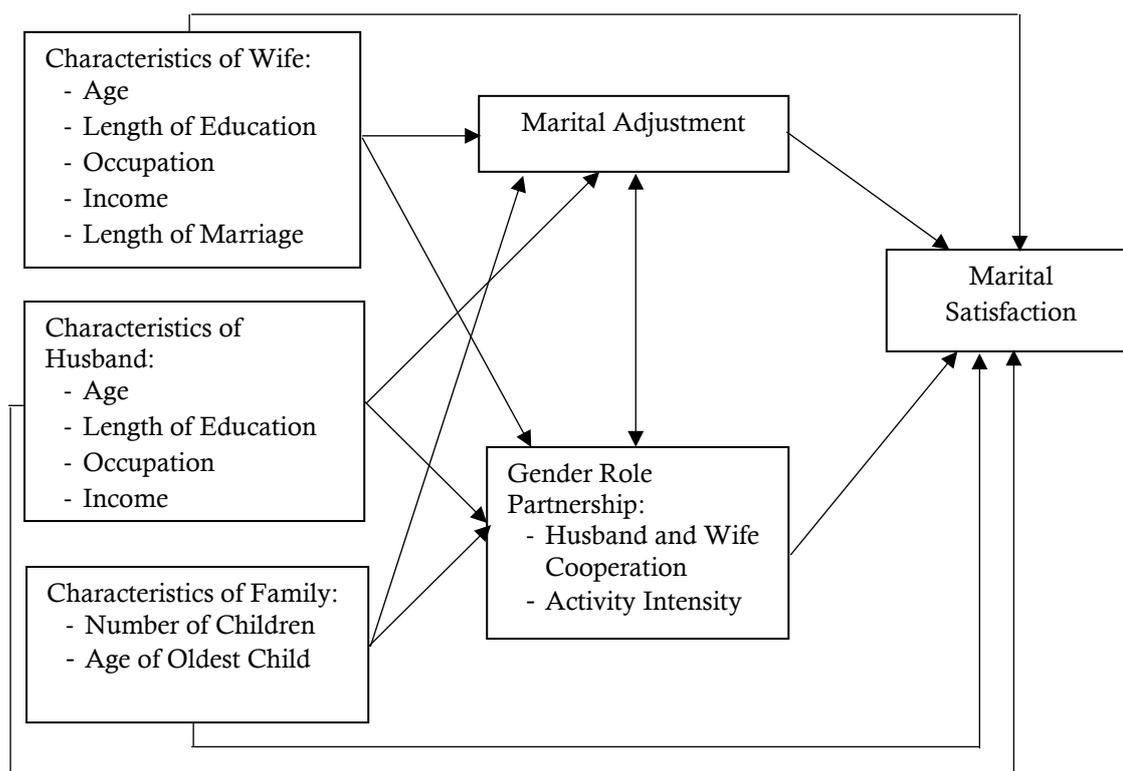


Figure 1 Research Framework

## METHODS

The research design used in this research is a cross-sectional study. A cross-sectional study is a research with data collection techniques through field surveys at a certain time. This research was conducted in the city of Bogor purposively. The reason for choosing the location to include Bogor City is because Bogor City was one of the cities that was classified as a red zone during the Covid-19 pandemic and experienced a fairly high increase in divorce (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020). Data collection was carried out in March 2021 through a questionnaire distributed online.

The population of this study is a complete family consisting of a complete husband and wife in the city of Bogor. A sampling of the study was conducted using non-probability sampling using a voluntary sampling technique. The unit of analysis of this study is a whole family with a sample of 128 wives. The respondent in this study is a wife from an intact family who already has children. The data collected in this study consisted of primary data obtained from filling out online questionnaires that had been tested for reliability and validity. The research variables studied included husband and wife characteristics, intact family characteristics, marital adjustment, gender role partnerships, and marital satisfaction.

The variables in this study were divided into three groups: marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction. The main concept of marital adjustment was developed by Spanier (1976), namely the Dyadic Adjustment Scale. After being modified, this questionnaire has ten statement items with an ordinal Likert scale (1-4) with a meaning of 1) never, 2) sometimes, 3) quite often, and 4) often. The value of Cronbach's alpha on the marriage adjustment variable is 0,814. According to Moser (1993), gender role partnerships are divided into 3 (three) roles (Triple Roles Model), namely reproductive, productive, and social roles for the community, which are divided into 2 (two) dimensions, namely husband-wife cooperation and activity intensity. This instrument uses a gender role partnership instrument, according to Krzaklewska (2014), namely Instruments of Gender Equality Practices Within Family and Puspitawati (2017). After being modified, the number of statements becomes nine. The dimensions of cooperation between husband and wife use a score (1-5), namely 1) husband only, 2) dominant husband, 3) equal husband and wife, 4) wife only, and 5) dominant wife, who is then re-score in SPSS to 1) husband/wife only, 2) husband/wife is dominant, and 3) husband and wife are equal. In the dimension of activity intensity, an ordinal Likert scale (1-4) is used, namely 1) never, 2) sometimes, 3) quite often, and 4) very often. The

value of Cronbach's alpha on the gender role partnership variable is 0,746. The marital satisfaction variable refers to ENRICH (evaluation and nurturing relationship issues, communication, and happiness) and Marital Satisfaction (Fowers & Olson, 1993; Saxton, 1986). In this study, marital satisfaction is divided into two dimensions: material and non-material. After being modified, the number of questions consisted of 10 (ten) items using an ordinal Likert scale (1-4) with the meaning of 1) not satisfied, 2) slightly satisfied, 3) satisfied, and 4) very satisfied. In this study, marital satisfaction is divided into two dimensions, namely material and non-material. Cronbach's alpha value of the marital satisfaction variable is 0,932.

Data processing is done through editing, coding, scoring, entry, cleaning, analysis, and data interpretation. The editing stage is carried out to check the data that has been collected by filling out an online questionnaire. The coding stage is carried out to provide a certain code to the answers of 17 respondents to facilitate the data analysis process. After that, the data that has been coded is given a score and entries for processing. The data entered has been cleaned beforehand so there are no errors in the data processing. Then, the data is ready to be processed using Microsoft Excel 2016 and analyzed using the Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) 25,0 for windows program. The analytical method used in this research is descriptive and inferential data analysis. The analysis used on each variable has been adapted to the specific objectives of this study, including Identification of husband and wife characteristics, family characteristics, marital adjustment, gender role partnerships, and satisfaction analysis using descriptive analysis. The categorization of marital adjustment variables, gender role partnerships, and marital satisfaction into three categories using the cut-off of Putri, Krisnatus, and Puspitawati (2019), namely: Low: 82; Medium: 60-80; High: >80

Pearson correlation test was used to determine the characteristics of husband and wife, family characteristics, marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction. Finally, multiple linear regression tests were used to determine the factors influencing marital satisfaction in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## RESULTS

### Husbands-Wives Characteristics

The characteristics of husband and wife include age, length of education, occupation, and monthly income. The age of husband and wife is classified into three groups, namely early adulthood (18-40 years), middle adulthood (41-60 years), and late adulthood (>60 years), according to Hurlock 2011. Table 2 shows that the average age of the wife in This study is 42,07 years old and the husband's age is 44,77 years, which is in the middle adult category. The highest proportion (64,8%) of the wife's age is in the middle adult category. Likewise, the largest proportion of the husband's age is in the middle category, 63,3 percent. Three-quarters of wives (78,9%) completed higher education. More than half of husbands (81.3%) completed higher education. As many as 87,5 percent of husbands and wives complete the same level of education, 7,03 percent of husbands have a higher education than their wives, and 5,47 percent of wives have a higher level of education than their husbands. Some wives (52,3%) work as housewives. Private employees are the jobs that are mostly done by husbands, which is as much as 35.9 percent. 29,68 percent of husbands and wives work in formal fields, and 5,46 percent of husbands and wives work in non-formal fields. The smallest proportion is that husbands work in formal and non-formal fields (3,12%), and as many as 3,9 percent of husbands work in non-formal fields, and wives work in formal fields. The husband and wife's monthly income is determined based on the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) of Bogor City, which is IDR4.169.806,00. As many as 68,8 percent of wives have a monthly income below the 2021 Bogor City Minimum Wage. Table 2 shows that 27,3 percent of husbands have an income below the 2021 Bogor City Minimum Wage. One-third of husband and wife couples (35,15%) have a monthly income. in the same category, as many as 57,82 percent of wives have lower incomes than their husbands, and 7,03 percent of wives have higher monthly incomes than their husbands.

### Family Characteristics

The distribution of respondents is based on the length of the marriage, the number of children, and the age of the oldest child in intact families. The least number of children in the respondent's family is one person, and the highest number of children is seven people. The results showed that the age of the eldest child in the respondents was in the range of three months to 35 years. The average length of the marriage of respondents is 18,32 years. The marriage age range of respondents is quite varied, ranging from one to 36 years.

The distribution of samples by family size and family stage. Large families are categorized into three categories, namely small families ( $\leq 4$  people), medium families (5-7 people), and large families ( $> 7$  people) (BKKBN 2005). Based on table 4, as many as 50 percent are in the medium family type. Therefore, the range

of number of families in this study is the number of families from three to nine. The highest proportion of family development is families with family stages with adult and married children (42,2%).

### Marriage Adjustment

Marital adjustment is how much husband and wife adjust as a married couple and as parents, make financial adjustments, and adjust the couple's personality. The majority of respondents sometimes answered and quite often in each statement item on the marital adjustment variable. Appendix 1 shows the answers of most respondents, who sometimes answered and quite often in each statement item on the marital adjustment variable. During the marriage period, respondents always equate their religious principles (53,1%) and compromise on matters relating to children's needs (50,8%). 1.6 percent of respondents did not adjust their financial situation during the Covid-19 pandemic. 25 The distribution of respondents' answers based on marriage adjustments during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results showed that the marital adjustment of the respondents had an average of 69,97; the respondents were in the medium category. As many as 41,4 percent of respondents belong to the medium category. This shows that husbands and wives in intact families are not optimal in making marriage adjustments during the Covid-19 pandemic.

### Gender Role Partnerships

Gender role partnerships in the family, how each family member cooperates in every household, and the allocation of husband and wife activities to their household in reproductive, productive, and social activities. Based on the results of the study, the distribution of sample answers based on the dimensions of husband-wife cooperation, that in the reproductive and social activities of the respondents were in the medium category, while in the productive activities they were in a low category.

In the dimension of husband-wife cooperation in reproductive activities, as many as 41,4 percent of respondents are in a low category, with an average score is 62,05. In productive activities, respondents are in the low category with an average score of 55,11. Some of the respondents are in a low category (53,1%). In social activities, respondents are in the medium category. One-third of the respondents were in a low category (35,2%). This shows that respondents are less than optimal in carrying out reproductive, productive, and social activities.

The dimensions of the intensity of reproduction are in the medium category, with an average value of 68,61. As many as 36,7 percent are in a low category. In productive activities, respondents are in a low category, with an average score of 46. As many as 63,3 percent of respondents are in a low category. In addition, during this pandemic, only 8,6 percent of respondents were already looking for additional income. Social activities during the Covid-19 pandemic were in a low category, 6,3 percent of families were in the high category, and the largest proportion was in a low category (71,9%) (Table 1).

Table 1 The distribution of dimensions of gender role partnerships

| Category and Dimensions          | Low |      | Medium |      | High |      | Min-Max  | Mean±Sd     |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|--------|------|------|------|----------|-------------|
|                                  | n   | %    | n      | %    | n    | %    |          |             |
| Cooperated between husband-wives |     |      |        |      |      |      |          |             |
| Reproductive                     | 53  | 41,4 | 41     | 32   | 34   | 26,6 | 0,00-100 | 62,05±23,32 |
| Productive                       | 68  | 53,1 | 29     | 22,7 | 31   | 24,2 | 0,00-100 | 55,11±36,18 |
| Social activities                | 45  | 35,2 | 42     | 32,8 | 41   | 32,0 | 0,00-100 | 64,26±25,37 |
| Intensity of activities          |     |      |        |      |      |      |          |             |
| Reproductive                     | 46  | 36,7 | 43     | 33,6 | 38   | 29,7 | 8,33-100 | 68,61±19,50 |
| Productive                       | 81  | 63,3 | 25     | 19,5 | 22   | 17,2 | 0,00-100 | 46,00±29,79 |
| Social Activities                | 92  | 71,9 | 28     | 21,9 | 8    | 6,3  | 11,1-100 | 48,79±21,95 |

Based on Table 2, the largest proportion of the dimensions of husband-wife cooperation is in a low category (46,9%), 34,4 percent respondents are in the medium category, and 18,8 percent is in the high category, so the average total gender role partnership is 61,3. The total activity intensity dimension is in a low category, with an average value of 55,03. The largest proportion of respondents on the activity intensity dimension was in a low category (60,2%). Overall, the gender role partnership variable is in the low category with an average of 58,17, with half of the respondents in the low category (54,7%). The results show that husbands and wives are not good at partnering gender roles in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 2 The distribution of dimensions and total of gender role partnerships

| Category                         | Low |      | Medium |      | High |      | Min-Max     | Mean±Sd     |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|--------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|
|                                  | n   | %    | n      | %    | n    | %    |             |             |
| Cooperated between husband-wives | 60  | 46,9 | 44     | 34,4 | 24   | 18,8 | 19,44-95,83 | 61,30±19,09 |
| Intensity of activities          | 77  | 60,2 | 38     | 29,2 | 13   | 10,2 | 14,81-92,59 | 55,03±17,84 |
| Gender role partnerships (total) | 70  | 54,7 | 48     | 37,5 | 10   | 7,8  | 25,00-91,44 | 58,17±15,30 |

### Marital Satisfaction

Marital satisfaction is a subjective feeling of happiness, satisfaction, and memorable experiences for husband and wife in various aspects of their marriage. In this study, marital satisfaction for husband and wife is divided into two dimensions: material and non-material. In the dimension of material marital satisfaction obtained, an average value of 70,63 is included in the medium category. This shows that most of the respondents already have a sufficient level of marital satisfaction in material marital satisfaction. A total of 51 respondents (39,8%) are in the medium category, a quarter of the respondents are in a low category (25,8%), and 34,4 percent are in the high category. The results showed that non-material satisfaction had an average value of 73,09, which was included in the medium category. The highest proportion of these dimensions is in the medium category, with as many as 46,1 percent of respondents, 35,2 percent are in the high category, and the lowest proportion is in a low category, with as many as 18,8 percent of respondents. The average value of total marital satisfaction is 72,38, which is in the medium category. A total of 44,5 percent of respondents are in the medium category, 33,6 percent are in the high category, and as many as 28 respondents (21,9%) are in a low category. The results showed that most respondents were quite satisfied with their marriage during the Covid-19 pandemic (Table 3).

Table 3 The distribution of marital satisfaction

| Category and Dimensions      | Low |      | Medium |      | High |      | Min-Max   | Mean±Sd     |
|------------------------------|-----|------|--------|------|------|------|-----------|-------------|
|                              | n   | %    | n      | %    | n    | %    |           |             |
| Material                     | 33  | 25,8 | 51     | 39,8 | 44   | 34,4 | 8,33-100  | 70,63±18,38 |
| Non-material                 | 24  | 18,8 | 59     | 46,1 | 45   | 35,2 | 16,67-100 | 70,63±18,38 |
| Marital satisfaction (total) | 28  | 21,9 | 57     | 44,5 | 43   | 33,6 | 20,83-100 | 71,86±18,01 |

### Correlation between variables

The results showed that the wife's income and the husband's length of education had a positive relationship to marital adjustment. This means that the longer the husband's education, the higher the wife's income will increase marital adjustment. The wife's income is positively related to gender role partnerships, which means the higher the wife's income will increase gender role partnerships in the family. The husband's income has a positive relationship to marital satisfaction, which means that the higher the husband's income, the higher the marital satisfaction created in the family. Marriage adjustment has a significant positive relationship with gender role partnerships, which means that the higher the marriage adjustment, the more gender role partnerships will be. Gender role partnerships have a significant positive relationship with marital satisfaction, which means that the better the gender role partnerships, the higher marital satisfaction in the family. The marital adjustment has a significant positive relationship with marital satisfaction. This shows that the higher the marital adjustment, the higher the marital satisfaction created in the intact family (Table 4).

Table 4 Distribution of family characteristics correlation, marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction

| Variable             | Marital Adjustment | Gender Role Partnerships | Marital Satisfaction |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Wife's age (year)    | -0,120             | -0,030                   | 0,025                |
| Wife's education     | 0,004              | -0,003                   | -0,021               |
| Wife's income        | 0,235*             | <b>0,241**</b>           | 0,044                |
| Husband's age (year) | -0,095             | -0,042                   | 0,064                |
| Husband's education  | 0,192*             | -0,040                   | 0,085                |
| Husband's income     | 0,158              | -0,012                   | <b>0,246**</b>       |
| Length of marriage   | -0,142             | -0,032                   | 0,026                |
| Number of children   | -0,144             | -0,086                   | -0,025               |

Table 4 Distribution of family characteristics correlation, marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction (continue)

| Variable                         | Marital Adjustment | Gender Role Partnerships | Marital Satisfaction |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Oldest child                     | -0,113             | -0,041                   | 0,024                |
| Marital adjustment (index)       | 1                  | <b>0,335**</b>           | <b>0,429**</b>       |
| Gender role partnerships (index) | <b>0,335**</b>     | 1                        | <b>0,281*</b>        |
| Marital Satisfaction (index)     | <b>0,429**</b>     | <b>0,281**</b>           | 1                    |

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

### Regression test

The regression test results were carried out on the characteristics of husband and wife, family characteristics, marital adjustment, and gender role partnerships on marital satisfaction. The variables loaded into the model are selected based on the reference of the research framework and the correlation test results. The adjusted R Square value in this model is 0,210, which means that 21 percent of marital satisfaction is influenced by the husband's income, gender role partnerships, and marital adjustment. Meanwhile, the remaining 79 percent is influenced by variables outside this study (Table 5).

Table 5 Regression coefficients between family characteristics, marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction

| Variable                         | Unstandardized (B) | Standardized ( $\beta$ ) | Sig             |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Constanta                        | 33,987             |                          |                 |
| Wife's age (year)                | 0,105              | 0,056                    | 0,522           |
| Wife's education                 | -2,574             | -0,062                   | 0,555           |
| Husband's education              | 0,896              | 0,021                    | 0,848           |
| Husband's income                 | 1,722              | 0,197                    | <b>0,018**</b>  |
| Number of children               | -0,004             | 0,000                    | 0,997           |
| Marital adjustment (index)       | 0,366              | 0,338                    | <b>0,000***</b> |
| Gender role partnerships (index) | 0,219              | 0,186                    | <b>0,030**</b>  |
| <i>Adjusted R Square</i>         |                    | 0,210                    |                 |
| F                                |                    | 5,822                    |                 |
| Sig                              |                    | 0,000                    |                 |
| df                               |                    | 7                        |                 |

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

The model showed a significant positive effect between the husband's income ( $\beta = 0,197$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ), which is that every increase in the husband's income score will increase marital satisfaction in intact families by 0,197. The marital adjustment also has a significant positive effect ( $\beta = 0,338$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ) on marital satisfaction. This means that every increase in the marital adjustment score increases marital satisfaction by 0,338. In addition, gender role partnership also has a significant positive effect on marital satisfaction ( $\beta = 0,186$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ). This shows that increasing the gender partnership role score will increase marital satisfaction by 0,186. Based on the regression results, the higher the husband's income, marital adjustment, and gender role partnerships, the higher the marital satisfaction.

### Structural Equation Modelling Test (SEM)

Marriage adjustments and gender role partnerships were then tested for their effect on marital satisfaction using the PLS-SEM model. The results showed that marital adjustment directly and indirectly affected marital satisfaction ( $\beta = 0,429$ ;  $t > 1,96$ ). Although, marriage adjustment has an indirect effect on marital satisfaction, on an indirect effect, gender role partnerships increase marital adjustment first to increase marital satisfaction. Gender role partnerships directly and significantly affect marital satisfaction ( $\beta = 0,175$ ;  $t > 1,96$ ). In addition, marriage adjustment directly affects gender role partnerships ( $\beta = 0,337$ ;  $t > 1,96$ ). The adjusted square value of marital satisfaction is 0,199, which means that marital satisfaction is influenced by the factors studied by 19,9 percent, and variables outside this study influence the remaining 71,1 percent.

The latent variable of gender role partnership is the mediator variable between marital adjustment and marital satisfaction. The indirect effect between marital adjustment and marital satisfaction has the highest total effect value on marital satisfaction, namely ( $\beta = 0,429$ ,  $t > 1,96$ ). On the indirect effect, marital adjustment increases gender partnership first and then increases marital satisfaction. Overall, the results of

the PLS-SEM are consistent with the results of correlation and regression, namely marriage adjustment and gender role partnerships are related and have a significant positive effect on marital satisfaction.

## DISCUSSION

The results showed that 63,3 percent of husbands and 64,8 percent of wives were in the middle adult category (Hurlock, 2011). A total of 78,9 percent of wives and 80,8 percent of husbands completed school to higher education. 54,6 percent of wives do not work, and 45,4 percent work. Meanwhile, as many as 90,6 percent of husbands work, and the rest do not work or have retired. A total of 68,8 percent of wives have a monthly income below IDR4.169.806,00 and 72,3 percent of husbands have incomes above IDR4.169.806,00. The results showed that the length of the marriage of respondents ranged from one year to 36 years. The least number of children in the respondent's family is one person, and the highest number of children is seven people. The age of the respondent's oldest child is in the range of three months to 35 years. The largest proportion of family size is 50 percent in the medium family category (BKKBN, 2005).

Marital adjustment occurs continuously throughout the age of marriage because of differences in partners that can trigger conflict (Locke in Retiara et al., 2016). Marital adjustment shows the emotional stability, intellectual efficiency, and social effectiveness of every married individual, both husband and wife must learn to live together to share, compromise, accommodate, adapt, and plan a life together (Bharambe & Baviskar, 2013). The results showed that the category of marital adjustment in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic was moderate. This shows that respondents were not optimal in making marriage adjustments during the Covid-19 pandemic. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there were many challenges that led to some unexpected changes as well as new challenges such as the pressure of working from home and adjustments that sometimes made stress on husband and wife (Maiti et al., 2020). Marriage adjustment in the family will be better if the husband and wife have forgiveness, empathy, and religiosity in their marriage (McDonald et al., 2017). Marriage adjustment is quite difficult for families to do but must be passed by husband and wife (Hurlock, 2002 in Septiana et al., 2014)

Gender role partnerships in the family are cooperation between husband and wife and children, both boys and girls, at the same time, both public, domestic, and social roles. According to Puspitawati (2013), the division of the roles of husband and wife consists of carrying out family functions well, moral and material assistance, and energy and time assistance. The results showed low gender role partnerships in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is indicated by the wife's majority of domestic work, while in the public dimension, the majority is done by the husband. Women are more likely to work from home during the pandemic, increasing the time to complete household chores (Carlson et al., 2020). In essence, husbands have a dominant role in public activities, such as earning a living, compared to women who are more dominant in domestic work, such as taking care of the household, caring for children, and meeting the needs of their husbands (Saleha et al., 2002). The Covid-19 pandemic has increased mothers' and fathers' parenting and other household responsibilities (Carli, 2020).

According to Dowlatabadi et al. (2013), marital satisfaction is a feeling of happiness with the marriage that is lived. Marital satisfaction is related to the quality of relationships and timing and how couples manage finances in their household. The results showed that marital satisfaction in intact families was in the medium category. This shows that some respondents are quite satisfied with fulfilling aspects of marital satisfaction, according to Fowers and Olson (1993) such as personality problems, communication, conflict resolution, financial management, leisure activities, sexual relations, children and parenting, family and friends, equal roles, and religious orientation. The study results align with the BKKBN (2020) that during the Covid-19 pandemic, the family still feels happiness. Communication is also important to create good marital satisfaction for husbands and wives (Litzinger & Gordon, 2005).

Correlation results show a significant positive relationship between the wife's income and the husband's length of education on marital adjustment. The level of education of both husband and wife affects adjustment in the family (Bentler & Newcomb, 1978). Socio-economic characteristics such as education, occupation, and income are related to marital adjustment (Lewis & Spanier, 1976 in Filsinger & Wilson, 1984). There is a significant positive relationship between the wife's income and gender role partnership. The results showed that most of the respondents worked together and quite often did reproductive, productive, and social work for the community. The higher the family income, the greater the gender role partnership in the family (Puspitawati & Fahmi, 2008). Family characteristics, one of which is work and income, affect gender role partnerships in the family (Aziz & Iman, 2017).

The correlation test results show a positive relationship between the husband's income and marital satisfaction, as well as the regression test which shows that husband's income has a positive effect on marital

satisfaction. This proves that a higher husband's income in the family will increase marital satisfaction in the household. This relates to marital satisfaction and financial management aspects, namely how individuals see and respond to economic problems in their marriage (Fowers & Olson, 1993). During the Covid-19 pandemic, economic factors became one of the causes of divorce in the household (Sina, 2020). Financial instability in the household can affect cognitive, emotional, and behavioral effects that affect relationships. Besides that, it can reduce the warmth of husband and wife relationships and decrease satisfaction and marital stability (Kerkman et al., 2000). The income status of both husband and wife can be a factor in achieving marital satisfaction and reducing stress within the family (Epifani et al., 2020). Therefore, family financial management is very important, especially with the Covid-19 pandemic. Financial problems in the household are a major problem for families. Family income and economic status can positively affect marital satisfaction in married couples (Tavakol et al., 2017). Couples who can overcome financial problems will create marital satisfaction as long as the right communication and decisions are made for husband and wife couples (Archuleta et al., 2011). Therefore, it is important to have financial stability during the pandemic in order to maintain marital satisfaction.

There are consistent results between the correlation test, linear regression test, and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The correlation test results showed a significant positive correlation between marital adjustment and gender role partnerships on marital satisfaction during the Covid-19 pandemic. Likewise, the linear regression test and the test Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) showed that the factors influencing marital satisfaction are marital adjustment and gender role partnerships. One of the factors in achieving marital satisfaction is the process of marital adjustment that is passed by husband and wife (Anjani & Suryatno, 2006). Marital adjustment is something that must be done by every couple that contains an agreement between husband and wife, such as problems that occur in marriage, such as matters relating to finances, household tasks, relationships with family and friends, child care, and division of tasks and activities in the family. Household, and create affection for each other. Good adjustment will influence marital satisfaction at every stage of family development (Manyam & Junior, 2014). Marital adjustment and responsibilities in the household will have an impact on the success of the couple's and household's lives. Marital satisfaction occurs because of a good marital adjustment between husband and wife (Ardhianita & Andayani, 2015). The correlation and SEM PLS results also showed that marital adjustment and gender role partnerships are interconnected and influence each other. Following Qonitatin's (2012) research, if marriage adjustment in the family improves, the gender roles created in the family are also good.

Gender role partnerships have a positive correlation and influence on marital satisfaction. One of the factors related to influential marital satisfaction is gender role partnership in the family (Kodan & Genedogan, 2014). Gender is the difference between men and women in roles, functions, and tasks that can be constructed in social values, culture, and customs in society and can change at any time according to local conditions. Husband and wife life cannot be separated from the division of roles between husband and wife, which can be constructed or changed according to local situations, conditions, and customs that create marital satisfaction (Carr et al., 2014 in Puspitawati et al., 2019). This is in line with Forste (2008) in Larasati (2012), where the husband's involvement in household work positively influences marital satisfaction. In addition, it is important in a harmonious marital relationship to both partners feel happiness and satisfaction (Setyoningsih in Larasati, 2012). Therefore, it is important in the household to recognize the perceived gender role and position about marital satisfaction. (Özgüven 2009 in Kodan & Genedogan, 2014). The effect decomposition results show an indirect effect between marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction. The marital adjustment will increase marital satisfaction through gender role partnerships in the family. When there is a good adjustment between husband and wife, knowing the roles and responsibilities that must be done and being open and trusting each other will lead to marital satisfaction (Pratiwi, 2016).

The limitation of this research is that the research is conducted online and from only one source, namely the wife. In addition, the research was only conducted in the city of Bogor, so the scope is not broad and cannot be generalized. Due to the data collection being carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic, there was no in-depth interview with the respondents because the data collection technique used in this study used non-probability. Voluntary sampling so that it is not possible to go directly to the field and dig deeper information the respondent. In addition, the respondents in this study were less varied regarding husband and wife's work, husband and wife's income, length of education, and homogeneous answers on each variable. Because this research was conducted *online* and the sample was a wife, the number of *item* statements in the questionnaire was limited because too many would be ineffective. The statements are multi-interpreted or biased due to short sentences and different thoughts for each respondent in this study.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The average age of the husband and wife in this study is in the middle adult category (41-60 years). The average length of education taken by both husband and wife completing higher education (D3/S1/S2/S3/Academy). The wife's average income is below the Bogor City UMK, while the husband's average income is above the Bogor City UMK. The largest proportion of family size includes medium families and is at the stage of family development of adult and married children. Marriage adjustment in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic is moderate. The gender role partnership is divided into two dimensions: husband-wife cooperation and activity intensity, which includes reproductive, productive, and social roles for the community. Overall, the gender role partnership of respondents is in a low category, the husband-wife cooperation dimension is in the medium category, and the activity intensity dimension is in a low category. Marital satisfaction is divided into two dimensions: material and non-material. Overall, both in material and non-material dimensions, respondents' marital satisfaction is in the medium category.

The correlation test results show that the wife's income and the husband's length of education have a significant positive relationship to marital adjustment. The wife's income has a significant positive relationship with gender role partnerships. Husband's income, gender role partnership, and marital adjustment have a significant positive relationship to marital satisfaction. Marital adjustment positively correlates with gender role partnerships and vice versa. Gender role partnerships have a significant positive relationship with marital adjustment. Marital adjustment and gender role partnerships significantly positively impact marital satisfaction. The results of the linear regression test and SEM PLS show that husband's income, marital adjustment, and gender role partnerships significantly positively affect marital satisfaction in intact families during the Covid-19 pandemic. There is an indirect effect between marital adjustment, gender role partnership, and marital satisfaction. In an indirect effect, gender role partnerships increase marital adjustment to marital satisfaction. Gender role partnership becomes a mediator variable between marital adjustment and marital satisfaction.

Based on the research that has been done, it is better for families, especially husbands and wives, to continue to create a marital adjustment in the family during the age and stages of their marriage, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic onwards, besides increasing husband-wife cooperation and the intensity of activity between husband and wife, both in the domestic, public, and social roles of the community, so that the satisfaction created in husband and wife remains well created. Suggestions for educational institutions, this research is expected to contribute to scientific development, especially knowledge regarding marriage adjustment, gender role partnerships, and marital satisfaction, as well as to the development of further research. Suggestions for the government, this research can be used as a basis for making programs that help improve marital adjustment, gender role partnerships, and marital satisfaction in families during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

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