The Effect of Spousal Support on Work-Family Conflict of Women with Dual-Career Family in Padang City

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Abstract. Along with times, changes in values and environment, as well as economic demands led to an increased number of working women. On daily basis, married women work to meet the financial needs of the family. This phenomenon creates a potential conflict between roles at work and in the family, also known as work-family conflict. This phenomenon has many negative impacts, so it's necessary to know the factors that can reduce the level of WFC. Based on previous studies, we assume that spouse social support is an essential factor in reducing WFC. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of spousal support on WFC on women undergoing dual-career families in Padang. The research was conducted by distributing questionnaires online and offline. To measure the variables, we used the Spouse Support Scale based on the House theory and the Work-Family Conflict Scale based on the Frone, Russell, and Cooper theory. Regression analysis was conducted to see the effect of spouse support on WFC. Based on the results of an analysis conducted on 167 dual-career family women in Padang, we found that spousal support has a significant negative effect on WFC in dual-career family women in Padang. The same thing was also found in every aspect of spousal support with the Instrumental assistance aspect having the largest effective contribution value. It can be concluded that spousal support is a significant factor in reducing the level of WFC in dual-career family women in Padang.

Keywords: work-family conflict · social support · spouse social support · dual-career family · working women

1 Introduction

The demands of, and the rapidly growing industry have a great influence on the world's economy. The growing economic needs in the age of industry and technology encourage people to earn more income to meet these needs. As a result, the trend of traditional families such as men playing a role in providing for the family while women acting as housewives who take care of children and take care of the family has begun to turn into a dual-career family or husband and wife work. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded an increase in the number of female workers every year, in the city of Padang an increase in the percentage of female workers in 2019–2020 from 46.61% to 50.78% (BPS, 2019–2020).

Haghighat (2002) found that one of the factors causing the increase in number on working women was rapid expansion of economic growth in the industrial economy's tertiary sector. The expansion of this economic sector has led to the emergence of jobs that specifically require female workers, facilitating a change of the women's traditional role which initially took care of the household to become working women. Meanwhile, in developing countries, an increase in number of working women occurs due to the need to support the family economy. The role of the wife in lower-middle class families is providing indirect support to the family economy such as complementing the needs of husbands who will go to work. In addition to that, wives are also required to work and increase the amount of family income (Fauziah, et al, 2022).

Traditionally, roles in work and family are valued differently between men and women. The research finding of Cinamon and Rich (2002) shows that the WFC in men was higher than in women. Working women tend to experience family-work conflict (FWC), where family demands have an impact on their role in the office. However, with the increasing number of working women nowadays, emits an assumption that there is no difference in WFC or FWC for men and women. Most studies found that there were differences in WFC between men and women, where women reported experiencing higher WFCs than men (Carlson, Kacmar, & Williams, 2000; Cinamon & Rich, 2002). The increased participation of working women and dual-income families creates the potential for disruption and conflict between work and family life. The unequal roles of husband and wife who undergo a dual-career family and the many demands on the family and work domains cause working women to experience work-family conflict (WFC) (Abele & Volmer, 2010). WFC is a condition when pressure due to the demands of work and family roles negatively affects each other so the performance of other roles is disrupted (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985; Voydanoff, 1988). WFC also occurs due to an inner conflict because the allocation of time at work is more than family (Kafetsios, 2007). Research finds that WFCs have a negative impact on homes (Cooklin et al., 2014; Cooklin et al., 2015; Malone, 2011; Meliani, Sunarti, & Krisnatuti 2014).

Research conducted by Cooklin et al. (2015) found that high work-family conflict (WFC) scores affect the warmth of children-mothers relationships. Mothers that report high WFC scores are more likely to have negative interactions with their children that can impact the development of the child. Other studies have found that WFCs also have a negative impact in the office (Pluut, Ilies, Curşeu, Liu, 2018). Majekodunmi (2017) found that the effect of family conflict on work was greater than the effect of work conflict on family. Not only affects performance at work, WFC also affects job satisfaction. Research conducted by Kafetsios (2007) found that women perceive higher levels of WFC than men and that WFC is negatively related to job satisfaction where low job satisfaction can cause distress both inside and outside the work environment.

In addition to the negative impact on the family and office, work-family conflict (WFC) also has a negative impact on the psychological condition of workers. Ahuja, Chudoba, Kecmar, Harrison, and George (2007) found that WFC is the main source of stress in IT company workers, which WFC has a significant positive relationship to work exhaustion. This can later lead to a tendency for employee turnover to occur. In addition, another study found that WFC has a significant negative effect on the marital satisfaction of working wives (Meliani, Sunarti, & Krisnatuti, 2014). Not only affects marital

satisfaction, WFC also indirectly has a significant negative effect on job satisfaction and life satisfaction when mediated by psychological capital and emotional exhaustion (Li, Guo, & Zhou, 2021). WFC can also be the cause of psychological distress and lead to irritable, less warm, and inconsistent parenting behavior (Houlfort, Philippe, Bourdeau & Leduc, 2018; Mutambudzi et al, 2017).

The many negative impacts of *Work-family conflict* (WFC) that affects women causes the urgency to know the supporting factors in the family that can reduce WFC. According to Kelley, LeBaron-Black, Hill, and Meter (2021), social support is an important factor that can reduce WFC. This statement is supported by several studies regarding the role of social support to reduce WFC in particular. Rupert et al., (2012) found that social support, in this case from the family, can reduce WFC for both work to family conflict and family to work conflict. Family support also directly has a significant positive relationship to family satisfaction and job satisfaction. This relationship persists after being mediated by work to family conflict and family to work conflict. This decrease in WFC and increase in life and family satisfaction leads to greater life satisfaction. Md-Sidin, Sambasivan, and Ismail (2010) also found that support from a partner has a greater influence and a significant positive relationship among other sources of social support, in this case from superiors and partners, and a person's quality of life.

According to Dorio (2009) social support can be divided into two types based on the source, namely support that comes from work (supervisors, co-workers, organizations) and support that comes from outside of work (family, friends, partners). Pluut et al. (2018) explained that supervisor support can relieve but cannot eliminate the effect of workload on emotional exhaustion and is not a requirement in the WFC mediation process, while partner support can reduce most of the effects of emotional exhaustion on WFC and also indirectly reduce the effect of workload on WFC. In another study, van Daalen, Willemsen, and Sanders (2006) found that support from superiors did not benefit working women but actually increased WFC levels in working women. Because of the boss's support, working women feel they have to contribute more to their work which results in reduced time they have to fulfill their role in the family.

From the result of these preliminary studies, we assumed that social support from partners had an important role in the life of dual-career families who were more susceptible to experiencing WFC. Therefore, we suspect that one of the factors that can affect the high and low WFC in working women is the support of a spouse. Husband's support can be in the form of emotional and instrumental support so that the wife can be calmer and able to adjust to work and household tasks (Abendroth & den Dulk, 2011; Voydanoff, 1988). Research has found that support from several sources including emotional support from family members and the intensity of conflict with a partner affect a person's level of work-life satisfaction (Chan, Kaliath, Chan & Kaliath, 2020).

This shows that the role of partners is very important for working women. However, currently there are not many studies examining how spousal support for women works with dual-career families. Considering that although women with dual-career family participate in making a living, their roles as wives and mothers have not changed much. Working women are still required to be responsible for household and caregiving tasks. Meanwhile, the assistance from the spouse/husband tends to be minimal because the husband considers that his main task is to earn a living and protect the family. Study by

Noor (2010) found that husbands with higher education levels have shown assistance to their wives but only play with their children when they are not working. This condition becomes the basis of the importance of seeing how the influence of spousal support on the WFC of working women with dual-career family.

Spousal Support. According to Sarafino and Timothy (2014) family can be the source of social support, friends and spouses which is one of the supporting factors for individuals in dealing with tensions due to conflict. Sarafino and Timothy (2014) explained that social support refers to comfort, attention, appreciation, or assistance that can come from family and spouse. Dorio (2009) stated that support based on its source is divided into two, namely support that comes from the work environment (supervisors, coworkers, and work organizations) and support that comes from outside of work (friends, family, and spouse). Spousal support can make individuals feel valued, accepted and cared for by their partners. So it can be concluded that spousal support is support given by a spouse in providing comfort, appreciation, attention and assistance that can help improve individual abilities in dealing with conflicts.

House (in Dorio, 2009) named 4 dimensions of partner's social support: (1) Emotional concern. The emotional concern dimension includes the behavior of giving attention, love, and affection to a partner; (2) Instrumental assistance. The instrumental assistance dimension includes behaviors that directly help a partner who is in difficulty, such as helping a partner with household chores; (3) Informational support. The informational support dimension includes the behavior of providing useful information to partners such as providing advice and advice on a problem experienced by a partner; (4) Appraisal support. The appraisal support dimension includes the behavior of evaluating partners both through praise and criticism.

Work-family conflict. Opinions from several previous researchers stated that work-family conflict (WFC) and family-work conflict (FWC) are forms of conflict between roles where both are different but can influence each other (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985; Jawahar, Kisamore, Stone, & Rahn, 2012; Pradhan & Gupta, 2020). Netemeyer, Boles, & McMurrian (1996) defines work-family conflict as a form of inter-role conflict where demands for responsibility, time, and pressure from work interfere with carrying out household responsibilities. This opinion is in line with the definition of WFC put forward by Kahn, Wolfe, Quinn, Snoek, and Rosenthal (1964) that WFC is a form of inter-role conflict that stems from the demands of roles in the family and work contradict each other to some extent. So according to these definitions it can be concluded that what is referred as WFC is a form of inter-role conflict originating from the work environment that affects individual attitudes and behavior in the family environment to a certain extent.

Netemeyer, Boles and Murrian (1996) stated that work-family conflict has two aspects, namely: (1) Work to Family Conflict. Forms of conflict between roles that come from work include demands for responsibilities, time, and tension that interfere with the implementation of responsibilities in the family; (2) Family to Work Conflict. The form of conflict between roles that comes from the family includes demands for responsibilities, time, and tension that interfere with the implementation of responsibilities at work.

Greenhaus and Beutell (1985) stated that work family conflict is divided into 3 forms, namely: (1) Time based conflict. Conflicts that occur due to the need for two roles at the same time. Individuals cannot provide the time needed to perform one role because they are performing another role. So that one of the roles becomes disturbed and cannot be fulfilled; (2) Strain based conflict. Conflicts that occur due to tension experienced by individuals in one role interfere with the implementation of other roles. Individuals feel stress due to work, causing tension such as being more sensitive in family matters; (3) Behavior based conflict. Conflicts that occur due to differences in individual behavior in one role with another role. A person shows differences in behavior between work place and household which caused by differences in demands and expectation for the role at work place and household.

Factors affecting WFC. Several studies have found factors that can affect WFC. WFC can be influenced by perceived autonomy support (Rizal & Fikry, 2020), social support (Aycan & Eskin, 2005; van Daalen et al., 2006) and spousal support (Chrisangika Perera & Kailasapathy, 2020; Suharto & Kuncoro, 2015). There are several factors that influence Work Family Conflict according to Michel (2011)namely: (1) role involvement; (2) Social support; (3) Characteristics of the job; (4) Personality.

Research Hypothesis. The hypotheses in this study are: (1) Ha: Spousal support has a significant effect on work-family conflict in women who have dual career families; (2) Ho: Spousal support does not have a significant effect on work-family conflict in women who have dual career families.

2   Method

This study is a quantitative study that examines the effect of spousal support on work-family conflict in women who undergo dual-career families. The population in this study were women who underwent a dual-career family in West Sumatra. The amount of participants in this study is 167 people who were distributed online and/or offline questionnaires. The criteria for the research subjects were married women, worked at least 30 h/week (full time), had a husband who also worked, and resided in the city of Padang, West Sumatra. Sampling technique used in this research was non-probability sampling method, namely accidental sampling. As a way to reduce the weaknesses of this method, the researcher ensures that the samples taken are those that meet the criteria of the research subjects.

The preparation stage begins with identifying the problem. Identifying the research problems in practical situation is done by conducting observations, surveys, and interviews on real-time examined population. Next, the researcher formulates the problem and sets the research objectives. After the problem was determined and research objectives were concluded, we started the literature review stage. At this stage, the literature review is carried out by finding and reviewing journals, as well as other reading materials as a theoretical basis. We discuss the dynamics between variables and the state of the art of the research.

The stages of constructing the measuring instrument include designing measuring instruments and testing the validity of the contents of the scale with expert judgment.

The measuring tools that will be used are the Spouse Support Scale and the Work-Family Conflict Scale in Indonesian. The Spouse Support Scale is based on House theory. While the Work-Family Conflict Scale is a scale that researchers designed based on the theory of Frone, Russell, and Cooper. Next, test the construct validity and scale reliability through scale testing. The validity of the constructs was tested using Pearson's bivariate while the reliability was tested using Cronbach's Alpha values. The trial was carried out on 50 people.

Data collection is done by distributing a scale to the research sample in accordance with predetermined criteria either through google form (online) or offline questionnaire. Furthermore, data analysis was carried out using regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 20. The stages of the research are briefly described in Fishbone below:

The process of analyzing research data is done by using regression analysis techniques. Regression analysis technique aims to see the effect of variables on other variables. This technique is also able to measure the amount of contribution given by certain variables to other variables (Winarsunu, 2002). Data analysis was conducted with regression analysis using SPSS version 20.

3   Results and Discussion

The subjects in this study were working mothers with the following criteria: 1) Married women, 2) Working at least 30 h/week (full time), and 3) Having a husband who also worked. The total number of participants in this study are 167 participants. Participants are women with a dual-career family. The distribution of demographic data can be seen in Tables 1 and 2.

From the research data description table, it is found that the empirical score of the spousal support variable is greater than the hypothetical score, and the empirical score of the WFC variable is smaller than the hypothetical score. From these results, it is possible to classify the subject scores. Table 3 is a table of data classification into five diagnostic categories.

From the table we can see that the majority of subjects as many as 101 people (60.5%) had a spousal support score in the very high category. The least number of subjects is in the very low score category, namely 2 people (1.2%). In other categories, there are 42 people (25.1%) in the high category, 15 people (9%) in the medium category, and 7 people (4.2%) in the low category (Table 4).

From the table it can be seen that most of the subjects (64%) had very high scores on the Instrumental Assistance aspect. In other aspects, 62% of the subject scores on the Emotional Concern aspect were in the very high category, in the Informational Support aspect as much as 44.9% in the high category, in the Appraisal Support aspect as much as 44.9% in the very high category. From these data, it is known that most of the subjects received spousal support in the form of Instrumental Assistance and Emotional Concern support (Table 5).

From the table, it can be seen that the majority of the subject scores were in the very low category, as many as 69 people (41.3%). The least number is in the very high category, namely 6 people (3.6%). In other categories, there were 63 people (37.7%) in the low category, 17 people (10.1%) in the medium category, and 12 people (7.1%) in the high category.

Table 1. Description of Research Subjects

Demographic Variables		Amount	Percentage (%)
Gender	Woman	167	100%
Age	20–30 years old	30	18%
	31–40 years old	60	36%
	41–50 years old	28	17%
	51–60 years old	49	29%
Ethnic group	Minang	143	85.6%
	Java	14	8.3%
	Batak	3	1.7%
	Bali	3	1.7%
	Aceh	2	1.1%
	Sunda	2	1.1%
Education	Senior high school	10	6%
	D3	7	4.1%
	S1	112	67%
	S2	38	22.9%
Job status	Gov. Employee	91	54.5%
	Private	45	26.9%
	Honorary	25	14.9%
	Other	6	4.1%
Total		**167**	**100%**

Table 2. Description of Research Data

Variable	Hypothetic				Empiric			
	Xmin	**Xmax**	**mean**	**SD**	**Xmin**	**Xmax**	**mean**	**SD**
Spousal Support	20	100	60	13.3	29	100	79.8	13.6
Work-Family Conflict	14	70	42	9.3	14	70	30.2	10.8

From the table, the majority of subjects (56.8%) have scores in the very low category on the Family to Work Conflict dimension. Then on the Work to Family Conflict dimension, most of the subjects (35.9%) scored in the low category. From this categorization, it can be seen that the majority of subjects feel very low Family to Work Conflict (Table 7).

Based on Table 6, the regression equation = 53.070, and b = -.288, so the linear regression equation is as follows.

$$Y = 53.070(-0.288)\,X$$

Table 3. Categorization of Spousal Support Scale Scores

Category Norms	Score	Category	Subject	
			Amount	(%)
$< (\mu - 1.5\sigma)$	<40	Very low	2	1.2%
$(\mu - 1.5\sigma) < (\mu - 0.5\sigma)$	40 < 53	Low	7	4.2%
$(\mu - 0.5\sigma) < (\mu + 0.5\sigma)$	53 < 66	Medium	15	9%
$(\mu + 0.5\sigma) < (\mu + 1.5\sigma)$	66 < 79	High	42	25.1%
$(\mu + 1.5\sigma)$	79	Very high	101	60.5%
	Total		167	100%

From the results of the regression analysis obtained t value of -4.957 and p value of 0.000 (p < 0.05). This shows that Spouse Support has a significant significant effect on Work-Family Conflict. Because the value obtained has a negative sign (-), the higher the Spousal Support, the lower the Work-Family Conflict felt by the working partner. The results of the regression analysis show that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. The results also show that the effective contribution of Spouse Support to Work-Family Conflict is 13%.

The regression analysis were carried out on each aspect of the spousal support with work family conflict. Based on the results of the analysis in Table 8, the results obtained that the significance value for each aspect is p = 0.000 (p < 0.05), we can conclude that every aspect of spousal support has a significant effect on work family conflict. The negative sign (-) on the T value obtained for each aspect of spousal support indicates that aspects of spousal support have a negative relationship with work family conflict. This means that the higher the score on each aspect of the spousal support, the lower the work family conflict felt by the working partner. Based on Table 8, it can be said that the aspect with the largest contribution is the instrumental assistance aspect at 12%.

In this study we found that Spousal Support had a significant effect on Work-Family Conflict (tcount = -4.957, p < 0.05). The negative sign (-) indicates that the higher the Spousal Support, the lower the Work-Family Conflict. On the other hand,, the lower the Spousal Support, the higher the Work-Family Conflict in the working partner. Ha in this study is accepted and Ho is rejected.

These results are in line with previous research conducted by Fadilla and Rozana (2020) who found that social support from spouse and colleagues at work had a negative effect on work-family conflict among female policewomen who worked at Polrestabes Bandung. In this study, subjects that reported low score in WFC had good time management skills between work and household matters, and were able to provide agreement with their spouses regarding household responsibilities. This result is also in line with other research by Andhini and Utami (2022) who found that there was a significant negative role between spousal support for work-family conflict among female lecturers at one university during the work from home (WFH) period. Furthermore, the results are also affirming the findings in the study by Kim and Ling (2001) who found that spousal support and flexible work schedules have an important role in reducing WFC in working

Table 4. Subject Score Categories Based on Aspects of Spousal Support

No.	Aspect	Score	Category	Subject	
				Amount	**(%)**
1.	*Emotional Concern*	<12	Very low	2	1.1%
		12 < 16	Low	10	5.9%
		16 < 20	Medium	17	10.1%
		20 < 24	High	35	20.9%
		24	Very high	103	62%
		Total		**167**	**100%**
2.	*Instrumental Assistance*	<12	Very low	4	2.3%
		12 < 16	Low	6	3.5%
		16 < 20	Medium	21	12.5%
		20 < 24	High	29	17.3%
		24	Very high	107	64%
		Total		**167**	**100%**
3.	*Informational Support*	<8	Very low	3	1.7%
		8 < 11	Low	8	4.7%
		11 < 14	Medium	21	12.5%
		14 < 17	High	75	44.9%
		17	Very high	60	35.9%
		Total		**167**	**100%**
4.	*Appraisal Support*	<8	Very low	3	1.7%
		8 < 11	Low	7	4.1%
		11 < 14	Medium	17	10.1%
		14 < 17	High	65	38.9%
		17	Very high	75	44.9%
		Total		**167**	**100%**

women. Then these results are also similar with the results of research conducted by Aycan and Eskin (2005) who found that spousal support played a major role in reducing the dimensions of Work to Family Conflict. The results of this study contradict the results of previous research conducted Lee and Hong (2005). Lee and Hong found no significant correlation between spousal support and WFC in any aspect. However, in their research, Lee and Hong actually found that social support from work (bosses and colleagues) had a negative and significant relationship with WFC.

From a total of 167 research subjects, the majority of subjects (60.5%) had a partner's level of support in the very high category. This finding is in line with the findings in the research conducted by Utami and Wijayai (2018) where most of the participating

Table 5. Categorization of WFC Scale Scores

Category Norms	Score	Category	Subject	
			Amount	**(%)**
<(μ - 1.5σ)	<28	Very low	69	41.3%
(μ - 1.5σ) < (μ - 0.5σ)	28 < 37	Low	63	37.7%
(μ - 0.5σ) < (μ + 0.5σ)	37 < 46	Medium	17	10.1%
(μ + 0.5σ) < (μ + 1.5σ)	46 < 55	High	12	7.1%
(μ + 1.5σ)	55	Very high	6	3.6%
	Total		**167**	**100%**

Table 6. Table of Subject Score Categorization Based on WFC Dimensions

No.	Aspect	Score	Category	Subject	
				Amount	**(%)**
1.	*Work to Family Conflict*	<14	Very low	45	26.9%
		14 < 18	Low	60	35.9%
		18 < 22	Medium	33	19.7%
		22 < 26	High	9	5.3%
		26	Very high	20	11.9%
		Total		**167**	**100%**
2.	*Family to Work Conflict*	<14	Very low	95	56.8%
		14 < 18	Low	41	24.5%
		18 < 22	Medium	12	7.1%
		22 < 26	High	11	6.5%
		26	Very high	8	4.7%
		Total		**167**	**100%**

Table 7. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	B	Fcount	Sig.	Tcount	Sig.
Constant	53.070	24,576		11,344	.000
Spousal Support	-.288	4.678	.000	-4.957	.000

Table 8. Results of Regression Analysis Aspects of Spousal Support - WFC

Variable	R Square	Tcount	Sig.
Emotional Concern	.073	-3.613	.000
Instrumental Assistance	.122	-4.792	.000
Informational Support	.108	-4.478	.000
Appraisal Support	0.98	-4.233	.000

working mothers had high spousal support and experienced low WFC. This result is also in accordance with the results of the study by Patel, Beekhan, Paruk, and Ramgoon (2008) which got only a small part of the scores of the participants who took part in the study which fell into the low category, indicating that the majority of participants in the study had high spousal support.

Then this study also found that the majority of subjects (41.9%) had Work-Family Conflict in the very low category. These results are in line with previous research conducted by Hasanah and Ni'matuzahroh (2018) who found the WFC in single parents on average was in the low category. According to the study result, the level of single parent role conflict which is in the low category can be explained by several factors, namely subject demographics, assistance from ex-husband or wife and other people (family, housemaid), job characteristics, and experience. The demographics of the subjects that have an influence on the low level of role conflict are age and number of children. Patel, Beekhan, Paruk, and Ramgoon (2008) in his research found that nurses who received spousal support and high job satisfaction showed low scores on work-family conflict, so the findings in this study can be said to support the research hypothesis.

Another finding in this study is that the Instrumental Assistance aspect of spousal support has the largest contribution (12%) in influencing Work-Family Conflict. This means that support in the form of the attitude of a partner who provides direct assistance when his wife is having difficulties, such as helping with work at home, has the biggest influence in reducing WFC for working wives. This finding is in line with the results of previous research by Kirrane and Buckley (2004) who found that from several sources of support received by working women, only the Instrumental Support aspect had a significant influence on WFC.

This study also found that the majority of subjects (56.8%) scored in the very low category on the Family to Work Conflict dimension. Then most of the subjects (35.9%) scored in the low category on the Work to Family Conflict dimension. The finding in research conducted by Aycan and Eskin (2005) showed that the majority of subjects experienced WFC that came from the Work to Family Conflict dimension and more women experienced it than men. Utami and Wijayai (2018) found that the dominant dimension felt by working mothers was conflict caused by behavior that came from work (Work to Family Conflict). From these results, it can be seen that the WFC felt by women who underwent dual-career family was in the low category, and the majority felt the WFC from the dimensions of work to family conflict. This means that although working women experience inter-role conflicts caused by workloads that interfere with

family responsibilities, the perceived level of WFC is still relatively low. This can be seen as a form of the influence of high spousal support on WFC levels in women who experience dual-career families.

It should be noted that there are limitations in the results of this study, namely that most of the participants in this study had children who had reached the age of adolescence and older. Narayanan and Savarimuthu (2013) found that women who work in IT and have children who are still in care age are more likely to have higher levels of WFC than women who have children who are independent due to conflicting work and child care responsibilities at the same time. So it should be underlined that the results in this study still need to be investigated further in order to be more accurate in describing the effect of spousal support on work-family conflict (WFC) in women who have dual-career families. For further research, it is recommended to take a sample that is more representative of the real situation by taking samples that have children on average still in parental care.

4 Conclusions

The government has set a national cooking oil price of Rp. 14 thousand per liter some time ago. As a result of this low price drop, many minimarkets experienced long queues and were damaged by customers scrambling to buy cooking oil. This is known as panic buying or the fear of something by buying something excessively.

As a result, cooking oil is again scarce in the market. So in terms of consumer behavior, panic buying is not triggered by scarcity, but because the public perceives that there is no clear guarantee of the availability of the goods they need. This condition of uncertainty then creates feelings of being threatened and insecure.

5 Conclusions

This study found that spousal support had a significant effect on reducing *work-family conflict* in women who have dual-career families in Padang City. In addition, this study also found that the instrumental support aspect in spousal support has the largest contribution in reducing work-family conflict. Furthermore, the majority of participants in this study had high spousal support, and low work-family conflict.

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