

## HOUSEHOLD SPENDING, SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION AND ITS IMPACT ON MUSLIM FAMILY TIES

Hari Candra<sup>1\*</sup>  
Helmalia<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

\*Corresponding Email: [\\*1haricandra@uinib.ac.id](mailto:*1haricandra@uinib.ac.id)

**ABSTRACT** - Few are aware that spending more time on social media within the home and allocating domestic work can disrupt the household's economic equilibrium. Currently, the modern way of life has eroded the values of Muslim homes. On the basis of Islamic values, Muslim household ties reflect an attitude that balances the satisfaction of needs with the allocation of time for domestic work. This study examines the relationship between the household's social media addiction, household spending, and its impact on family ties in the West Sumatra Province of Indonesia. This study employs a relational survey model and quota sampling to collect data from 250 households in the ten cities/districts of West Sumatra Province with the most significant internet usage in 2020. Various statistical analysis methods, including descriptive statistics and moderating regression analysis using ordinary least squares (OLS), are utilized for modeling throughout the entire study. The empirical findings indicate that household spending has a significant negative impact on family ties, with a coefficient of 2.00, and that social media addiction among both parents and adolescents has a relatively significant negative impact on family ties, with coefficients of 0.0011 and 0.0082, respectively. In addition, this phenomenon has not occurred across all categories of household spending, nor has marital status moderated the relationship between household spending, social media addiction, and family ties. At the same time, adolescents from divorced homes are susceptible to social media addiction.

**Keywords:** Household Spending, Social Media Addiction, Family ties, Moderating Regression Analysis

**ABSTRAK – Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga, Adiksi Media Sosial, dan Dampaknya terhadap Ikatan Keluarga Muslim.** Tidak banyak yang menyadari bahwa menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu dengan media sosial di dalam rumah tangga dan mengalokasikan pekerjaan rumah tangga dapat mempengaruhi keseimbangan umum dalam ekonomi rumah tangga. Gaya hidup modern saat ini telah mengikis nilai-nilai rumah tangga Muslim. Ikatan rumah tangga Muslim merupakan sikap harmonisasi pemenuhan kebutuhan dan alokasi waktu pekerjaan rumah tangga berdasarkan landasan nilai-nilai Islam. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi fenomena kausal kecanduan media sosial rumah tangga, pengeluaran rumah tangga, dan dampaknya terhadap ikatan keluarga di Provinsi Sumatera Barat, Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan model survei relasional, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel kuota 250 rumah tangga, dari sepuluh wilayah Kota/Kabupaten di Provinsi Sumatera Barat, dengan penggunaan internet paling tinggi pada tahun 2020. Berbagai metode analisis statistik digunakan, antara lain statistik deskriptif dan analisis regresi moderasi Ordinary Least Square (OLS), untuk pemodelan selama penelitian. Temuan empiris menunjukkan bahwa pengeluaran rumah tangga berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap ikatan keluarga, koefisien= 2,00, dan kecanduan media sosial antara orang tua dan remaja memiliki pengaruh negatif signifikan relatif 0,0011 dan 0,0082 terhadap ikatan keluarga. Selain itu, fenomena ini belum terjadi pada semua kategori pengeluaran rumah tangga, dan status perkawinan belum memoderasi pengeluaran rumah tangga dan interaksi kecanduan media sosial pada ikatan keluarga. Pada saat yang sama, remaja di rumah tangga yang bercerai rentan terhadap paparan kecanduan media sosial.

**Kata Kunci:** Pengeluaran Rumahtangga, Kecanduan Media Sosial, Ikatan Keluarga, Analisis Regresi Moderasi

## INTRODUCTION

Modern lifestyle has undermined the values of Muslim households. Individuals' attitudes, wealth values, and social positions are being defined in this era. In economics, a household or family is a group of people who want to maximize customer happiness and profits (as producers). Families, as producers, provide tangible (quantifiable) and intangible products and services to their members (immeasurable) (Borychowski et al., 2020). The kitchen is the home's food production facility, with the mother primarily serving as a factory manager. In addition, households provide educational, affectionate, and caring services. Households buy items from markets outside the home to meet their needs (Ibrahim et al., 2021). Families, like other customers, use a variety of products, services, and specialized items to meet their specific needs. In this situation, the family's goal should be for each member to contribute to the best resource allocation for the welfare of the other family members (D'Arienzo et al., 2019).

The manner in which family members communicate affects who has the authority to make decisions in the home. The father and mother were the only members of the family at first (household). As a result, only one party can make decisions, whether it is the father, mother, or their combined influence. However, in addition to their growing influence, children and adolescents play an important role in analyzing the roles and forces at work in a family (Malonda et al., 2019; Ibrahim & Kamri, 2013), and regarding it, it is undeniable that the rise of social media in the millennial era has exposed homes and families to both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, social media has advantages, but there are financial costs to the family. Families with strong family ties are better equipped to maintain the family economy, but the opposite is also true (Corazza, 2018; Kamri, Ramlan, & Ibrahim, 2014). Another factor that contributes to economically strong family ties is the extent to which a family is able to maximize the economic potential of its members through social media. These factors include domestic work time distribution, decision-making power in the home, and communication patterns (Umuri & Ibrahim, 2020). It is therefore necessary to conduct research on social media addiction and how it affects the functioning of family ties (Tijunaitis et al., 2019).

The advancement of information and communication technology (ICT) has had an economic, social, and cultural impact on people's lives. The extent of access to ICT and the community's ability to adopt innovation has implications for various things that arise in society, such as in households, on both the positive



and negative sides. Social media use is one of the most popular online activities. In 2021, over 4.26 billion people used social media globally, with that figure expected to rise to nearly six billion by 2027 (Dixon, 2022). Social media is an umbrella term for social networking and messaging platforms. With the advancement of mobile Internet technology and the popularity of smartphones, social media has become an essential part of college students' daily learning and lives (Zhao, 2021).

In 2019, the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia conducted an ICT use survey and its Implications for the social, cultural, and economic aspects of society, which found that 94% of internet users in Indonesia use social media and 95% use instant messaging services (Keminfo, 2019). Social media addiction can be destructive for members of society, including students, housewives, and employees from all industries. With the increased use of social media, social media addiction has quickly become a widespread issue affecting the well-being and performance of university students (Pekpazar et al., 2021). Facebook is the most widely utilized social media platform for expanding brand awareness and connecting with new potential customers, making it more straightforward for business households to grow through social media (Obermayer et al., 2022). As social media use increases, it's likely that other media-related behaviors like watching TV at home and social media's effects on domestic activities like economic growth will be replaced (Hall & Liu, 2022).

The overuse of social media and ICT in the home and family has its own effects. Experts have discussed their individual viewpoints on this issue. Psychologists are concerned that information technology will undermine interaction and communication, leading to a neglect of the family. According to sociologists, social relationships, interpersonal relationship skills, and communication abilities are all negatively impacted by a household's addiction to social media and technology. The following psychological and mental ailments linked to social media addiction are described by health professionals: poor diet, obesity, vision issues, sleep issues, depression, anxiety, and loss of attention (Tengstedt et al., 2018). Family businesses can also benefit from social media promotion by increasing customer trust by frequently mentioning family businesses on Instagram or by providing insights. It is not necessary for a company to be large to use social media to recommend products or services. Family businesses can use social media promotion to gain customer support (Zanon et al., 2019).



This study aims to describe Islamic traits in relation to the economics of Muslim family ties. A person's mental and psychological health, as well as the time allotted for domestic tasks, including both production and consumption, are negatively impacted by social media addiction. Muslim households that can budget their domestic production and consumption activities can reduce costs associated with cooking, laundering, automobiles, and other items. In addition, Muslim households are adept at managing their online time. This study examines the daily lives of Muslim families in Indonesia's West Sumatra province.

Prior research focused solely on the widespread use of social media platforms by individuals of all ages, social media use, and family connection. In addition to examining the effects of social media on parent-child communication, the remainder of the study examined the effects of social media on broader family ties. Consequently, previous studies have not addressed the impact of social media on family spending (Tariq et al., 2022). This study examines the household's social media addiction, their household spending, and its effect on Muslim family ties in the province of West Sumatera with the highest social media usage pattern.

This paper is typically divided into several sections: The introduction section provides a general overview of the current research. The next section discusses the references used to compile the study, preceded by the methodology section. This is followed by discussion of the findings. The conclusions drawn from the research are presented in the final section.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to the World Value Survey (WVS), conducted in more than 70 nations, family ties have a significant impact on economic behavior. The importance of love and family can contribute to the family's economy. The family's parents and kids take part in economic development as well. Family unity can boost household output, which affects household income. According to some experts, the idea of fair power-sharing in this household signifies the close bonds in contemporary families. Additionally, having close family relationships significantly impacts the family's ability to succeed financially (Liu et al., 2019). Family ties assessment scale, which was developed by The McMaster Model of Family Functioning (MMFF) approach to assess various dimensions of family interaction. The scale has seven sub-dimensions: problem



solving, communication, roles, emotional response, paying attention, behavioral control, and general functions (Miller et al. 2000).

Borisova's study intends to examine whether there is a difference between strong family relationships and the reverse in assigning time to care for children using Time Usage Survey data from several countries, including Germany, England, Italy, and Spain during the years between 2000 and 2002. The findings indicate that there are differences between the two groups in terms of time, gender equality, and the demographic and socioeconomic makeup of the neighborhood. These disparities have an impact on family relationships as well as economic policy and the state of the nation (Borisova et al., 2017).

Wives who make a good living at their jobs do hold enormous and positive power. However, compared to their counterparts from families with weaker ties, strong-ties families typically play a smaller role in market activities. Even though there is little market activity, it is still possible to earn less money. But the real issue is how to best allocate resources between these two objectives in a household strategy (Kim & Cheung, 2015).

Social media addiction causes users to lose control of their behaviors, behavior, and use to the point that it is dangerous. Addiction to certain activities might occasionally lead to major issues at work, school, family, or college. Adolescent ambitions and objectives being destroyed by addiction, along with parental relationships being lost, interpersonal relationships being disrupted, societal and cultural values being diminished, being exposed to toxic surroundings, etc (Ashwini Veronica & Samuel, n.d.; Masoed & Aboelmagd, 2021).

The cost of the Internet and social media in the home has evolved into a recurring expense for the family, whether it be for family entertainment, online education, or supporting family enterprises (Luo, 2021). Negative results Addiction to social media can lead to the elimination of home duties and tasks, and households must pay for the costs associated with using social media. Spending too much time on social media can cause users to neglect their financial responsibilities, and more internet usage has an impact on consumer behavior (Acuff et al., 2018).

The phenomenon of maladaptive social media use, characterized by symptoms like addiction and/or addiction, or reduced self-regulation, is referred to by



terms like social media addiction, problematic social media use, and compulsive social media use, according to research by Banyai and colleagues in Yalin sun. The most frequently used of these terms is "addictive SNS use," which is defined as maladaptive psychological dependence on the SNS to the point at which behavioral addiction symptoms manifest. It includes terms like "Facebook addiction," "Social Network Services (SNS) addiction," and similar variations (Sun & Zhang, 2021).

Typically, social media corporations create their platforms in a way that encourages addiction. Social media addiction is a serious moral issue. While the advantages of social media cannot be ignored, social media addiction raises unique ethical issues that are not raised by other, more well-known addictive products, such as alcohol and cigarettes. Several governments have classified internet addiction as a major public health problem, and the World Health Organization has classified excessive internet use as a growing problem (Bhargava & Velasquez, 2021).

Social media's effects on family dynamics Social media has a negative impact on most people's interactions with their other family members as people lose their friends and family. Many people respond to social media by declaring that it is psychologically harmful. Research questions like social media have a negative impact on people's mental health, and this research question has been recognised. It has also been observed that social media research diverts attention from family concerns, and people accept that this is a result of their involvement in a social media environment (Hussain et al., 2020).

According to Jie Li's research, spending on food, clothing, home care, health care, education, and entertainment is favorably connected with using digital money. Digital finance mostly promotes regular household spending rather than non-recurring spending in terms of consumption structure. According to further research based on the mediation model, the primary mediating variables through which digital finance affects household consumption are online shopping, digital payments, obtaining online credit, buying financing products online, and business insurance. As a result, internet usage behavior is one of the household's ongoing monthly financial obligations (Li et al., 2020). On a macro level, numerous Islamic countries also demonstrate the same findings, namely that household spending has an impact on family ties (Mertzanis, 2017).



Additionally, since every household member needs mobile data to access the internet, the price of a mobile data package will rise. If a household member uses an internet provider at home, they will also need to pay an internet provider, which contributes to rising household Internet access costs. The value of the Internet has expanded economically as more people use it for information, education, job searching, and other purposes. However, there are different rates of Internet subscriptions in different homes (Stenberg, 2018). Thus, if family ties function well in each family member in domestic work, this will cut down on wasteful spending and social media addiction behavior.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Model**

This study employs one of the prevalent survey models, the relational survey model. It attempts to describe the causal phenomena, specifically the relationship between household expenditure (X1) and social media addiction (X2), marital status as a moderating variable (Z), and family ties as dependent variables (Y). In light of this, this study focuses on the nuclear family analysis unit as respondents in the West Sumatera Province with the highest Internet penetration. Typically, quantitative research is conducted on representative populations or samples that have been predetermined. Depending on the level of justification, the collected data is evaluated using statistical analysis after being collected using research devices.

### **Population and Sample**

The population of the study consists of household with the highest degree of internet access based on Central Statistics Agency (Sumatera Barat, 2020a) data in the province of West Sumatera, Indonesia, in 2020. The study uses a quota sampling technique, which determines the sample of the population based on the characteristics of the subject until the desired amount is reached (quota). This sampling technique is used to determine the true validity value (Sugiyono, 2016). The sample of the study consists of 250 households by the highest degree of internet uses during 2020 in ten different City/District area West Sumatera Province, Indonesia. The distribution of the household who participated in the study is shown in Table 1.



Table 1. Households Participation in Social Media Usage Pattern

| No | City/District            | Percentage | Number of Households |
|----|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Bukittinggi City         | 73.84      | 25 households        |
| 2  | Padang Panjang City      | 71.48      | 25 households        |
| 3  | Padang City              | 63.61      | 25 households        |
| 4  | Pariaman City            | 62.29      | 25 households        |
| 5  | Solok City               | 62.27      | 25 households        |
| 6  | Payakumbuh City          | 62.13      | 25 households        |
| 7  | Sawahlunto City          | 55.30      | 25 households        |
| 8  | Agam District            | 48.74      | 25 households        |
| 9  | Dhamasraya District      | 48.50      | 25 households        |
| 10 | Tanah Datar District     | 46.35      | 25 households        |
| 11 | Pesisir Selatan District | 36.03      | Not participated     |
| 12 | Solok Disctrict          | 37.67      | Not participated     |
| 13 | Sijunjung District       | 40.46      | Not participated     |
| 14 | Lima Puluh kota district | 36.22      | Not participated     |
| 15 | Pasaman District         | 35.43      | Not participated     |
| 16 | Solok Selatan District   | 41.07      | Not participated     |
| 17 | Pasaman Barat District   | 34.24      | Not participated     |
| 18 | Padang Pariaman District | 39.87      | Not participated     |
| 19 | Mentawai Island District | 20.88      | Not participated     |

Source: Percentage of Socia Media Usage Pattern in Sumatera Barat 2020b

### Data Collection Instrument

In this study, the data were collected usingn the instrument within the following variables: Household Spending, Social Media Addiction of Parent and Adolescent, Marital Status Binominal Scale, and Family Ties Scale.

#### *Household Spending*

In this study, household spending refers to the total spending for a household in one month, which includes the cost of the data package for parents and adolescents. This study also collects information about the demographic characteristics of the household in ten different City/District area West Sumatera Province, Indonesia. Data collection for household spending is conducted using a questionnaire based on a ratio scale (rupiah). In this study, the distribution of household spending and demographic characteristic of participant is shown in the table 2.

Table 2. Demographic Information

|                                |             | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Marital Status                 | Divorce     | 112       | 44,80   |
|                                | Not divorce | 138       | 55,20   |
| Age of Family Member A. Parent |             |           |         |





|                                  |                                 | Frequency  | Percent    |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                  | 35 and below                    | 29         | 11,6       |
|                                  | 36-45                           | 93         | 37,2       |
|                                  | 45 and over                     | 128        | 51,2       |
|                                  | <b>B. Adolescent</b>            |            |            |
|                                  | 15 and below                    | 29         | 11,6       |
|                                  | 15-20                           | 155        | 61,6       |
|                                  | 20-25                           | 66         | 26,8       |
| Education Status                 | Primary Education               | 78         | 31,2       |
|                                  | Secondary Education             | 122        | 48,8       |
|                                  | Higher Education                | 50         | 20         |
| Household Spending (IDR Monthly) | Low (< IDR2,600,000)            | 25         | 10         |
|                                  | Middle (IDR2,600,000-6,000,000) | 161        | 64,4       |
|                                  | High (> IDR6,000,000)           | 64         | 25,6       |
|                                  | <b>Total</b>                    | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> |

Table 2 shows that 48.80% of the participants are divorced regardless of their marital status. The majority of respondents (37.2%) have a secondary education. In terms of age, 37.2% are between the ages of 36 and 45, 11.6% are under the age of 35, and 51.2% are over the age of 45. The majority of participants' (64.4%) monthly spending is in the middle category, while 25.6% are in the high category and 10% are in the low category.

### *Social Media Addiction*

Addiction, according to a review of the literature, is defined as the inability to stop using or control a substance or behavior. It describes how a parent and adolescent in the family spend more time with their gadgets than with family or others, despite meeting and gathering together. The questionnaire developed within the scope of family members, particularly parents and adolescents, was used in the family.

### *Marital Status*

One of the demographic traits is marital status. Marital status will be a moderating variable in this study. The marital status measurement scale uses a binomial scale, with divorce (1) and not divorce (0). The question of whether marital status affects household spending and social media addiction based on ties to the family is investigated.

### *Family Ties Scale*



In this study, only the communication, roles, and behavioral control dimensions of the scale were used to generate values from family ties. The scale is a 4-Likert type scale and includes 10 items. The scale is 4-Likert structure (1 = I totally agree, 4 = I do not agree at all) type. The items in the scale have two types of family ties. These are items which show strong-ties and weak-ties family relation. In all items, 1 represents the weak-ties family relation, while 4 represents the strong-ties family relation. As the scores calculated for each sub-dimension get closer to 4, it is interpreted as increase in strong-ties family relation. Theoretically, 2 has been determined as distinctive score. Scores lower than 2 show weak-ties family relation, while scores higher than 2 show strong-ties family relation.

### Data Analysis

The data analysis was conducted by using the statistical software package, Stata 16, for determining the family ties, household spending, social media addiction and marital status as moderating variable. Various statistical analysis methods, including descriptive statistics, and moderating regression analysis OLS (Ordinary Least Square), are also used for modeling throughout the study. Regression analysis technique is used to find out the predictive power of the relationship between household spending, social media addiction, marital status and family ties in west Sumatera Province, Indonesia. The equation of OLS moderating regression analysis in this study can be formulated as follows:

$$Y: \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1 * z_1 + \beta_4 X_2 * z_1 + e$$

Where:

- Y = Family ties variable
- X<sub>1</sub> = Family spending
- X<sub>2</sub> = Social Media Addiction
- Z<sub>1</sub> : Marital Status
- α = Constanta
- β = Coefficient

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Research Result

This study examines Muslim families' daily lives in West Sumatra, their household spending, household members' social media addiction, and its impact on family ties. The sample selected was 250 households in the ten



cities/districts of West Sumatera Province. With 44.80 % are divorce of their marital status as moderating variable, and most of participants come from the middle category of household spending monthly. Based on the results of the first regression analysis in column 1 of the calculations in table 3, family ties are predicted by household spending. In other words, spending in the middle class (IDR2,600,000–IDR6,000,000) has a significant negative impact on family ties (coefficient = 2.00). It can be seen from the value of household spending significance of 0.0 \*\* is smaller than the level of significance of 5 %. A point increase in household spending will be followed by a 2.00-point decrease in family ties. However, based on the significance value, this does not apply to households with high and low spending in West Sumatra Province due to the weakening of family ties.

According to the findings, the category of middle-income households in West Sumatra Province places less emphasis on the importance of family ties. As a consequence, household spending on production and consumption activities is higher than in other household categories. The inefficient distribution of domestic allocation time to work, the decision-making mechanism of vested interest among family members, and the communication pattern of parents in the family all contributed to higher spending. This means that parents are unable to maximize household members' utility potential, as evidenced by the weakening of the function of family ties. Spending that does not allocate to household welfare both now and in the future is considered squandering in Islam (*tabzeer*). Islam promotes a moderate standard of living because its consumer expenditure is balanced between being neither extravagantly nor stingily frugal, even if the amount involved is insignificant, but the consumer is balanced between them.

Furthermore, family ties are predicted by parents' social media addiction, according to the second regression analysis on column 1 of the calculation in table 3. It is well known that social media addiction has a significant negative impact on family ties, with a coefficient of 0.0011. The significance of social media addiction is 0.05\*\*, which indicates that it is less than the level of significance of 5%. A 0.0011-point increase in social media addiction corresponds to a 0.0011-point decrease in family ties. It means that families with social media-addicted parents have strained relationships with their extended family.



The study's findings reveal the phenomenon of parental social media addiction in West Sumatra households. Households with social media addiction and weak family ties may experience changes in family security. This includes interpersonal relationship skills, household responsibilities, and psychological disorders. Parents' lack of control over their children's social media addiction behaviors can lead to strained family ties. This condition gives parents less time to pursue household interests. If parents want their family to function properly even in the presence of social media, there must be regulations and changes made to the roles that are created for the Islamic characteristics within the economy of Muslim families. For example, limit the amount of time and reasons you spend on social media at home.

Table 3. Regression Analysis on All Variables

| VARIABLE   | COLUMN 1               | COLUMN 2                | COLUMN 3               |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>1. Household Spending</b>                     |                        |                         |                        |
| Middle (2.6 -6 Milion)                           | -2.0078059**<br>(0.83) | -0.5741847<br>(0.90)    | -0.3808237<br>(0.91)   |
| High (6 Milion over)                             | -1.6897108*<br>(0.90)  | -0.1496813<br>(0.96)    | 0.0317765<br>(0.97)    |
| <b>2. Social Media Adiction</b>                  |                        |                         |                        |
| Social Media Adiction                            | -0.0011985**<br>(0.00) | *0,0001230<br>(0.00)    | 0.0005911<br>(0.00)    |
| <b>3. Household Spending* Marital Status</b>     |                        |                         |                        |
| Midle (2,6 -6 Milion)*divorce                    |                        | -0.484477<br>(1.37)     | -0.8802834<br>(1.40)   |
| High (6 Milion over) *divorce                    |                        | -1.197763<br>(1.50)     | -1.597877<br>(1.52)    |
| <b>4. Social Media addiction* Marital Status</b> |                        |                         |                        |
| social media addiction* Divorce                  |                        |                         | -0.0006128<br>(0.00)   |
|  |                        | *                       |                        |
| <b>_cons</b>                                     | 19.2437843**<br>(0.84) | 18.6484159***<br>(0.85) | 18.2618712**<br>(0.89) |
| <b>Sig * p&lt;0.10, **</b>                       | p<0.05, ***            |                         |                        |
|  | p< 0.01                |                         |                        |

The calculations in table 3 column 2 and column 3 show whether variable marital status can moderate the interaction between household spending and social media addiction on family ties. Based on these two columns, it is clear



that the marital status variable is unable to moderate the interaction of household spending and social media addiction on family ties. The value of both household spending and social media addiction shows that their significance exceeds the level of 5%. One may claim that in this study, the interaction between household spending and social media addiction reduced family relationships in West Sumatra Province for both divorced and non-divorced households. This deterioration in family ties demonstrates the capacity of households in West Sumatra Province to manage household spending and addictive social media use.

Table 4. Regression Analysis on Moderating Variable

| VARIABLE   | COLUMN 1                 | COLUMN 2               |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>1. Social Media Adiction</b>                  |                          |                        |
| Social media addiction                           | 0.0008235***<br>(0.00)   | 0.0004375**<br>(0.00)  |
| <b>2. Social Media addiction* Marital Status</b> |                          |                        |
| Social media addiction*Divorce                   |                          | -0.0014941**<br>(0.00) |
| _cons  | 17.7902373***<br>(0.26)  | 17.4105491**<br>(0.30) |
|  | * p<0.05, ***<br>p<0.010 |                        |
| Sig : * p<0.10, *                                |                          |                        |

From the result of the first regression analysis in column 1 of the calculation in table 4, family ties are predicted by adolescents' social media addiction. It is known that there is a significant negative impact on family ties based on adolescent social media addiction (coefficient = 0.008). The significance value of 0.05\*\* indicates that it is less than the level of significance of 5%. A one-point increase in an adolescent's social media addiction will be followed by a 0.0008-point decrease in family ties. This indicates that adolescents who are addicted to social media are unable to control their behavior when it comes to helping out around the house. Additionally, parents fail to set social media usage guidelines for their adolescents, which weakens family ties.

This is in line to a 2015 Pew Research Center study of 1,060 youths between the ages of 13 and 17, nearly 92% of them use the internet daily. Because they utilize multiple social media platforms, their parents found it challenging to keep an eye on their online behaviors. It occurs not only in the United States



and other industrialized nations, but also in Indonesia, where mobile phone usage has reached 89%. (GSMA & NTT DOCOMO, 2013). In order to avoid unnecessarily restricting the adolescents or allowing them to use their device constantly, parents must also change the roles that already exist in the family, such as the division of tasks. Family members can communicate and spend more time together whether or not there are gadgets in the home if parents can modify the family structure to accommodate their presence. Parents can designate a time when it's appropriate to use technology so as not to obstruct family interaction.

Examining the interaction between marital status variables and adolescent social media addiction reveals that divorced family ties have a significant negative effect on adolescent social media addiction, as measured by a coefficient of 0.0014. The significance value of 0.05 indicates that the level of significance is less than 5%. A one-point increase in adolescent social media addiction is accompanied by a 0.0014-point decrease in family ties. The result demonstrates that adolescents who are addicted to social media have no control over their behavior, actions, or use, even to a harmful degree. Sometimes, addiction to its activities can cause serious problems with household functioning and relationships. According to Veronica and Samuel (2017), social media addiction leads to the destruction of adolescent goals and objectives, the loss of parental relationships, the disruption of interpersonal relationships, the decline of social and cultural values, exposure to unhealthy environments, etc.

## **Discussion**

According to the findings of the study's analysis, the weak-ties family in the province of West Sumatra has been proven to have maximized household spending and the ability to minimize social media addiction behavior. When the effects of low and high category household spending in the West Sumatra province are examined, it is discovered that this phenomenon does not apply to all categories of household spending. Addiction to social media can erode family bonds. This has happened to both divorced and non-divorced parents, and adolescents in divorced households are vulnerable to social media addiction in the West Sumatra province.

In line with Islam's (2019) study, one of the most important roles in establishing social communication between friends, family, and other people using modern



information technology is social media. In terms of communication, parent-child relationships, and the impact of household spending, social media has an impact on Muslim families. Furthermore, social media communication is a feature of modern lifestyles and relationships, including family interactions. The role that parents' perceptions of the effects of social media on family systems can play in family functioning, specifically the relationship between collective family efficacy and open communication within family systems with adolescents (Procentese et al., 2019).

Furthermore, households that place less value on family ties can definitely increase their spending on both production and consumption activities within the household. Ineffective interest-based decision-making mechanisms among family members, inefficient domestic work time allocation, and ineffective parental communication patterns all contribute to this. This practice is not encouraged in Islam since it is not in accordance with the concept of general equilibrium in the household economy. Additionally, weak family relationships and social media addiction in households might have an impact on how the security of the family unit is affected. If parents want their family to run properly even in the presence of social media, there must be restrictions and changes made to the roles that are developed to accommodate the Islamic characteristics within the economy of Muslim families.

## CONCLUSIONS

To summarize the findings of the study, the lifestyle of Muslim households in West Sumatra Province has not been able to optimize the function and time allocation of domestic work for household welfare. This study shows that weak-tie families in the West Sumatra province have a significant negative impact on household spending (coefficient = 2.000). In terms of value, a household spending significance of 0.00\*\* is less significant than a significance of 5%. However, as discovered when the effects of low and high category household spending in West Sumatra province were examined, they do not generally apply to all categories of household spending. Moreover, the ability to minimize social media addiction behavior in both parents and adolescents has a significant negative impact on family ties in West Sumatera Province, with relatively low coefficients of 0.0011 and 0.0082. The significance of 0.05\*\* is less than the level of significance of 5%, as demonstrated by the value of social media addiction. The phenomenon expressed in this study may have an effect on how the security of the family unit is affected, and Islam discourages it, since



it is not in accordance with the concept of general equilibrium in the household economy. There are certain limitations on this study that could affect the findings. For instance, only questionnaire distribution approaches were used for data gathering. It is on the subject of only being able to provide a very limited amount of information based on the answers given. For future studies, studies in the field of family economics can include other variables to assess family ties with the development of information, communication, and technology (ICT), for example, creating sources of income for households, fostering a creative economy, measuring family economic resilience, and others in various scopes of study.

## REFERENCES

- Acuff, S. F., MacKillop, J., & Murphy, J. G. (2018). Applying behavioral economic theory to problematic Internet use: An initial investigation. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 32(7), 846–857. <https://doi.org/10.1037/adb0000404>
- Ashwini Veronica, S., & Samuel, A. U. (n.d.). *Social Media Addiction among Adolescents with Special Reference to Facebook Addiction*. [www.iosrjournals.org](http://www.iosrjournals.org)
- Ashwini Veronica, S., & Samuel, A. U. (2017). *Social Media Addiction among Adolescents with Special Reference to Facebook Addiction*. [www.iosrjournals.org](http://www.iosrjournals.org)
- Bhargava, V. R., & Velasquez, M. (2021). Ethics of the Attention Economy: The Problem of Social Media Addiction. *Business Ethics Quarterly*, 31(3), 321–359. <https://doi.org/10.1017/beq.2020.32>
- Borisova, I., Pisani, L., Dowd, A. J., & Lin, H. C. (2017). Effective interventions to strengthen early language and literacy skills in low-income countries: comparison of a family-focused approach and a pre-primary programme in Ethiopia. *Early Child Development and Care*, 187(3–4), 655–671. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03004430.2016.1255607>
- Borychowski, M., Stępień, S., Polcyn, J., Tošović-Stevanović, A., Čalović, D., Lalić, G., & Žuža, M. (2020). Socio-economic determinants of small family farms' resilience in selected central and eastern european countries. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 12(24), 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su122410362>





- Corazza, L. (2018). Small business social responsibility: the CSR4UTOOL web application. *Journal of Applied Accounting Research*, 19(3), 383–400. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAAR-11-2014-0122>
- D'Arienzo, M. C., Boursier, V., & Griffiths, M. D. (2019). Addiction to Social Media and Attachment Styles: A Systematic Literature Review. *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*, 17(4), 1094–1118. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-019-00082-5>
- Dixon, S. (2022). *Number of social media users worldwide from 2018 to 2027*. GSMA, & NTT DOCOMO. (2013). *Children's Use of Mobile Phones*.
- Hall, J. A., & Liu, D. (2022). Social media use, social displacement, and well-being. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 46, 101339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.COPSYC.2022.101339>
- Hussain, T., Imtiaz, I., & Iqbal, A. (2020). Family Relations after the Emergence of Social Media: A Comparative Analysis of Single-Family and Joint Family Systems. *Global Regional Review*, V(I), 544–551. [https://doi.org/10.31703/grr.2020\(v-i\).57](https://doi.org/10.31703/grr.2020(v-i).57)
- Ibrahim, A., Amelia, E., Akbar, N., Kholis, N., Utami, S. A., & Nofrianto. (2021). *Pengantar Ekonomi Islam* (1 ed.). Jakarta: Departemen Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah - Bank Indonesia.
- Ibrahim, A., & Kamri, N. A. (2013b). Measuring the Islamic Work Ethics: An Alternative Approach. In N. A. Kamri, A. Madun, & S. Sarif (Eds.), *Islamic Perspective on Management: Contemporary Issues* (pp. 135-163). Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: YaPEIM Management Academy & Dept. of Shariah and Management, Acad. of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya.
- Islam, M. T. (2019). The Impact Of Social Media On Muslim Society: From Islamic Perspective. In *International Journal of Social and Humanities Sciences (IJSHS)* (Vol. 3, Issue 3).
- Kamri, N. A., Ramlan, S. F., & Ibrahim, A. (2014). Qur'anic Work Ethics. *Journal of Usuluddin*, 40(-), 135-172.
- Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika Republik Indonesia. (2019). *Survey Pengguna TIK Serta Implikasinya terhadap Aspek Sosial, Budaya dan Ekonomi Masyarakat*. 1–20.



- Kim, E. H. W., & Cheung, A. K. L. (2015). Women's Attitudes Toward Family Formation and Life Stage Transitions: A Longitudinal Study in Korea. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 77(5), 1074–1090. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12222>
- Li, J., Wu, Y., & Xiao, J. J. (2020). The impact of digital finance on household consumption: Evidence from China. *Economic Modelling*, 86, 317–326. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2019.09.027>
- Liu, J., Bell, E., & Zhang, J. (2019). Conjugal intimacy, gender and modernity in contemporary China. *British Journal of Sociology*, 70(1), 283–305. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-4446.12338>
- Luo, C. (2021). Analyzing the impact of social networks and social behavior on electronic business during COVID-19 pandemic. *Information Processing and Management*, 58(5). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2021.102667>
- Malonda, E., Llorca, A., Mesurado, B., Samper, P., & Vicenta Mestre, M. (2019). Parents or peers? Predictors of prosocial behavior and aggression: A longitudinal study. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10(OCT). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02379>
- Masoed, E. S., & Aboelmagd, A. N. (2021). *Social media addiction among adolescents: Its relationship to sleep quality and life satisfaction Effect of Educational Interventional Program for Preschool Children on their Knowledge and Practice regarding Sexual Harassment View project Effect of early skin to skin contact between mother and her neonate on initiation of breast feeding and neonate physiological parameters View project*. [www.paediatricnursing.net](http://www.paediatricnursing.net)
- Mertzanis, C. (2017). Family ties and access to finance in an Islamic environment. *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money*, 48, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intfin.2016.12.001>
- Miller, I. W., Ryan, C. E., Keitner, G. I., Bishop, D. S., & Epstein, N. B. (2000). The McMaster Approach to Families: theory, assessment, treatment and research. In *Journal of Family Therapy* (Vol. 22).
- Obermayer, N., Kóvári, E., Leinonen, J., Bak, G., & Valeri, M. (2022). How social media practices shape family business performance: The wine



- industry case study. *European Management Journal*, 40(3), 360–371. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.emj.2021.08.003>
- Pekpazar, A., Kaya Aydın, G., Aydın, U., Beyhan, H., & Arı, E. (2021). Role of Instagram Addiction on Academic Performance among Turkish University Students: Mediating Effect of Procrastination. *Computers and Education Open*, 2, 100049. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeo.2021.100049>
- Procentese, F., Gatti, F., & di Napoli, I. (2019). Families and social media use: The role of parents' perceptions about social media impact on family systems in the relationship between family collective efficacy and open communication. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(24). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16245006>
- Stenberg, P. L. (2018). The purchase of Internet subscriptions in Native American households. *Telecommunications Policy*, 42(1), 51–60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.telpol.2017.08.003>
- Sun, Y., & Zhang, Y. (2021). A review of theories and models applied in studies of social media addiction and implications for future research. In *Addictive Behaviors* (Vol. 114). Elsevier Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2020.106699>
- Tariq, A., Muñoz Sáez, D., & Khan, S. R. (2022). Social media use and family connectedness: A systematic review of quantitative literature. In *New Media and Society* (Vol. 24, Issue 3, pp. 815–832). SAGE Publications Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14614448211016885>
- Tengstedt, M. Å., Fagerstrøm, A., & Mobekk, H. (2018). Health interventions and validity on social media: A literature review. *Procedia Computer Science*, 138, 169–176. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2018.10.024>
- Tijunaitis, K., Jeske, D., & Shultz, K. S. (2019). Virtuality at work and social media use among dispersed workers: Promoting network ties, shared vision and trust. *Employee Relations*, 41(3), 358–373. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ER-03-2018-0093>
- Umuri, K., & Ibrahim, A. (2020). Analisis Perilaku Pedagang Kaki Lima Menurut Tinjauan Etika Bisnis Islam. *Jurnal Iqtisaduna*, 6(2), 187-197.



- Zanon, J., Scholl-Grissemann, U., Kallmuenzer, A., Kleinhansl, N., & Peters, M. (2019). How promoting a family firm image affects customer perception in the age of social media. *Journal of Family Business Strategy*, 10(1), 28–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfbs.2019.01.007>
- Zhao, L. (2021). The impact of social media use types and social media addiction on subjective well-being of college students: A comparative analysis of addicted and non-addicted students. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports*, 4, 100122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chbr.2021.100122>

