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Universitas Airlangga**

**International Conference on Psychology
in Health, Education, Social and Organizational Settings (ICP-HESOS)**

“Psychology in Changing Global Contexts”

PROCEEDINGS BOOK
International Conference on Psychology in Health, Education, Social and
Organizational Settings (ICP-HESOS)
“Psychology in Changing Global Contexts”

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Marital Satisfaction, Social Support, and Social Stress: A Cross Cultural Comparison Between Indonesian and Chinese Wives

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ABSTRACT

Marital satisfaction is studied more often than any other concepts. (Spanier & Lewis, 1980; Fower & Olson, 1993). Marital satisfaction is an important variable to research, because it is a global evaluation of marital life and a reflection of marital happiness and functioning. Social dimensions have contribution to marital satisfaction (Chen, & Li, 2012), such as social support and social stress. Social environment can be define as social support in the context of social relationship that have potentially supportive transaction. In the other hand, social environment define as stressor in the context of social relationship that have negative impact. This is empirical study, to describe correlation between social support, social stress (stressor) and marital satisfaction among Indonesian and Chinese wife. The subject are 463 wives (268 wives from Indonesia dan 195 wives from China), within ages 25 – 45 years old, both housewife or worker. The collecting data using survey methods with ENRICH Marital Satisfaction (Fowler and Olson, 1993) which have 11 aspects and DUSOCS that measure source of support and stressor. Correlation Spearman (Non Parametric) and Mann U Whitney are used to analyst the data. The results show that: 1) There is significant difference in marital satisfaction between Indonesian (mean = 53.0498) and Chinese (mean = 47.8462) wives ($z = -4.349$, asymp. sig. = .000 ($< .05$)); which is social support Indonesian (mean = 62.1794) higher than Chinese (mean = 52.3744) wives ($z = -5.191$, asymp. sig. = .000 ($< .05$)). Second result are 1). There is a significant correlation between marital satisfaction and social support both Indonesian and Chinese Wives, either among Indonesia ($r = .18$, sig. = 0.003 ($< .05$)) and Chinese ($r = .217$, sig. = 0.002 ($< .05$)); 2). There is a significant correlation between marital satisfaction and social stress, either among Indonesia ($r = -.250$, sig. = 0.000 ($< .05$)) and Chinese ($r = -.228$, sig. = 0.001 ($< .05$)). Characteristic of the country (religion, culture, history, and economic growth) can explain the differences of marital satisfaction of those country, between Indonesia and China. Second, Indonesian receive higher social support from their family and non-family than Chinese wives. Collectivism perspective that held in Indonesia and China, can explain the correlation between marital satisfaction, social support and social stress from family member.

Keywords: Marital Satisfaction, Social Support, and Social Stress



1. Introduction

Marital satisfaction and related concepts are studied more often than any other concepts. (Spanier & Lewis, 1980; Fower & Olson, 1989). Determining the factors that contribute to a couple's marital satisfaction have been studied for many years. The previous study indicates that many factors, range from social to interpersonal and intrapersonal dimensions, have contribution to marital satisfaction (Bradbury et al. 2000; Fincham and Beach 2010; Chen, & Li, 2012). One of interpersonal dimension that have contribute to marital satisfaction is social environment.

Social environment can defined as social support or social stress. Social support is one of the most important factors in marital relationships (Acitelli, 1996; Gottlieb, 1994; Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, J, 2013). Social support can be offered by different categories of persons: family member (such as husband, child, parent, sibling) or non family member (friends social workers or peers) (Parkerson, Michener, Wu, et. Al, 1991; Mueller, 2006; Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013). Research on social support and marriage found that emotional support from a spouse is a significant predictor for greater marital satisfaction (e.g., Acitelli & Antonucci, 1994) and less marital conflict. (Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006). The other studies also found that women receive less emotional support from their husbands than men do from their wives (Solomon & Rothblum, 1986; Vinokur & Vinokur-Kaplan, 1990). Thus, it is not surprising that marriage appears to be less beneficial for women than for men. (Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006)

Stressful experiences, either acute and chronic, have significantly influence the marital satisfaction (Neff & Karney, 2004, 2005; Story & Bradbury, 2004, Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013). Only in recent years, stress in couples was defined as a purely dyadic or social phenomenon following the tradition of Reiss (1981) (Randall & Bodenmann, 2008). Stress in dyadic perspective involved more than one part that represents a interplay between person and their social environment. Bodenmann (Randall & Bodenmann, 2008) have defined stress into two form, external and internal. External stressors originate outside of the relationship, which include interplay between partners and their social environment, which may indirectly affect the relationship. Types of these stressors include social stress with family member including parents, siblings, parents-in-law, and children; or stressor with non family member including neighborhood, co worker, or friends. Contrary, internal stressors are defined as stress that originates within the couple (dyadic). Women usually perceive more stress than men do, because of additional duties related to childcare and other household tasks (Rostami, Ghazinour, Richter, 2013). Focus in this study

is to evaluate the social stress on a wife, so then husband is defined as external stressor as it is proposed that the stress caused is inherent to the wife's themselves.

Many studies about marital satisfaction have been developed in Western countries, but less is known in non-Western countries (Mustafa, Hasim, Aripin, Hamid, 2012). According to ecology perspective, Brofenbrenner emphasized the important of social factor, including culture, have contribution on individual factor (Santrock, 2002), such as marital life. Indonesia and China have similar type of collectivism perspective. Brewer and Chen (Hossain, Skurky, Joe, Hunt) noted that a collectivistic perspective values an interdependent and cooperative social network that is obligated to the group. Based on that perspective social member, either family or non-family, have contribute to individual factors. Conversely, Indonesia and China have different kind of change, especially about economic factors and history (Heaton, Cammack, Young, 2001). Goode (Heaton, Cammack, Young, 2001), notes that changes in economic circumstance lead to raise or lower divorce rate, that depend on marital satisfaction.

Husband and wife have different perspective in values of marriages. Women have higher expectations for intimacy and emotional support in marriage. Shek (1995) also found that women tended to define their identities based on marital roles and "rely more on marriage as a source of gratification. (Zhang, Smith, Swisher, Fu, Fogarty). Wife is subject on this study because from many studies indicate women report lower level marital satisfaction than men. Specifically, married women report poorer mental and physical health, and less marital satisfaction than married men. (Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006). The interaction between the variables; social support, social stress and marital satisfaction are important and have increased attention in many studies (Randall & Bodenmann, 2008). This study focus on the correlation between marital satisfaction, social support and social stress among Indonesian and Chinese wives.

2. Method

Respondents

The subject are 463 wives (268wives from Indonesia dan 195 wives from China). Most of repondents in this study within ages 25 until over 45 years old, with length of marriages from 1 – 5 years. Most of Indonesian wives have 2 children, with age stages are child and most of China wives have only one child, who are at age stages of child. Most of respondents, either Indonesia and China are working mother which have income between 0 – 24,999 \$ for each month. Indonesian wives mostly have higher education level than China wives (table 1)



Table 1. Descriptive of respondents Characteristic

Demographic Variable	Country	
	Indonesia	China
Age	25-30	25-30
Length of Marriage	1-5	1-5
Number of Child	2	1
Age of Child	Children	Children
Work	Working	Working
Income	0-24,999\$	0-24,999\$
Education	Master degree	Undergraduate

Measurement

Demographic Variable

The demographic questionnaire was designed by the principal researcher to collect socio-demographic information such as respondent's age, race/ethnicity, length of marriage, number of children, age of the children, job status, income, education. Age range in this study was from 25 until over 45 years. Race/ethnicity was a self-identified and consisted just two race, which are Indonesia or Chinese. Length of marriage was consisted the number years of marriages. Number of children and age of the children were represented the total number of children and their ages. Job status was a self identified and consisted their status about their job, working or not working. Education consisted the last levels of formal education that have been completed by responden. Income represented total family income for each month. Table 2 provides detail information about demographic characteristics.

Marital Satisfaction

Marital satisfaction was assessed with *ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale (EMS)*. Marital Satisfaction in the EMS was based on a measure previously developed by Fowers and Olson (1993). The EMS comprises two of the subscales of the ENRICH Inventory. The ENRICH Inventory is a multidimensional marital satisfaction inventory that includes 12 category scales. The aspects of EMS Scale are Idealistic Distortion, Marital Satisfaction, Personality Issues, Communication, Conflict Resolution, Financial Management, Leisure Activities, Sexual Relationship, Children and Parenting, Family and Friends, Equalitarian Roles, and Religious Orientation. The EMS Scale is a 15-item scale comprising the Idealistic Distortion (5 items) and Marital Satisfaction scales (10 items) and divide into positive and negative item. The measurement instruments used a 5-point Likert scale, where 1 was very strongly disagree, and 5 was very strongly agree. The instruments distributed in China was translated into Mandarin Chinese and the instruments distributed in Indonesia was translated into Indonesia language. Scoring procedure. The EMS Scale provides a score for each partner. This score is derived by first scoring the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scales, then correcting the Marital Satisfaction score downward on the basis of the person's idealistic Distortion score.

Individual raw scores for the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scales are calculated by summing the appropriate items for each scale and changed into percentile scores. Individual EMS scores are obtained by revising Marital Satisfaction scores to correct for Idealistic Distortion scores with the following formula (Fowers and Olson, 1993).

Social Support and Social Stress

Social support and Social Stress were assessed using Duke Social Support and Stress Scale (DUSOCS) from the Department of Community and Family Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA. The DUSOCS contains items addressing personal support and stressor from various sources. A person who support the respondent is defined as one who give help, listen to, or backing up person when get a trouble. A person who stresses the respondent is defined as one who causes problems or makes life more difficult. Respondents were asked how much they were helped or stressed by family (spouses, parents and children) or non family (neighbour, co-worker, or friends) with the range of respon from "None", "Some", "A Lot" and "There is no such person ". Respons "A Lot" or "Some" have the high score. The higher score from DUSOCS meaning more support or stress. (Rohrer & Rohland, 2004)

Analysis

The analysis that follows is in three parts. First, we describe the demographic variable, differences of marital satisfaction, and correlation between marital satisfaction, social support and social stress. The collecting data using survey methods and using quantitatives analysis. Demographic variable were using descriptive statistic to describe the frequency of each characteristic. Mann U Whitney are used to analyst differences between marital satisfaction between Indonesia and China's wives. Correlation spearman (Non Parametric) are used to analyst correlation between variables in this study.

1. Results

Demographic Variable



Table 2. Demographic Variable

Demographic Variable	Frequency			
	Indonesia		China	
	Variable	%	Variable	%
Age	25 – 30	31.2 %	25 – 30	34.0 %
	41 – 45	25.3 %	31 – 35	26.0 %
Length of marriage	1 – 5	26.0 %	1 – 5	36.5 %
	6 – 10	22.3 %	6 – 10	24.0 %
Number of Children	2	37.2 %	1	74.5 %
	1	34.2 %		
Age of Children	Children	47.6 %	Children	56.5 %
	Adolescent	13.8 %	Adolescent	21.0 %
Job status	Working	69.1 %	Working	80.0 %
Income/month	\$0—\$24,999	43.9 %	\$0—\$24,999	47.0 %
Education	Master Degree	37.2 %	Undergraduated	37.5 %
	Senior high school	30.9 %	Junior & Senior Colledge	22.0 %

Table 2 shows that Indonesia and China's respondent have similar characteristic in length of marriages, age of children, job status, and income. Although the percentage for each aspect is different.

The different characteristic between Indonesia and China respondent are age, number of children, and level education.

Aspect	Mean		SD	Range
	Indonesia	China		
Idealistic Distortion	20.0632	18.1150	4.45543	16.00
Marital Satisfaction	39.9963	36.3050	6.17197	30.00
Personality Issues	3.4201	3.2850	1.20250	4.00
Communication	4.0037	3.4700	1.19232	4.00
Conflict Resolution	4.1078	3.6200	0.95001	4.00
Financial Management	3.6431	3.3150	1.23346	4.00
Leisure Activities	4.2045	3.4900	1.0168	4.00
Sexual Relationship	4.1859	3.9300	1.04864	4.00
Children and Parenting	3.7398	3.3950	1.19979	4.00
Family and Friends	3.9814	3.8400	1.14753	4.00
Equalitarian Roles	4.3383	4.0550	0.97394	4.00
Religious Orientation	4.3717	3.9050	0.99406	4.00

Table 3 shows that in all aspects of marital satisfaction, Indonesian wives have higher mean than China.

Table 4. The Differences among Marital Satisfaction, Social support and Social Stress Between Indonesian and Chinnese Wives

VARIABEL	SIG.	Differences NON.PAR (MANN U WHINEY)	MEAN (using T test)	
			INDONESIA	CHINA
Marital Satisfaction	0.000	-4.349	53.0498	47.8462
Social Support	0.000	-5.191	62.1794	52.3744
Social Support from Family	0.000	-4.753	66.5229	56.8103
Social Support from Non Family	0.000	-3.826	43.4221	35.3093
Social Stress	0.044	-2.013	18.9504	15.3782
Social Stress from Family	0.745	-3.25	17.6115	17.9427
Social Stress from Non Family	0.000	-5.046	16.2738	7.5916



Table 5 show that marital satisfaction have significant correlation with social support, social support from family, and social support from non family member. Based on each country, it is known that only marital satisfaction and social support from non-family member that have no significant correlation, either among Indonesian wives and Chinese. In the other hand, marital satisfaction have a significant correlation with social stress and social stress from family, for all respondents, either among Indonesian wives, and Chinese. Only marital satisfaction and social stress from non family have no correlation significant.

4. Discussion

Table 4 show that there are significant difference in marital satisfaction between Indonesian and Chinese wives, whereas marital satisfaction of Indonesian higher than Chinese. This result indicate that Indonesian wives more satisfied in the domains of marital satisfaction such as personality issues, communication, conflict resolution, financial management, leisure activities, sexual relationship, children parenting, family and friends, equalitarian roles, religious orientation. (see Table 3).

There are some reason to explain about it based on respondent characteristic and data. First; Indonesian is a multiethnic, multicultural, and multi-language country. Islam is the official religion of the country, but other religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity are widely practiced. Marriage is greatly valued and highly entwined with religion in Indonesian Marriage is viewed as a "sacred contract" in Islam. Religious perspective are often referred to by many married couples in Indonesia as the source of guidance on maintaining of marriage. Islam, for example, provides extensive guidelines on the obligatory duties and responsibilities of husbands and wives. (Mustafa, Hasim, Aripin, Hamid, 2012). The conception about marriages that been hold for muslim is contribute to wife's perspective about their marriages. Indonesian wife's, especially among Java, have belief about their relationship in marital, which is called "*Nrimo*". Everything happened to their marriages, conflict or problems, well accepted.

In China, most people do not have a religious relationship. Besides few people who believe in Buddhism, Christianity, Islam or other deities, the majority of Chinese residence have no one to pray to. This is different from atheist, who believes there is no supernatural things in the world. Thus, without a God or Allah tell him "Be kind to your wife", "Do not hurt her", "Be tolerant" or something like this, husbands may ignore this for a moment. Different people have different ideas about the religious, but many people not only do not have a religious relationship, but also lack of belief. This might be a by-product of the rapid growth of Chinese economy. As life is getting better and more convenient, the gap between rich and poor is also

expending. Compared with the time when everything and commodity is planned by the government, the importance of money is becoming increasingly obvious. And consequently, the rise in divorce has been attributed to economic growth, more opportunities for women that lead to their increased power in society and in the family, as well as loosened social control and increased leniency of laws over marriage and divorce (Huang 2005; Pfeifer, Miller, Li, Hsiao, 2013)

Second, Indonesian wives have higher support from other person, especially from family member. Social support from other have contributes to increase marital satisfaction (Wright, Aquilino, 1998; Mueller, 2006; Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013). Social support can be offered by different categories of persons: friends social workers or peers and can mobilize various resources such as money, advice, help (Mueller, 2006). Spouse support was a more important indicator of marital satisfaction for women than for men (Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013).

Result show that marital satisfaction have significant correlation with social support, especially from family member. Social support protects people from potentially negative influences of stressful events like the stress-buffer theory posits (Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013). The demographic characteristic data show that most of respondent are working women (Indonesia 69.1 %, China 80%). Working women often work a daily "second shift" of childcare and household chores. This condition make women need support from the other. Spouses expect partners to "be there" for help to solve problems, as well as providing consolation when problems lack solutions. Although both husbands and wives do turn to others in their social networks for various types of support, spouses remain an important source of support (Beach, Martin, Blum, & Roman, 1993; Walen & Lachman, 2000; Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013). From previous study, show that the one situation in which marriage is beneficial for women is when the husband is rated as highly supportive . (Mickelson, Claffey, & Williams, 2006).

Indonesia and China have similar perspective about collectivism. In collectivism culture, individu values an interdependent and cooperative social network (Hossain, Skurky, Joe, Hunt). Conceptualization of marital relations in China and other Eastern cultures, encompasses a wider range of relationships—including family-of-origin acceptability of the marriage and parent-child relations. (Pfeifer, Miller, Li, Hsiao, 2013). In other words, the family supplies the basic socialization, information, and training necessary to live in the community, including marital life. As a result, individual and family interests converge together, reinforcing this tradition through cultural norms emphasizing family loyalty and commitment (Chang, 2013). This is one reason why in this study, support from family member; such as parents, child, sibling, and husband; have correlation with marital satisfaction, either in Indonesia



and China. In Addition, from previous study findings that social support from sources outside the marriage cannot compensate the lack of spousal support (Rostami, Ghazinour, & Richter, 2013).). This previous result can explain why social support from non family have no correlation with marital satisfaction.

Furthermore, social stress especially from family member have a significant correlation with marital satisfaction both Indonesian and Chinese wives, whereas social stress from non family member is not. From collectivism perspective, Brewer and Chen (Hossain, Skurky, Joe, Hunt) noted that a collectivistic

perspective values an interdependent and cooperative social network that is obligated to the group's wellbeing. This perspective places family or group in high priority in individual life. Individu have responsibilities to family or group's wellbeing. Indeed, recent studies conducted by Bodenmann et al (Ledermann, Bodenmann, Rudaz, & Bradbury, 2010) posits that marital satisfaction is more affected by relationship stress, that involving wife and her family member, than by stress originating outside of the relationship. In this study relationship stress defined as social stress from family member.

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