

Gender of Roles, Family Interaction, and Family Well-being in Single-Earner and Dual-Earner Families

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Abstract

COVID-19 has had an impact on family life in both single-earner and dual-earner families. This study aims to analyze the effect of family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, and family interaction on family well-being in single-earner and dual-earner families. This study was conducted in September 2021 and used a cross-sectional design with secondary data analysis from a family quality survey. Purposive sampling was used. The sample consisted of 986 families, namely families with an intact family type who had children, lived in DKI Jakarta, and had a single-earner or dual-earner status. Data were analyzed using an independent t-test and structural equation Modeling (SEM). The study found differences between single- and dual-earner families in the number of children, husband-and-wife education, family income, family interaction, and family well-being. Based on SEM analysis, in single-earner families, family well-being can be improved directly or indirectly by increasing family income, by achieving equality in husband-wife gender roles, and by improving good family interaction. In dual-earner families, family well-being can be directly improved by increased family income, equality of gender roles, and better family interaction. The conclusion was that families strive to increase income, establish gender equality, and interact well to improve family well-being.

Keywords: dual-earner family, family interaction, family well-being, gender of roles, single-earner family

Abstrak

COVID-19 berdampak pada kehidupan keluarga baik pada keluarga *single-earner* maupun *dual-earner*. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh karakteristik keluarga, peran gender suami-istri, dan interaksi keluarga terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga pada keluarga *single-earner* dan *dual-earner*. Penelitian yang dilakukan pada bulan September 2021 ini menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional* dengan analisis data sekunder yang bersumber dari survei kualitas keluarga. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*. Contoh penelitian berjumlah 986 keluarga, yaitu keluarga dengan tipe keluarga utuh yang mempunyai anak, tinggal di DKI Jakarta, dan berstatus *single-earner* atau *dual-earner*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji t-independen dan *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM). Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara keluarga *single-earner* dan keluarga *dual-earner* dalam hal jumlah anak, pendidikan suami-istri, pendapatan keluarga, interaksi keluarga, dan kesejahteraan keluarga. Berdasarkan analisis SEM, pada keluarga *single-earner*, kesejahteraan keluarga dapat ditingkatkan baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dengan meningkatkan pendapatan keluarga, dan secara langsung dengan mencapai kesetaraan gender suami-istri, serta meningkatkan interaksi keluarga yang baik. Sedangkan pada keluarga *dual-earner*, kesejahteraan keluarga dapat ditingkatkan secara langsung melalui peningkatan pendapatan keluarga,

kesetaraan peran gender suami-istri, dan interaksi keluarga yang lebih baik. Kesimpulannya, keluarga diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pendapatan, mewujudkan kesetaraan peran gender suami-istri, dan melakukan interaksi yang baik sehingga dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan keluarga.

Kata kunci: interaksi keluarga, keluarga *dual earner*, keluarga *single earner*, kesejahteraan keluarga, peran gender

Introduction

DKI Jakarta is the center of the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia. As many as 20.3 percent of the COVID-19 cases in Indonesia were found in DKI Jakarta (Ministry of Health, 2021). COVID-19 has impacted all aspects of family life and family well-being. Judging from objective welfare, there was a 4.72% increase in the poor population in DKI Jakarta in March 2021, an increase of 0.03 percent compared to March 2020 (BPS, 2021). The average number of poor household members in Jakarta is 4.59 or five people, meaning that this household is likely to be included in an intact family that has children (BPS, 2021). In addition, the psychological impact of COVID-19 affects families' subjective well-being. Family members' sense of satisfaction and gratitude towards their lives is an understanding of the family's subjective well-being (Puspitawati, 2018).

Based on the functional structural theory (White et al., 2019), families have structures that perform functions by adapting to maintain balance in meeting their needs. Family types can be classified as single-earner and dual-earner families. Dual-earners have a positive impact on family income (Rustham, 2019). According to research conducted by Boylu et al. (2013), dual-earner families have better family functioning than single-earner families. A single-earner family is one in which the husband or wife works while the other person takes care of the household. According to research by Irawati and Hafid (2019), a mother works to realize the need for self-actualization but still carries out her role as a mother and wife. Dual-earner families face challenges in balancing work and family life, so conflicts often occur that interfere with work performance and family life (Husna & Karyani, 2022). Both types of families require good management of family resources to achieve family goals. Families must be able to overcome pressure, rise from difficulties, and use difficulties as opportunities to develop; this is known as family resilience. According to research conducted by Hendrayu et al. (2020), there is no significant difference in family resilience between single- and dual-earner families. In addition, parent-child interactions are related to family resilience (Lester et al., 2013). Family resilience is necessary to face changes in family life during pandemics. Changes in the impact of COVID-19 require a reorganization of the family system through the gender roles of husbands and wives to increase family interaction and realize family prosperity.

The gender roles of husbands and wives are shown through the division of roles and the decision-making of the husband and wife. A National Commission on Violence Against Women (2020) found that 70 percent of women felt that household work had increased significantly since the COVID-19 pandemic, and one in three women stated that the increase in household work had increased their stress. A wife bears greater responsibility than her husband for housework and childcare because it is influenced by patriarchal culture (Setiyono & Imelda, 2021). During the pandemic, a mother from a dual-earner family tends to reduce her office working hours to undertake domestic

matters, such as childcare (Collins et al., 2021). Married female workers experience conflict because there is a demand to play the roles of wife and mother (Nikmah et al., 2021). Therefore, to create a harmonious family, it is necessary to divide the roles of the husband and wife in a balanced manner so that tasks are distributed efficiently, and the family system runs in balance (Puspitawati, 2018). Balanced cooperation in the decision-making process is also important for improving well-being (Puspitawati, 2019). Family problems can not only have a negative influence on husbands and wives, but also on children's development (Hendrayu et al., 2017).

Additionally, during the pandemic, more family interactions occurred at home. Family interactions consist of husband-wife, wifey-husband, and parent-child interactions. Social distancing increases family interaction with good communication conditions (Sunarti et al., 2021) and increases family time to gather and help each other (Afifah, 2021). However, social distancing can increase the frequency of arguments in the family (Afifah, 2021) and cause domestic violence (Sulaeman & Salsabila, 2020). According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission Report/KPAI (2020), the number of cases of violence against children where the perpetrator was the biological father was 11,492 and the biological mother was 10,641. Parents are the first educators to instill mental development and shape their children's attitudes (Putro et al., 2020). Dual-earner families have higher levels of family and role conflicts than single-earner families (Shimazu et al., 2013).

The conditions experienced by intact families with children during the pandemic affect the gender roles of husbands and wives, family interactions, and family well-being, which look different for single- and dual-earner types. Therefore, it is important to carry out this research with the aim of 1) analyzing differences in family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, family interactions, and family well-being for single-earner and dual-earner families, and 2) analyzing the influence of family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, and family interactions on family well-being in intact families with children in DKI Jakarta during the COVID-19 pandemic in single earner and dual-earner families.

Several studies related to gender roles, family interactions, and family well-being have been conducted by several researchers. Siswati and Puspitawati (2017) analyzed gender roles, decision-making, and the welfare of dual-earner families but involved families who did not have children in the research. Dyoga et al. (2022) analyzed the quality of marriages of husband-wife families working in the formal sector during the covid-19 pandemic as well as work-family conflicts and family interactions that occur. Research on husband-wife gender roles and family well-being was conducted by Oshio et al. (2013) and Sukmawati and Puspitawati (2022). Several researchers have also studied dual-earner families, including Shimazu et al. (2013), Offer (2014), Carlson and Hans (2020), and Husna and Karyani (2022). However, research related to the differences and influence of family characteristics, gender roles, and family interactions on family welfare that focuses on intact families with children for single-earner and dual-earner families during COVID-19 has never been carried out by researchers.

Methods

Participants

This was a cross-sectional study with secondary data analysis from the 2021 Family Quality Research Survey. This survey was conducted by the Department of Family and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural Institute, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (RI). This study was conducted in September 2021. Purposive sampling was used. The study sample consisted of 986 families, namely families with an intact family type who had children and lived in DKI Jakarta, had a single-earner or dual-earner status, and took part in the 2021 Family Quality Survey.

Measurement

The variables analyzed in the research were family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, family interactions, and family well-being. Family characteristics include husband and wife's age, education, employment status, total family income, and number of children. The variable measurement method adopts a family quality questionnaire (Puspitawati et al., 2021). Husband-wife gender roles are the husband-wife's perception of the division of husband-wife roles and husband-wife decision-making in the family institution. The division of roles between husband and wife is the husband's and wife's perception of the roles distributed in the sample family. The husband-wife gender role variable used in the 11 questions was measured using the dimensions of husband-wife role division and husband-wife decision-making. The dimensions of the division of roles between husband and wife use six questions modified by (Moser 1993; Puspitawati 2021) with a Likert scale (1–5): 1=father only, 2=dominant father, 3=equal father and mother, 4=dominant mother, and 5 = just mother. Husband-wife decision-making is a family effort to determine a decision, whether carried out jointly by the husband or wife or by the wife or husband alone. The dimensions of husband-wife decision-making modified refer to the concept (Levin & Milgrom, 2004); Puspitawati, 2021) with a total of five question items. This questionnaire used the Guttman scale (0–1), with 0 = no and 1 = yes.

Family interaction is the respondent's perception of husband-wife, wish-husband, and parent-child relationships regarding the dimensions of warmth and rudeness in the sample family. The modified family interaction variable refers to the concept (Chuang 2005; Puspitawati 2021), which consists of dimensions of husband-wife interaction, wife-husband interaction, and parent-child interaction dimensions. The dimensions of the husband-wife interaction, wife-husband interaction, and parent-child interaction each use four Likert-scale question items (1-4), namely 1=never, 2=sometimes, 3=quite often, and 4=often very.

The family well-being variable uses 15 questions and is measured by the subjective and objective well-being of the family. Subjective family well-being is the level of life satisfaction and acceptance of a sample family regarding the things experienced in their family currently compared to the conditions six months previously. The modified SWB dimension refers to the Quality of Life approach (Conger et al., 1990; Puspitawati 2021) using an instrument with a total of five questions. This questionnaire used a Likert scale (1–5): 1=very much worse, 2=slightly worse, 3=same, 4=slightly better, and 5=very much better. Objective: Family well-being is the level of family welfare seen from the current availability of clothing, food, shelter, and family health. The modified objective family

well-being dimension refers to the concept (Puspitawati, 2021) with a total of 10 question items using the Guttman scale (0–1), namely 0=no and 1=yes.

Analysis

Descriptive and inferential statistical tests were performed using Microsoft Excel, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 25, and Linear Structure Relations (Lisrel) 8.80. Data were analyzed according to the research objectives, namely: a) descriptive analysis was carried out with totals, averages, and standard deviations, as well as minimum and maximum values for family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, family interactions, and family well-being. Subsequently, the index values of the four variables were calculated. According to Puspitawati (2021), the index can be divided into three categories: low (<50), moderate (50–75), and high (>75). Next, differences in husband-wife gender roles, family interactions, and the well-being of single- and dual-earning families were analyzed using an independent t-test. b) The direct and indirect effects between family characteristic variables, husband-wife gender roles, family interactions, and family well-being were tested using structural equation modeling (SEM).

Findings

Family Characteristics

Most of the family workers in this study (86.21%) were single earners. This means that most families in the example earn income from their husbands or wives alone. This study generally comes from the perception of a wife or mother in the middle adult age category (41–60 years). Meanwhile, the largest proportion of wives' ages were in the early adulthood category. In addition, in single-earner and dual-earner families, most husbands were in the middle adult age category (41–60 years).

On average, the sample had two children. Most husbands and wives have completed high school education in single-earner families and college education in dual-earner families. The largest proportion (40.26%) of total family income was in the income range of IDR 1,500,001–IDR 3,000,000.00. The results of the independent t-test revealed significant differences between single-earner and dual-earner families in the number of children, husband-and-wife education, and family income. The number of children in single-earner families is greater than that in dual-earner families, while the education of husbands and wives and the income of dual-earner families are higher than those of single-earner families.

Husband and Wife Gender Roles

Husband and wife gender roles are measured by the division of roles and decision-making between the husband and wife. Based on Table 1, for the distribution of husband-wife roles, most examples have a high husband-wife role division index (>75) in single-earner and dual-earner families. Thus, most of the examples, namely husbands and wives, work together actively, and neither party is burdened with housework or other roles to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, Table 1 shows that more than half of the single-earner and dual-earner families were in the high husband-wife decision-making category (>75). Looking at the gender roles of husbands and wives, most families with a high index are single-earner and dual-earner family types. In this case, the husband and

wife have equally divided roles, and decision-making is carried out through discussion between them. During the COVID-19 pandemic, independent t-test results showed that there was no significant difference in the gender roles of husbands and wives in single-earner and dual-earner families.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on the gender role dimension index of husband and wife in single- and dual-earning families

Category	Single Earner (n=850)		Dual Earner (n=136)		Total (n=986)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
The distribution of husband-wife roles						
Low (<50)	31	3.65	4	2.94	35	3.55
Moderate (50-75)	336	39.53	55	40.44	391	39.66
High (>75)	483	56.82	77	56.62	560	56.80
Min-Max	0-100		0-100		0-100	
Mean ± SD	78.89 ± 17.62		79.78 ± 17.38		79.01 ± 17.59	
<i>p-value</i>	0.585					
The decision making of husband and wife						
Low (<50)	85	10.00	16	11.76	101	10.24
Moderate (50-75)	112	13.18	9	6.62	121	12.27
High (>75)	653	76.82	111	81.62	764	77.48
Min-Max	0-100		0-100		0-100	
Mean ± SD	80.80 ± 21.16		82.35 ± 23.48		81.01 ± 21.49	
<i>p-value</i>	0.434					
The gender roles of husband and wife						
Low (<50)	33	3.88	8	5.88	41	4.16
Moderate (50-75)	237	27.88	27	19.85	264	26.77
High (>75)	580	68.24	101	74.26	681	69.07
Min-Max	8-100		20-100		8.33-100	
Mean ± SD	79.99 ± 15.00		81.19 ± 15.64		80.01 ± 15.05	
<i>p-value</i>	0.385					

Note. (*) = significant at p -value<0.05; S= single-earner family; D= dual-earner family.

Family Interactions

Family interactions are seen in husband-wife, wife-husband, and parent-child interactions. Table 2 shows that most families are in the medium category for husband-wife and wife-husband interactions. However, most families were in the high category of parent-child interaction and family interaction. In this research, good interactions were seen in the condition of not being angry, caring, helping with work, and not hitting. The average interaction index was better in parent-child interactions than in husband-wife and wife-husband interactions. The results of different tests considering family work status show that family interactions are significantly different between single-earner families and dual-earner families.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents based on the family interaction dimension index in single- and dual-earning families

Category	Single Earner (n=850)		Dual Earner (n=136)		Total (n=986)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Husband-wife interactions						
Low (<50)	18	2.12	2	1.47	20	2.03
Moderate (50-75)	529	62.24	74	54.41	603	61.16
High (>75)	303	35.65	60	44.12	363	36.82
Min-Max	25 - 100		41.67-100		25-100	
Mean ± SD	73.80 ± 14.20		75.79 ± 14.19		74.08 ± 14.21	
<i>p-value</i>	0.129					
Wife-husband interactions						
Low (<50)	6	0.71	0	0.00	6	0.61
Moderate (50-75)	575	67.65	74	54.41	649	65.82
High (>75)	269	31.65	62	45.59	331	33.57
Min-Max	41.67-100		50-100		41.67-100	
Mean ± SD	74.29 ± 11.65		79.17 ± 11.87		74.97 ± 11.79	
<i>p-value</i>	0.000*					
Parent-child interactions						
Low (<50)	1	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.10
Moderate (50-75)	323	38.00	52	38.24	375	38.03
High (>75)	526	61.88	84	61.76	610	61.87
Min-Max	41.67-100		50-100		41.67-100	
Mean ± SD	82.73 ± 10.09		82.59 ± 12.06		82.71 ± 10.37	
<i>p-value</i>	0.907					
Family interactions						
Low (<50)	1	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.10
Moderate (50-75)	417	49.06	56	41.18	473	47.97
High (>75)	432	50.82	80	58.82	512	51.93
Min-Max	47.22-100		52.78-100		47.22-100	
Mean ± SD	76.94 ± 8.82		79.19 ± 9.93		77.25 ± 9.01	
<i>p-value</i>	0.007*					

Note. (*) = significant at $p\text{-value} < 0.05$; S= single-earner family; D= dual-earner family.

Family Well-being

Family well-being is the objective well-being of the family and the subjective well-being of the family. For objective family well-being, the majority of single-earner and dual-earner families were in the high objective family well-being category (>75), as shown in Table 3. In this study, objective well-being is seen as the family being able to eat two full meals per day; none of them suffer from acute or chronic illnesses or are disabled, have no money, suffer from nutritional problems, own a house, and have a fixed monthly income of IDR 455,000 per person per month, savings in the form of cash of at least IDR 2,100,000, own health insurance, never be in arrears in paying for electricity, and never be in arrears in paying fees or educational needs.

By considering the family's employment status, it turns out that there is a real difference in the objective well-being of single-earner families and dual-earner families. Apart from that, as seen in Table 3, the majority of families based on the family well-being category were in the medium category (50–75) for single-earner and dual-earner families. This study also proves that in terms of family well-being, there are significant differences between single-earner families and dual-earner families.

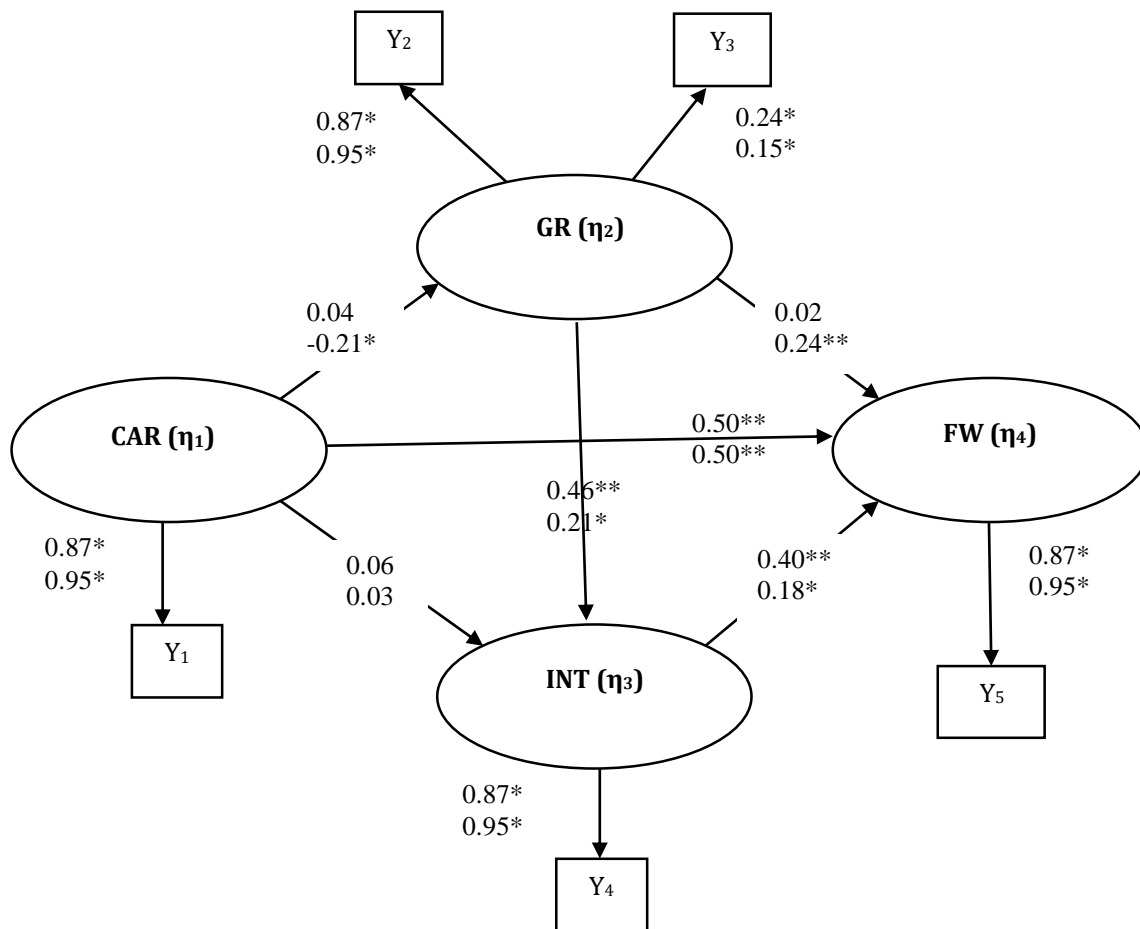
Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on the family well-being dimension index in single- and dual-earning families

Category	Single Earner (n=850)		Dual Earner (n=136)		Total (n=986)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
The objective well-being of the family						
Low (<50)	22	2.59	4	2.94	26	2.64
Moderate (50-75)	333	39.18	29	21.32	362	36.71
High (>75)	495	58.24	103	75.74	598	60.65
Min-Max	20-100		30-100		20-100	
Mean ± SD	76.88 ± 15.47		83.97 ± 15.74		77.86 ± 15.69	
<i>p-value</i>	0.000*					
The subjective well-being of the family						
Low (<50)	319	37.53	34	25.00	353	35.80
Moderate (50-75)	429	50.47	75	55.15	504	51.12
High (>75)	102	12.00	27	19.85	129	13.08
Min-Max	0-100		25-100		0-100	
Mean ± SD	54.41 ± 17.43		58.90 ± 18.59		55.03 ± 17.65	
<i>p-value</i>	0.009*					
Family well-being						
Low (<50)	84	9.88	9	6.62	93	9.43
Moderate (50-75)	599	70.47	81	59.56	680	68.97
High (>75)	167	19.65	46	33.82	213	21.60
Min-Max	15-100		35-100		15-100	
Mean ± SD	65.64 ± 13.30		71.43 ± 13.52		66.44 ± 13.48	
<i>p-value</i>	0.000*					

Note. (*) = significant at $p\text{-value} < 0.05$; S= single-earner family; D= dual-earner family.

The Effect of Family Characteristics, Husband-Wife Gender Roles, Family Interactions on Family Well-being

Figure 1 presents the results of inferential statistical data processing using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). The significance of the coefficients was assessed to test the suitability of the structural model (Structural Model Fit). This research uses a significance test with $t\text{-values} \geq 1.645$, 1.96, and 2.576, thus proving that significant relationships or latent variables influence each other. Figure 1 shows a coefficient that is not significant at the structural model fit test level.



Chi-Square= 29.06; 11.14
 df = 3;3
 p-value: 0.0000; 0.01101
 RMSEA=0.101; 0.142
 GFI=0.99; 0.97
 CFI=0.94; 0.81
 n= 850;136

First Line = *Single Earner*;
 Second Line= *Dual Earner*;
 + $p \leq 0.10$; * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$.

Figure 1. The final model of the influence of family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, and family interactions on family well-being in DKI Jakarta during the COVID-19 pandemic

Note:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| CAR | : Family Characteristics (η_1) | Y ₂ | : The distribution of husband-wife roles |
| GR | : Gender of Roles (η_2) | Y ₃ | : The decision making of husband and wife |
| INT | : Family Interactions (η_3) | Y ₄ | : Family Interactions |
| FW | : Family Well-being (η_4) | Y ₅ | : Family Well-being |
| Y ₁ | : Pendapatan Keluarga | | |

Table 4 shows that for single earner families, the variable that has a significant direct effect is the influence of husband-wife gender roles on family interactions; family characteristics on family well-being and family interactions on family well-being with $p \leq 0.01$. The indirect effect between variables that is significant in single earner families

is the influence of family characteristics on family well-being; and the gender role of husband and wife on family well-being with $p \leq 0.10$; dan $p \leq 0.01$.

Table 4. Results of decomposition of the effects of latent variables on family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, family interactions and family well-being (*single Earner*)

No	Variabel	Single Earner (n= 850)		
		DE	IE	TE
1.	Husband-wife gender roles (η_2)			
	Family Characteristics (η_1)	0.04		0.04
2	Family Interactions (η_3)			
	Family Characteristics (η_1)	0.06	0.02	0.08+
	Husband-wife gender roles (η_2)	0.46**		0.46**
3.	Family Well-being (η_4)			
	Family Characteristics (η_1)	0.50**	0.03+	0.53**
	Husband-wife gender roles (η_2)	0.02	0.18**	0.20**
	Family Interactions (η_3)	0.40**		0.40**

Note: *) significant at $+ p \leq 0.10$, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, DE= Direct Effect; IE= Indirect Effect; TE= Total Effect.

Table 5 shows that in dual earner families, the variable that has a significant direct effect is the influence of family characteristics on the gender roles of husband and wife; husband-wife gender roles in family interactions; family characteristics on family well-being, husband and wife gender roles on family well-being and family interactions on family well-being with $p \leq 0.05$; dan $p \leq 0.01$. In a dual earner family. there is no indirect effect between variables which is significant at $+ p \leq 0.10$; * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.01$.

Table 5. Decomposition results of latent variable effects of family characteristics, husband-wife gender roles, family interactions, and family well-being (dual Earner)

No	Variabel	Dual Earner (n= 136)		
		DE	IE	TE
1.	Husband-wife gender roles (η_2)			
	Family Characteristics (η_1)	-0.21*		-0.21*
2	Family Interactions (η_3)			
	Family Characteristics (η_1)	0.03	-0.05	-0.02
	Husband-wife gender roles (η_2)	0.21*		0.21*
3.	Family Well-being (η_4)			
	Family Characteristics (η_1)	0.50**	-0.05	0.44**
	Husband-wife gender roles (η_2)	0.24**	0.04	0.28**
	Family Interactions (η_3)	0.18**		0.18**

Note: *) significant at $+ p \leq 0.10$, * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, DE= Direct Effect; IE= Indirect Effect; TE= Total Effect.

Based on Table 6, in single-earner families, family characteristics (consisting of one indicator, namely, family income) are strategic variables that influence family well-being because they directly influence family well-being. Furthermore, Table 6 also shows that for dual-earner families, family characteristics (consisting of one indicator, namely family income), husband-wife gender roles (consisting of indicators of husband-wife role division and husband-wife decision-making), and family interactions (consisting of one indicator, namely the family interaction index) are very strategic variables in influencing family well-being because they directly and indirectly influence family well-being. The

most efficient path (which has the largest influence of 25%) on the well-being of dual-earner families is the path with the entry point of family characteristics (consisting of one indicator, namely, family income). The mediating variables that influence dual-earner families are the gender roles of the husbands, wives, and family interactions.

Table 6. Path of influence of factors on family well-being

Path	Characteristic	DE ^c 1	DE ^c 2	DE ^c 3	Total Effect
Single Earner (S)					
CAR → FW	D ^a	0.50			0.25 25 ^d
Dual Earner (D)					
CAR → FW	D ^a	0.50			0.25 25 ^d
CAR → GR → FW	I ^b	-0.21	0.24		-0.0504 -5.04
CAR → GR → INT → FW	I ^b	-0.21	0.21	0.18	-0.007938 -0.79

Note: D^a= Direct; I^b= Indirect; DE^c = Direct Effect, ^dStrategic variables and the Most Efficient Path

This study shows that family characteristics established by family income indicators have a significant positive direct impact on family well-being in both single-earner and dual-earner families. In other words, the higher the family income, the better is the family's well-being.

In single-earner families, family characteristics do not significantly affect the gender roles of the husbands and wives. This means that, in single-earner families, the amount of income does not affect the gender roles of husbands and wives. This is possible because single-earning families are clear in terms of the division of domestic and public roles, so the amount of income does not affect the gender roles of husbands and wives. In addition, this finding can be considered positive because decreasing income during the pandemic did not have a significant effect on reducing balanced gender roles between husbands and wives. However, the characteristics of dual-earner families have a significantly negative effect on husband-and-wife gender roles. This means that the higher the income, the more unequal the gender roles of husband and wife.

This study also found that family characteristics in single- and dual-earner families did not influence family interactions. This means that, in this research, the amount of income in single-earner or dual-earner families does not influence whether family interactions are good. The gender roles of husbands and wives have a direct influence on family interactions in both single- and dual-earner families. This means that when husbands and wives work together to divide roles and make decisions, their family interactions improve. In addition, this study found that in single-earner families, the gender roles of husbands and wives did not significantly influence family well-being. This could be motivated by the educational level of the husband and wife, which tends to be high. Family interactions influence well-being in both single-earner and dual-earner families. Apart from that, this research found that there was high family interaction, including both husband-wife, wife-husband, and parent-child interactions.

Discussion

Different family characteristics in single-earner and dual-earner families can influence family welfare. The number of children in single-earner families was greater than in dual-earner families. The education of husbands and wives in dual-earner families

is higher than that of single-earner families. Education influences family well-being (Sudarmiani et al., 2022). The higher a person's education, the greater their family's well-being. In addition, education level influences family income (Rungkat et al., 2020). The total income of a dual-earner family is higher than that of a single-earner one. This is in accordance with previous research, namely, that there are differences in income and expenses between single-earner families and dual-earner families (Sullivan, 2020).

Families implement a balanced distribution of roles between husbands and wives, and gender roles have been applied equally between husbands and wives in both single-earner and dual-earner families during the COVID-19 pandemic. Referring to gender theory, husbands and wives are equal partners who have the right to have the same opportunities to develop, so household activities are not just the wife's job. Gender partnerships in the distribution of family activities enable the planning and implementation of fair and gender-equal management of family resources (Aziz, 2017).

Husband-and-wife decision making was carried out in both single-earner and dual-earner families. Another study found that patriarchal culture still influences wives' household decision-making (Ardianto & Lisyarningsih, 2018). According to the family ecosystem theory, the family is the center of the system (Puspitawati, 2018). Families must manage family resources by managing human capital, owned goods and services, and information to adapt to changes outside the family system so that family prosperity can be created.

Good family interactions occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to Chuang (2005), the family interaction process is seen in the level of love for family members, the level of dominance over family members, how to express emotions towards family members, harmonious communication between family members, mutual obedience of family members, and mutually respectful behavior between family members. The level of parent-child interaction is better than the level of husband-wife or wife-husband interaction. These results are in accordance with previous research findings, namely that parent-child interaction has a better average interaction index than husband-wife interaction (Lestari Rezki & Rizkillah, 2022). This can be influenced by the existence of good parent-child bonds during the COVID-19 pandemic, with children easily connected with their parents (Maulidina & Puspitawati, 2022). In addition, wife-husband interactions and dual-earner family interactions were better than single-earner families during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is influenced by the higher education of husbands and wives in dual-earner families compared to single-earner families, so that they can easily receive and provide input in interactions (Rizkillah et al., 2021). Interaction patterns, such as division of roles, are also an aspect of marital satisfaction (Jannah & Wulandari, 2022).

The objective well-being of families was high during the COVID-19 pandemic. The example in the research is thought to have no problems related to education costs due to support from the DKI Jakarta Government, which has issued the Jakarta Smart Plus Card policy as educational assistance for poor families (based on DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 46 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to Governor Regulation Number 4 of 2020 2018 concerning the Jakarta Smart Plus Card) and providing social assistance for school entry education costs for new students in private schools/madrasahs (based on DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 114 of 2020 concerning Providing Social Assistance for School Entrance Education Fees for New Students in Schools/Madrasahs Private) is a program to support DKI students, so they are not burdened with education costs. Furthermore, the fixed monthly income of Rp.

455,000 per person per month is in accordance with the national poverty line in March 2020, which was used as a measuring tool in the research, while the poverty line for DKI Jakarta is IDR 680,401 per person, so the value of the measuring instrument is lower than the value for DKI Jakarta. This can improve the objective well-being of families, such that the objective well-being of families in DKI Jakarta is relatively high at the national level. Furthermore, ownership of health insurance drives a high level of objective well-being. This is because ownership of health insurance in DKI Jakarta has been regulated by Governor Regulation Number 169 of 2016 concerning health insurance membership and services, which was later amended by DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation Number 46 of 2021 concerning the implementation of health insurance. The study also found that the objective well-being of single-earner families was significantly different from that of dual-earner families. This is supported by differences in income and expenses between single-earner and dual-earner families (Sullivan, 2020).

Subjective family well-being in dual-earner families is higher than that in single-earner families. Wives who can balance work and family in a dual-earner family have a significantly positive relationship with marital satisfaction (Ginanjari et al., 2020). Thus, wives in dual-earner families who can balance work with family life can improve their families' SWB. In addition, trust is a factor that influences marital satisfaction in both single- and dual-earner families (Asif & Saim, 2018). This is also in line with Avanti and Setiawan (2022), who found that trust has a significant effect on the marital intimacy of dual-earner husband-and-wife couples.

Family characteristics established by family income indicators had a significant positive direct effect on well-being in both single-earner and dual-earner families. Other similar research has found that family income has a significant positive influence on a family's subjective well-being (Sulastris & Hartoyo, 2014). Thus, both husbands and wives must be given equal access, participation, control, and benefits to increase their family income.

In single-earner families, family characteristics (total family income) did not significantly influence the gender roles of husbands and wives. This means that, in single-earner families, the amount of income does not affect the gender roles of husbands and wives. This is possible because single-earning families are clear in terms of the division of domestic and public roles, so the amount of income does not affect the gender roles of husbands and wives. In addition, this finding can be considered positive because decreasing income during the pandemic did not have a significant effect on reducing balanced gender roles between husbands and wives. The results of this research differ from previous research in that family income is related to gender roles (Siswati & Puspitawati, 2017). However, the characteristics of dual-earner families have a significantly negative effect on husband-and-wife gender roles. This means that the higher the income, the more unequal the gender roles of husband and wife. Dual-earner families that have two sources of income are increasingly likely to experience work-family conflict, so the gender roles of husbands and wives, especially in terms of domestic activities, are increasingly unequal. Dual-earner families that have two sources of income are increasingly likely to experience work-family conflict, so the gender roles of husbands and wives, especially in terms of domestic activities, are increasingly unequal. In addition, one way to overcome work-family role conflicts carried out by dual-earner families is by employing household assistants to carry out domestic activities (Darmawati, 2015).

In addition, the amount of income in a single- or dual-earner family does not affect whether family interactions are good. The results of this study differ from those of Aspary et al. (2021), in which husband-wife interactions were significantly influenced by family income. Other research has also found a correlation between husband-wife interactions and the husband's income (Rizkillah et al., 2021).

The study also found that in both single- and dual-income families, husbands and wives who work together in dividing roles and making decisions will increase family interaction. This finding is in accordance with Sugito (1994), who showed that women's dual roles influence reduced interactions between parents and children. Thus, husbands' support in sharing roles with their wives can improve family interactions, including parent-child interaction. Good communication is required in the gender roles of husbands and wives. Communication is an important factor in family interaction.

In addition, this study found that in single-earner families, the gender roles of husbands and wives did not significantly influence family well-being. This could be motivated by the educational level of the husband and wife, which tends to be high. In addition, the results of this research are in line with those of Offer (2014). This study found that highly educated husbands and wives in the division of roles did not pay significant attention to gender, and the influence of family to-work mental health was not significantly related to the well-being of mothers or fathers. However, in dual-earner families, the gender roles of the husbands and wives have a significant effect on family well-being. This is in line with research by Siswati and Puspitawati (2017), who found that gender roles in the domestic domain influence families' subjective well-being.

Family interactions influence well-being in both single-earner and dual-earner families. Previous research has found that the higher the quality of father-child and mother-child interactions, the higher the perceived family well-being (Dewi & Ginanjar, 2019). This also means that families with high husband-wife interactions have a high happiness index (Nadhifah et al., 2021).

This study uses secondary data; therefore, there are limitations to this study. First, this research was not equipped with open questions or in-depth interviews, so no detailed answers were received from the respondents. Second, some of the respondents who took part in the research were wives or mothers who described the overall condition of the family.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

The study shows that single- and dual-earner families have different levels of education, income, and financial conditions. In addition, in single-earning families, an increase in family income, directly or indirectly, increasingly equal gender roles between husband and wife, and better family interactions directly improve family well-being. In dual-earner families, increasing family income, increasingly equal gender roles between husband and wife, and better family interaction directly improve family well-being. Based on the study results, efforts are made to increase income by providing equal access, participation, control, and benefits to both husbands and wives. Families are advised to improve gender partnerships between husbands and wives to create good interactions and harmony in the family. For dual-earner families, the family needs to increase the division

of roles between husband and wife in domestic activities equally, and in terms of decision-making within the family, this needs to be done together to increase family well-being.

Recommendation

It is hoped that future research, respondents who take part in research need to involve more husbands, fathers, and children. In addition to expanding the scope of questions and research methods, namely, by adding open questions or conducting in-depth interviews, it is also necessary to carry out qualitative analysis.

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