Exploring the connection between women's dual roles, consumption patterns, and family economic welfare

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ABSTRACT

Purpose — *The objective of this study is to examine the impact of women's dual roles on the economic welfare of their families, as well as the extent to which consumption patterns can moderate this effect.*

Method — *This study utilized a quantitative research approach. The target population consisted of housewives residing in Sei Sijenggi Village. A purposive sampling technique was employed to select 110 participants. Data collection involved administering a questionnaire specifically designed for housewives in Sei Sijenggi Village. The collected data were subsequently analyzed using the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) test.*

Result — *The findings indicated a substantial impact of women's dual roles on the economic welfare of their families. Additionally, the study revealed that consumption patterns significantly influence family economic welfare. Furthermore, consumption patterns were found to play a significant moderating role in the relationship between women's dual roles and family economic welfare.*

Contribution — *This research aims to contribute academically by uncovering the precise influence of housewives' dual roles as a benchmark for family economic welfare, emphasizing the significance of housewives' consumption patterns in effectively managing expenditure to attain economic well-being within the family.*

Keywords: *dual roles, well-being, family economy, consumption pattern*

INTRODUCTION

The family, depicted as the fundamental unit of the social order, necessitates the fulfillment of various roles, including those of a household leader and homemaker, to strive for prosperity; however, achieving this aspiration requires more than just household management skills, as factors such as meeting the economic demands of women's dual roles, well-being, family economy, and consumption patterns also play crucial roles (Afrizal, 2021).

In Indonesia, there is a widespread consensus that women's roles are not confined to traditional familial positions, as they increasingly pursue employment outside the home, which significantly contributes to family welfare, particularly in the economic realm. According to the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), the female workforce participation rate is projected to reach 64.43 percent in 2022, representing an increase compared to the previous year's rate of 63.80 percent.

Despite the majority of Sei Sijenggi Village residents relying on agriculture, such as working as farm laborers or engaging in gardening, as their primary means of livelihood (Gintiyani, 2021), this occupation alone fails to meet the diverse economic needs of households due to the dependency on natural conditions for successful rice field cultivation. Consequently, this leads to disruptions in agricultural activities and contributes to unemployment, further exacerbating the challenges in meeting the family's economic requirements and causing instability in the economic domain.

The escalating demands of the family economy, coupled with deficiencies in meeting household needs, have prompted homemakers to assume a level of control in aiding their family's fulfillment (Khotimah & Kiranantika, 2019). Despite the efforts made by husbands as family breadwinners, there is still a need to meet daily economic needs, resulting in a lack of security and tranquility within the family. Consequently, homemakers find themselves juggling two roles simultaneously - a productive role and a domestic role. The productive role entails the involvement of housewives in work outside the home to contribute to the family's economic well-being, while the domestic role involves carrying out household duties.

It is undeniable that the number of working women is continuously increasing not only in Indonesia but also in other countries. Working homemakers undoubtedly augment the family income, leading to improved nutrition and health for all family members. Presently, 80% of the population primarily consumes basic necessities, necessitating a focus on fulfilling nutrition requirements, enhancing health levels, and addressing future educational needs.

Hadith narrated by Abu Nu'aim from 'Abdullah ibn Rabi' Al-Anshari stated,

> *"The best joke a Muslim woman can make at home is weaving"*

This implies that women should be proactive and engaged in productive activities rather than remaining unemployed.

Allah says,

> *"Men (husbands) are protectors of women (wives) because Allah has exaggerated some of them (men) over some of the others (women), and because they (men) have provided a living out of their wealth. So pious women are those who obey (Allah) and take care of themselves when (their husband) is not around because Allah has taken care of (them). For the women you are worried about, nusyuz, you should advise them, leave them in bed (separate beds), and (if necessary) beat them. However, if they obey you, do not look for reasons to trouble them. Indeed, Allah is Most High, Most Great."* (QS. An-Nisa: 34).

Conversely, Islam allows women to engage in work as long as it does not neglect their family responsibilities. Furthermore, as societal and economic systems evolve, the concept of women's emancipation emerges, representing an endeavor to liberate oneself from constraints on movement. The transformations within the economic system naturally influence the allocation of family resources. Consequently, women have adapted their roles in the productive sector in response to the changing role of women in the economic sphere.

When assessing the level of family welfare, two perspectives come into play: material and non-material. This is because material conditions alone do not provide a comprehensive measure of family welfare, and various viewpoints can be employed to evaluate it. According to Broom (1988), indicators such as family income, the proportion of food and non-food expenses, family education level, consumption patterns, family health, and the availability of amenities within the household are taken into account when determining the prosperity of a household. Achieving family welfare necessitates careful financial planning, as sound family finances not only foster an optimistic outlook but also stimulate creative ideas to increase income (Ridwan, 2015). Additionally, beyond the economic aspect, welfare encompasses aspects such as security, well-being, freedom, and identity, which can be considered through various indicators.

The feminist theory delves into a comprehensive analysis of women's position and rights. Among the various feminist perspectives, liberal feminists emphasize

that women share commonalities with men and should possess equal rights. By living independently and not relying solely on male figures, women can develop into rational beings akin to men within the domestic sphere. However, the entrenched patriarchal culture and prevalence of discriminatory practices create significant challenges for female workers, despite the widespread advocacy for gender equality, women's emancipation, and their rights and freedom (Nasution et al., 2020). Furthermore, women's contributions to society are recognized for their potential to boost overall income and per capita income, along with augmenting the population's purchasing power. Consequently, their participation contributes to the growth of the macroeconomy (Yafiz et al., 2015).

In the field of economics, consumption refers to the utilization of goods and services to meet human needs, specifically encompassing personal consumption expenditure, which entails household spending on final goods and services to satisfy static human wants. According to Engel's Law, an increase in per capita income leads to a decrease in the proportion of consumption expenditure allocated to food. Various factors influence household consumption, including income, savings, household assets, credit, macroeconomic policies, and more (Luo et al., 2022). Islamic economics introduces specific criteria for consumption patterns, emphasizing the fulfillment of material needs without adopting a materialistic perspective on life. Furthermore, there is an emphasis on immaterial needs, such as knowledge and social relationships, with the aim of not only personal benefit but also improving collective welfare (Mustapa & Zulham, 2022).

According to research conducted by Hassanatunajjah (2020), the dual role of women is not seen as a burden by some women, but rather as a motivation to enhance their family's economic situation for both personal and family benefits. Additionally, the same study found that having a working wife has positive effects on increasing family income, fostering mutual understanding among family members, and improving family status. Similarly, another study by Ridwan (2020) concluded that women's dual roles contribute to the household economy and facilitate the husband in meeting household needs. However, contrasting findings were reported by Maulida (2022), who concluded that the wife's role variable in the family economy does not have a significant impact on the overall family economic situation.

Prior studies have extensively explored the concept of women's dual roles and their implications. Numerous research efforts have examined the factors that influence the economic well-being of families through women's multiple roles. However, there is still a need for new and consistent findings that build upon previous studies.

Therefore, this study aims to examine the impact of housewives' dual roles on family economic welfare and explore the moderating role of consumption patterns. The findings from this research can serve as an academic reference and provide empirical evidence to support housewives in managing their family's economic well-being. Additionally, the study aims to shed light on how housewives can effectively fulfill consumption patterns to attain economic welfare within the family.

METHOD

This study adopts a descriptive research design employing a quantitative approach. The population under investigation comprises homemakers in Sei Sijenggi Village, located in the Perbaungan District. The total number of households in Sei Sijenggi is 1,555, distributed across four hamlets: 400 households in hamlet I, 402 households in hamlet II, 474 households in hamlet III, and 189 households in hamlet IV.

Non-probability sampling, specifically purposive sampling, was employed in this study (Sugiyono, 2019). The selection criteria for the sample involved homemakers residing in Sei Sijenggi Village (Sarwono, 2016). The research utilized Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) as the analytical technique, which included various tests such as normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test, hypothesis test, and coefficient of determination test. To determine the minimum required sample size, the researcher applied the guideline proposed by Ali (1999), which states:

$$N \geq 104 + m$$

Based on this calculation, the minimum number of respondents for this study was determined to be 106 individuals. Consequently, the researcher decided to sample 110 respondents for the study.

Hypotheses development

Dual roles of housewives and family economic welfare

Women are not solely confined to the role of housewives responsible for reproductive tasks such as caring for children and domestic chores (Khotimah & Kiranantika, 2019). They also actively participate in different aspects of life, including social, economic, and political spheres. Women who engage in productive roles, such as working as housewives, make valuable contributions to their family's economic well-being by assisting in meeting the family's needs.

This is supported by a previous study conducted by Hassanatunajjah (2020), which demonstrated the positive influence of working housewives on family economic welfare.

H1: Dual roles of housewives influences family economic welfare

Consumption patterns and family economic welfare

According to Mankiw (2007), consumption refers to the act of households purchasing goods or services. Goods encompass both durable items like transportation equipment and household appliances, as well as non-durable goods like food and clothing. Services, on the other hand, involve intangible offerings such as haircuts and healthcare. This explanation clarifies that consumption patterns within households involve spending on various items like goods, objects, food, education, and healthcare. These patterns provide insights into an individual's lifestyle, spending habits, and how they allocate their time. Earlier research conducted by Arimawan and Suwendra (2022) indicated that adopting a favorable consumption pattern can positively impact the economic well-being of a family.

H2: Consumption patterns influences family economic welfare

Consumption patterns moderate the effect of women's dual roles on family economic welfare

Engel's law theory, as discussed by Mankiw (2007) in Mayasari et al. (2018), explains that an individual's income level per capita has an impact on their food purchases, leading to a decrease in the proportion of income spent on food. This consumption pattern, where less income is allocated to food, can contribute to a higher level of economic well-being within the family. Furthermore, the allocation of consumption extends beyond food and includes other non-food items such as education, health, and various expenditures. Additionally, changes in consumption patterns are influenced by the demands of the working world, resulting in additional non-food expenses like cosmetics, clothing, and other unforeseen items that may not directly contribute to the family's economic welfare. A previous study by Alhudhori and Amali (2020) revealed that consumption patterns play a moderating role in the influence of dual housewife roles on family economic well-being.

H3 : Consumption patterns moderate the effect of women's dual roles on family economic welfare

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Respondents characteristics

Based on the research conducted on 110 participants, the characteristics of the respondents can be summarized as follows:

Table 1 presents the demographic information of the research participants (wives) who exhibited diverse characteristics. The majority of respondents, comprising 38 individuals (34.5%), fell within the age range of 31-35 years. There were 13 respondents (11.8%) under the age of 25, 35 respondents (31.8%) between the ages of 25 and 30, 17 respondents (15.5%) aged 36-40, and 7 respondents (6.4%) above the age of 40. This data provides insights into the age distribution of mothers in Sei Sijenggi Village. Furthermore, the findings indicate that the majority of mothers are in their productive years.

The education level of the respondents also revealed distinct characteristics. Among the respondents, five individuals (12.7%) had completed their education at the primary school level (SD/MI), 23 individuals (20.9%) had completed their education at the junior high school level (SMP/MTS), 68 individuals (61.8%) had completed their education at the senior high school level (SMA/MA), and 14 individuals (4.5%) had attained a diploma or bachelor's degree (D3/S1). The data indicates that the research location can be categorized as less prosperous based on the minimum education level, as most of the population has not pursued higher education. This can be attributed to the prevalent stereotype that women should solely focus on household duties, leading to limited opportunities for women to pursue education.

Regarding the employment status of the respondents, the majority of them were engaged in manual labor, with 54 individuals (49.1%) working as laborers. Additionally, 16 respondents (14.5%) identified themselves as homemakers, while three individuals (2.7%) were employed as farmers. Nine respondents (8.2%) reported being entrepreneurs, and the remaining 28 individuals (25.5%) held various occupations such as teachers, civil servants, and other professions.

Table 1. Respondents characteristics

	Characteristics	Category	Frequency (N)	Precentage (%)
		< 25 Years	13	11,8
		25-30 Years	35	31,8
	Age	31-35 Years	38	34,5
		36-40 Years	17	15,5
		> 40 Years	7	6,4
	Education	SD/MI	5	12,7

		SMP/MTS	23	20,9
		SMA/MA	68	61,8
		D3/S1	14	4,5
	Work	Homemakers	16	14,5
		Farmer	3	2,7
		Entrepreneur	9	8,2
		Labor	54	49,1
		Others	28	25,5
		Total	**110**	**100**

Source: primary data by the authors (2023)

Validity test

The validity test is conducted to assess the validity of each instrument in the questionnaire. If the value of r_count is greater than the value of r_table and the value is positive, then the statement item is considered valid.

Table 2. Validity test result

Variable	Statement	r_count	r_table	Description
Housewives Dual Roles (X)	X.1	0,654614	0,1874	Valid
	X.2	0,611634	0,1874	Valid
	X.3	0,64242	0,1874	Valid
	X.4	0,510289	0,1874	Valid
	X.5	0,545723	0,1874	Valid
	X.6	0,612937	0,1874	Valid
	X.7	0,484237	0,1874	Valid
	X.8	0,649125	0,1874	Valid
Consumption Pattern (Z)	Z.1	0,709098	0,1874	Valid
	Z.2	0,662008	0,1874	Valid
	Z.3	0,679329	0,1874	Valid
	Z.4	0,633748	0,1874	Valid
	Z.5	0,544709	0,1874	Valid
	Z.6	0,680145	0,1874	Valid
	Z.7	0,281223	0,1874	Valid
	Z.8	0,714873	0,1874	Valid
Family Economic Welfare (Y)	Y.1	0,650742	0,1874	Valid
	Y.2	0,639209	0,1874	Valid
	Y.3	0,670013	0,1874	Valid
	Y.4	0,514017	0,1874	Valid
	Y.5	0,61233	0,1874	Valid
	Y.6	0,554884	0,1874	Valid
	Y.7	0,58736	0,1874	Valid
	Y.8	0,669952	0,1874	Valid
	Y.9	0,710519	0,1874	Valid
	Y.10	0,648085	0,1874	Valid
	Y.11	0,68751	0,1874	Valid
	Y.12	0,644009	0,1874	Valid
	Y.13	0,624897	0,1874	Valid

Source: processed data (2023)

In this study, the sample size (n) is 110, which means that the degrees of freedom (df) can be calculated as 110 - 2 = 108. At a significance level (alpha) of 0.05, the critical value of r_table is 0.1874. If the calculated correlation coefficient (r_count) is greater than the critical value (r_table) and the value is positive, the statement item is considered valid.

Based on the information provided in Table 2, it is evident that all statement items in the questionnaire variables Women's Dual Roles (X), Consumption Patterns (Z), and Family Economic Welfare (Y) meet the criteria for validity. This is because the calculated correlation coefficients (r_count) are greater than the critical value (r_table) and have positive values. Therefore, it can be concluded that each statement item in variables X, Y, and Z is appropriate for use in this study.

Reliability test

According to Sujenwei (2014), the Cronbach's alpha reliability test is used to assess the reliability of a questionnaire. A questionnaire is considered reliable if the Cronbach's alpha value is greater than 0.6.

Table 3. Reliability test result

Number	Variable	Standard	Cronbach's alpha	Description
1.	The Dual Roles of Housewives (X)	0,6	0,727	Reliable
2.	Consumption Patterns (Z)	0,6	0,739	Reliable
3.	Family Economic Welfare (Y)	0,6	0,872	Reliable

Source: data processed (2023)

Based on the provided information, the Cronbach's alpha values for the questionnaire variables are as follows: 0.727 for variable X, 0.739 for variable Z, and 0.872 for variable Y. All of these values are greater than the threshold of 0.6, indicating that the questionnaire on the dual role of women in the family's economic welfare in moderation of consumption patterns is considered reliable. Therefore, it can be concluded that the questionnaire demonstrates satisfactory internal consistency and reliability.

Normality test

The normality test is employed to assess whether a particular model or data follows a normal distribution. In this study, two methods, namely the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and probability plot, were utilized to conduct the normality test. These methods help determine whether the observed data deviates significantly from a normal distribution or not.

Table 4. Normality test result

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.04610131
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.085
	Positive	.085
	Negative	-.077
Test Statistic		.085
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.069[c]

Source: data processed (2023)

Based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test results, it is observed that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is recorded as 0.069. This value indicates the statistical significance associated with the test. When the p-value is higher than the chosen significance level (e.g., 0.05), it implies that there is no substantial evidence to reject the null hypothesis, suggesting that the data follows a normal distribution. In this particular study, since the p-value of 0.069 exceeds 0.05, it can be concluded that the model demonstrates a normal distribution.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity test result

Coefficients[a]					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-4.909	1.580		-3.107	.002
The Dual Roles of Housewives	.198	.181	.187	1.091	.278
Consumption Patterns	.342	.180	.325	1.893	.061

Source: data processed (2023)

The significance value (Sig.) for the housewives variable (X) is observed to be 0.278, while for the consumption pattern variable (Z), it is 0.061. Since both these values are greater than 0.05, it can be assumed, based on the Glesjer test, that there are no indications of heteroscedasticity in the model.

Multicollinearity test

The multicollinearity test is a classical assumption test used to assess the presence of a linear relationship between independent variables. It helps determine the quality of a model. If the tolerance value is greater than 0.10 and the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value is less than 10.00, it indicates that the model does not suffer from multicollinearity.

Table 6. Multicollinearity test result

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	13.489	2.547		5.297	.000		
	X	.163	.161	.106	1.015	.312	.710	1.408
	Z	.544	.168	.339	3.232	.002	.710	1.408

Source: data processed (2023)

According to the results of the multicollinearity test, the Women's Dual Roles variable (X) has a tolerance value of 1.015, and the Consumption Patterns variable (Z) has a tolerance value of 3.232. Both of these values are greater than 0.10. Additionally, the VIF values for both variables are 1.408, which is less than 10.00. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the model in this study is free from multicollinearity.

Hypotheses test

To test the hypotheses, the t-test is employed at a significance level of 0.05, corresponding to a confidence level of 95%. With a degree of freedom value of df = n - 2 = 108, the critical t-table value is determined to be 1.98217.

Table 7. Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) result

Model 1	0,512	0,262	0,239	B	SE	B	T	P
Constant				12,854	2,686		4,786	0,000
The Dual Roles Of Housewives				0,447	0,192	0,262	2,332	0,022
Consumption Patterns				0,877	0,184	0,515	4,770	0,000
Interaction X1*X2				-0,039	0,010	-0,460	-0,864	0,000

Source: data processed (2023)

According to the findings presented in Table 7, the results of the hypothesis testing can be summarized as follows:

Model 1: The effect of the variable "dual roles of housewives" on family economic welfare In the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), the obtained t-value is 2.332, which is greater than the critical t-table value. The significance level for the influence of women's dual role on family economic welfare is 0.022, which is less than the significance level of 0.05, indicating a significant result. The coefficient value of 0.447 suggests that the dual role of women has a significant positive influence on family economic welfare. Therefore, the hypothesis H1 is accepted, indicating that the dual role of women significantly affects family economic welfare.

Model 2: The effect of consumption pattern variables on family economic welfare Based on the results of the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), the obtained t-value is 4.770, exceeding the critical t-table value. The significance level for the effect of consumption patterns on family economic welfare is 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05, indicating a significant result. With a coefficient value of 0.877, it can be concluded that consumption patterns significantly influence family economic welfare. Hence, the hypothesis H2 is accepted, suggesting that consumption patterns have a significant impact on family economic welfare.

Model 3: The moderating effect of consumption patterns on the dual role of housewives in family economic welfare In the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), the calculated t-value is -0.0864, which is lower than the critical t-table value. The significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05, indicating a significant result. The study's findings demonstrate that consumption patterns weaken the relationship between women's dual roles and family economic welfare, as evidenced by the negative B value of -0.039. Therefore, the hypothesis H3 is rejected, suggesting that consumption patterns do not significantly moderate the effect of the dual role of housewives on family economic welfare.

In summary, the results of the analysis indicate that the dual role of women has a significant positive influence on family economic welfare (H1). Additionally, consumption patterns also have a significant positive effect on family economic welfare (H2). However, the study does not find significant evidence to support the hypothesis that consumption patterns moderate the relationship between the dual role of housewives and family economic welfare (H3).

Furthermore, researchers can further examine the significance of the moderator variable by conducting posthoc probing to gain an understanding of the effect of variable X on variable Y at different levels of the three moderator variables (M values). This allows researchers to determine whether the effect of Y varies based on the specific M value. To facilitate this analysis, software such as PROCESS can be utilized, which provides visual representations and facilitates calculations for posthoc probing.

The test results, including the significance of the moderator variable, were obtained using the PROCESS application. The significance test results for the three moderator plots can be observed in Table 8.

Table 8. Significance test of three moderation plots result

M	Effect	se	t	p	LICI	ULCI
10,8314	-0,4204	0,204	-2,0593	0,042	-0,8256	-0,0152
15,3700	-0,1411	0,163	-0,8618	0,391	-0,4661	0,1839
19,9086	0,1382	0,148	0,9338	0,352	-0,1556	0,4320

Source: data processed (2023)

Based on the findings presented in Table 8, it can be observed that the significance test for the three values of the moderator variable shows significance only at the high level of M. The significance level of the moderator variable is reported as 0.0422, which is less than the chosen significance level of 0.05. This result indicates that at a high level of the moderator variable, there is a significant moderating effect of women's dual roles on family economic welfare.

Discussion

Housewives dual roles on family economic welfare

The results of the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) support the acceptance of hypothesis H1, indicating that the dual role of women has a significant influence on the economic welfare of the family. This finding aligns with previous

research conducted by Afrizal (2021), Hassanatunajjah (2020), Ridwan (2020), Clara et al. (2022), and Mayangsari (2021), which also found a significant positive effect of women's dual roles on family economic well-being.

The theory of nature versus nurture presents two contrasting perspectives on gender differences. The nature theory posits that these differences are inherent and determined by biological factors. On the other hand, the nurture theory argues that gender differences arise due to societal constructions rather than biological determinants. The concept of dual role reflects the idea of cultural dualism, which acknowledges the existence of both domestic and public spheres. Women are not limited to being housewives responsible for domestic duties but also actively participate in various aspects of life, including social, economic, and political domains (Khotimah & Kiranantika, 2019).

By supporting the significance of the dual roles of women on family economic well-being, this study adds to the body of knowledge established by previous research. The findings reinforce the understanding that women's active engagement in multiple roles positively affects the economic welfare of their families.

Consumption patterns on family economic welfare

The findings of the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) support the acceptance of hypothesis H2, indicating that consumption patterns have a significant influence on family economic welfare. This aligns with previous research conducted by Arimawan & Suwendra (2022), Alhudhori & Amali (2020), and Rohim & Priyatno (2021), which also found a significant positive effect of consumption patterns on family economic well-being.

According to Mankiw (2007), consumption refers to the acquisition of goods and services by households. Goods can include both durable items such as transportation equipment and household appliances, as well as non-durable goods like food and clothing. Services, on the other hand, encompass intangible offerings such as haircuts and health services. Consumption patterns provide insights into how people live, how they allocate their money, and how they divide their time. While needs generally remain stable throughout life and are established during childhood, consumption patterns can change over time, often influenced by the environment.

Understanding the impact of consumption patterns on family economic welfare is crucial as it reflects how households spend their resources and manage their financial well-being. The study's results emphasize that consumption patterns play a significant role in shaping the economic welfare of families.

Housewives dual roles on family economic welfare with consumption patterns as the moderating variable

Based on the results of the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), it is observed that the regression coefficient indicates a negative value, suggesting that consumption patterns negatively moderate the effect of women's dual roles on family economic welfare. Consequently, hypothesis H3, which posits that consumption patterns significantly moderate the effect of the dual role of housewives on family economic welfare, is rejected. This implies that respondents who exhibit higher non-food consumption patterns tend to achieve better economic welfare for their families. Among the three values of consumption patterns (M values), only M at a high level significantly moderates the effect of women's dual roles on family economic welfare, as indicated by the p-values in Table 1.9.

These findings highlight changes in consumption patterns that occur when housewives actively engage in their productive roles. They align with Engel's law theory, which suggests that as per capita income increases, the share of income spent on food decreases. Instead, more resources are allocated towards non-food items, such as education, health, and other necessities. Moreover, changes in consumption patterns are influenced by demands arising from the world of work, leading to additional non-food expenses like cosmetics, clothing, and other discretionary purchases that may not directly contribute to family economic well-being.

The role of self-consumption patterns is to foster responsible consumption habits, promoting healthier and non-wasteful behaviors while avoiding prohibited or excessive spending. Ultimately, individuals who adopt such patterns can achieve better overall well-being and financial stability, steering clear of wastefulness and unlawful consumption (Rohim & Priyatno, 2021).

These results are consistent with previous research conducted by Arimawan & Suwendra (2022), Alhudhori & Amali (2020), and Rohim & Priyatno (2021), which also indicate a significant negative effect of consumption patterns on the relationship between women's dual roles and family economic welfare.

CONCLUSION

This study contributes to our understanding of the relationship between women's dual roles and family economic welfare. It reveals that wives who not only fulfill their domestic responsibilities but also actively engage in public roles can significantly contribute to the financial well-being of their families. The

findings demonstrate that women's dual role has a positive and significant impact on family economic welfare. Additionally, the study highlights the significance of consumption patterns in shaping family economic welfare, as the level of consumption patterns positively influences this outcome. Interestingly, the results also reveal that consumption patterns negatively moderate the effect of women's dual role on family economic welfare.

The practical implications of this research are highly relevant for families. Recognizing the importance of women's dual roles in achieving family economic welfare can guide households in promoting the active involvement of housewives in both domestic and public spheres. Furthermore, understanding the influence of consumption patterns on economic well-being can help families, especially housewives, make informed decisions regarding their spending habits, both in terms of food and non-food items. By focusing on improving consumption patterns, households can enhance their overall economic welfare.

To expand on this research, future studies can consider incorporating additional variables alongside women's dual roles and consumption patterns. Exploring a broader range of factors will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics influencing family economic welfare. Furthermore, investigating the potential mediating or moderating effects of other variables could shed light on the underlying mechanisms at play. Such research endeavors will contribute to a deeper understanding of the intricate factors impacting family economic well-being and pave the way for more informed policies and interventions.

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