



Relationship of Parents' Economic Conditions and Parenting Patterns with Children's Development

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ABSTRACT

Background: Each parent has its own parenting style in parenting which is usually influenced by the background they have, both in terms of education, socio-economics, work, customs and others. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the economic conditions of parents and parenting on the development of children.

Methods: This type of research is quantitative research with a correlational research design. The sample in this study was all the population that met all the inclusion and exclusion criteria with a sampling technique using Total Sampling. The independent variable of this research is child development. The dependent variable studied in this study is the economic condition of parents and the intermediate variable in this study is parenting.

Results: The results of this study indicate that there are 62.52% parents with middle economic conditions, 20.83% parents with poor economic conditions and 16.65% parents with affluent economic conditions. For parenting, it was found that 58.3% of parents used democratic parenting, 25% used permissive parenting and 16.7% of parents used authoritarian parenting. In child development, it was found that 70.8% of children had normal development and 29.2% of children had impaired development. The results of the Manova test on the relationship between parents' economic conditions and parenting patterns with child development showed a p-value of 0.650.

Conclusion: The data shows that there is no significant relationship between the economic conditions of parents and parenting patterns with child development.

Keywords: *Parent's economic condition, parenting, child development.*

INTRODUCTION

Children are a gift entrusted by Allah SWT to humans who will later become their parents. Children are also the ones who will later become the forerunners of the next generation both for the family, nation and religion. Good education for children is very necessary so that later the child has a good and tough personality as a quality of himself so that he can become a useful human being for his family, society, especially for himself. Children are an asset of the nation's future developed, therefore the government needs to invest intensively in the fields of health, education and welfare. Children's growth and development conditions are related to the health and nutrition needed, children's education and welfare, the environment in which children grow and develop and other factors.

Based on data obtained in the 2019 South Kalimantan Health Profile, it shows that the percentage of poor people in South Borneo is 4.3% (192,480 people). According to Regency/City, the highest number of poor people in South Borneo in 2019 was in Banjarmasin City, which was 5.55% (29,648 people) where Banjarmasin City was the center of government and trading city so it had the largest population in South Borneo. Based on the data shown, we can consider poverty to be one of the obstacles to the Indonesian government's target in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) program, namely eradicating child poverty and meeting children's educational needs^[1].

Each parent has its own parenting style in parenting which is usually influenced by the background they have, both in terms of education, socio-economics, work, customs and others. This shows that the economic condition of parents is one of the factors that influence the development of their children. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the economic conditions of parents and parenting on children's development

METHOD

In this study, the researcher uses a quantitative study with a *correlational research design*. The population in this study were all parents of children in Paud Bunda Aisyah and Mawaddah Banjarmasin in 2021. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling.

The independent variable of this research is child development. The dependent variable of this study is the economic condition of the parents and the intermediate variable in this study is the parenting style

This research was conducted from August to October 2021 in PAUD Bunda Aisyah and Mawaddah Banjarmasin. The research data uses primary data obtained from questionnaires filled out by respondents in October 2021. Data processing is carried out by editing, coding, entering and cleaning. Data analysis by means of data obtained from questionnaires filled out by respondents in groups according to research variables. After that, the results of the grouping are presented descriptively. Then the results will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution table along with a narration.

RESULTS

1. Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of children by age and gender

Age	Gender				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
3 years	4	16,7	3	12,5	7	29,2
3,5 years	2	8,3	4	16,7	6	25
4 years	3	12,5	3	12,5	6	25
4,5 years	-	-	5	20,8	5	20,8
Total	9	37,5	15	62,5	24	100

Based on the table above, it shows that based on gender, children are dominated by women. Meanwhile, if based on age, it is dominated by children aged 3 years.

Table 2. Parents' Education Stage

Education Stage	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
S2	1	4,2	1	4,2
S1	6	25,0	10	41,7
D1/D2/D3	4	16,7	1	4,2
SMA/SMK	10	41,7	9	37,5
SMP	1	4,2	2	8,3
SD	2	8,3	1	4,2
Total	24	100	24	100

The table above shows that the domineered education stage of the parents in PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin students are the SMA/SMK to S1 stage.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by occupation

Occupation	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
Housewife	-	-	8	33,3
Civil servant	1	4,2	2	8,3
Private sector	14	58,3	10	41,7
Entrepreneur	5	20,8	1	20,8
Merchant	3	12,5	2	8,3
Labour	1	4,2	1	4,2
Total	24	100	24	100

Based on the table of parent occupation, the most dominant occupation among parents of PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin students is private sector.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents by residence ownership

Ownership residence	N	%
Own's	11	45,8
With parents	7	29,1
Rent	6	25,0
Total	24	100

Based on the ownership status of the residence, the majority of the parents of PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin have their own house.

Table 5. Distribution of Economic Conditions by Monthly Expenditure

Economic status	Expenditure (Rp)	N	%
Poor group	< 1 million	5	20,83
	1 million – 2,6 million	7	29,16
Middle group	2,6 million – 5,2 million	7	29,16
	5,2 million – 6 million	1	4,2
Wealthy group	>6 million	4	16,65
Total		24	100

Based on the table above, from all respondents of parents of PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin students, the most domineered economic status are parents with middle economic group with an expenditure range of 1 million to 6 million per month.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Child Parenting

Child Parenting	N	%
Democratic	14	58,3
Authoritarian	4	16,7
Permissive	6	25,0
Total	24	100,0

Based on the table, the parenting pattern that domineered by parents of PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin in caring for their children is democratic parenting.

Table 7. Distribution of Child Development Frequency

Child Development	N	%	Valid Percent
Normal	17	70.8	70.8
Disrupted	7	29.2	29.2
Total	24	100.0	100.0

Based on the table, the development of normal children was the most dominant in PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin

2. Relationship between Parent's Economic Status and Parenting

Table 8. Cross-tabulation of the Relationship between Parents' Economic Status and Child Development

Economic Status	Expenditure (Rp)	Parenting						Total	
		Democratic		Authoritarian		Permissive		N	%
		n	%	n	%	n	%		
Poor group	< 1 million	2	8.3	1	4.17	2	8.3	5	20.82
	a. 1 million - 2.6 million	2	8.3	2	8.3	3	12.5	7	29.17
Middle group	b. 2.6 million - 5.2 million	5	20.83	1	4.17	1	4.17	7	29.17
	c. 5.2 million - 6 million	1	4.17	0	0	0	0	1	4.17
Well-off group	>6 million	4	16.67	0	0	0	0	4	16.67
	Total	14	58.3	4	16.7	6	25.0	24	100

According to the table, the results of testing the relationship between economic status and parenting patterns for PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin students, South Borneo, it was found that respondents with the middle economic group were the most dominating group with the use of democratic parenting for their children.

Based on the results of the *Chi-Square test* on the variable parenting with economic status, it shows a significance value (*p-value*) of 0.321 (> 0.05). Therefore, H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is no relationship between the economic conditions of parents and the parenting pattern of PAUD Mawaddah

and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo.

3. Relationship between Parent's Economic Status and Child Development

Table 9. Cross-tabulation of the Relationship between Parents' Economic Status and Child Development

Economic Status	Expenditure (Rp)	Child development				Total	
		Normal		Disturbed		N	%
		n	%	n	%		
Poor group	< 1 million	3	12.5	2	8.3	5	20.8
	a. 1 million - 2.6 million	7	29.17	0	0	7	29.2
Middle group	b. 2.6 million - 5.2 million	4	16.67	3	12.5	7	29.2
	c. 5.2 million - 6 million	1	4.2	0	0	1	4.2
Well-off group	>6 million	2	8.3	2	8.3	4	16.7
	Total	17	70.8	7	29.2	24	100

Based on the table, the results of testing the relationship between economic conditions and child development in PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo show that normal child development is dominated by children with middle-income parents.

Based on the test results indicate that the value of the significance level (*p-value*) is 0.664 (>0.05). Therefore, H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is no relationship between the economic conditions of parents and the development of the children of PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo.

4. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Child Development

Table 10. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Child Development

Parenting patterns	Child Development				Total	
	Normal		Disturbed		N	%
	n	%	n	%		
Democratic	9	37,5	5	20,83	14	58,3
Authoritarian	3	12,5	1	4,17	4	16,7
Permissive	5	20,83	1	4,17	6	25,0
Total	17	70,8	7	29,2	24	100

Based on the table above, the results of testing the relationship between parenting and the development of PAUD Mawaddah

and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo shows that the most dominating parenting pattern among parents is democratic parenting with normal child development.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, the significance level value (*p-value*) is 0.129 (> 0.05). Therefore, H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the development of children from PAUD Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo.

5. Relationship between Parent's Economic Condition and Parenting Pattern with Child Development

Table 11. Result of *Box's M. Test*

<i>Box's M</i>	F	df ₁	df ₂	P-Value
2,071	0,598	3	2335,321	0,616

The results of the homogeneity test show that the *P-Value* (0.616) > compared to (0.05), then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This shows that the homogeneity requirements are met.

The results of testing the relationship between parents' economic conditions and parenting with child development using MANOVA resulted that the *P - value* is greater than the value of (0.05) so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is no relationship between economic conditions of parents and parenting with child development.

DISCUSSION

1. Relationship between Parent's Economic Status and Parenting

Based on the test results in this study, it shows that there is no relationship between the economic conditions of parents and the pattern of child rearing in Paud Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo. This is based on the results of testing the variable parenting with economic status which shows a

significance value (*p-value*) of 0.321 (> 0.05). With the results of this study, it can be seen that the poor economic condition of the family is not always the cause of parents giving certain parenting patterns to their children. The results of this study are the same as the research conducted by Rizal Bahruddin which was conducted in 2013 at PAUD Terpadu, Bantul, Bantul regency which also shows that there is no relationship between parenting and the economic status of parents. According to him, the pattern of parenting is also influenced by the age of the parents and the presence of other family members besides the mother, namely uncles, aunts, grandfathers and grandmothers^[2].

However, the results of this study are different from the theory according to Elizabeth B Hurlock (1999: 95) which argues that parents with upper middle socioeconomic status will tend to like the democratic style and tend to pamper and fulfill the needs of children and people from lower middle class will tend to be hard and consistent and taught to be independent and capable. So socioeconomic status can also determine parenting patterns, where socioeconomic status leads to the realization of the ideals of parents and children^[3].

The results of this study indicate that parents from low, middle or upper economic class are not always the cause of parents in choosing parenting patterns. This condition can be caused because the majority of respondents are family couples with secondary and higher education backgrounds. Respondents as parents who have a higher education background allow them to have broad knowledge and understanding of child development. In the absence of a relationship between parents' economic conditions and parenting patterns in this study also strengthens the theory that parenting is caused by several factors, namely

parental education, environment and culture (Edwards, 2006) ^[4].

2. Relationship between Parent's Economic Condition and Child Development

Based on the test results between the economic conditions of parents and the development of children, it was found that there was no relationship between the economic conditions of parents and the development of children in Paud Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin, South Borneo. This is indicated by the significance value (*p-value*) obtained at 0.664 (> 0.05) so that H_0 is rejected. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research by Nuzulul Rahmi (2016) which shows that there is no relationship between family economic status and the development of preschool children in Bijeh Mata Pagar Air Kindergarten, Aceh. Nuzulul's research explains that parenting patterns are in the form of attitudes and behaviors of mothers or other caregivers in terms of their closeness to children, providing food, caring for, cleanliness and giving love. All of them relate to the mother's condition in terms of health (physical and mental), nutritional status, general education, knowledge of good parenting so that the economic status of the family becomes unrelated to the development of preschool children ^[5].

The results of this test are different from the results of Prandy Novi Prima Pratama's research (2013) which shows there is a relationship between economic level and motor development of toddlers. Prandy's research shows that the family's ability to meet nutritional needs, among other things, depends on the size of the family's income ^[6]. Families with limited income are likely to be less able to meet their food needs. The higher the income, the greater the percentage of the income for other needs. This is supported by the theory which says that adequate economic

status will support the growth and development of children, because parents can provide for children's needs, both primary and secondary ^[7].

Based on this research, it shows that although the adequate economic status of parents will support the growth and development of children, this cannot be used as a benchmark that if the parents' economy is low, it will cause children's development to be disrupted, and vice versa, parents with high economic status (well-off) cannot be used as a benchmark. that their child's development will always be normal.

3. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Child Development

Based on the results of tests conducted in Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Early Childhood Education, Banjarmasin, South Borneo, it was found that there is no significant relationship between parenting and child development. This is indicated by the results of the significance value (*p-value*) obtained at 0.129 (> 0.05) so H_0 is rejected. The results of this study are in accordance with 3 previous studies, namely the results of research from Ana Nur Filiya (2008) which showed that there was no relationship between parenting patterns and the growth and development of children at Dharma Wanita Kebonagung Kindergarten, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency because growth tends to be influenced by children's diet which is influenced by feeding habits ^[8].

The second research is the result of Refi Yulita's research (2014) with the result that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the development of toddlers at the Toddler Posyandu, East Ciputat because of factors such as a good and friendly environment that has an influence on the development of toddlers ^[9]. The third research is research by Bonita Rizki Ayu Mukti (2017) with the results stating that there is no relationship between maternal

parenting and the development of toddlers in the area of the Saptosari Mountain Kidul Public Health Center. According to Bonita Rizki's research results, child development can be stimulated by various interactions between children and adults and with each other in the family environment^[10].

The results of this study are different from research conducted by Tia Winda (2019) which states that there is a significant relationship between the relationship between parenting patterns and the development of preschool-aged children. According to him, the pattern of parenting in the positive category shows good child development, while negative parenting shows poor child development^[11].

According to Hurlock, parenting patterns are influenced by several factors such as socioeconomic, education, personality and number of children^[12]. However, parenting is also strongly influenced by the surrounding environment, so it is not impossible if the environment also colors the parenting pattern given by parents to their children^[4]. The cause of the absence of a significant relationship between parenting and child development in this study can be caused by environmental factors, where the surrounding environment such as PAUD has a major influence on child development.

4. Relationship between Parent's Economic Condition and Parenting Pattern with Child Development

The results of the MANOVA test between the economic conditions of parents and parenting patterns with child development in Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Early Childhood Education Banjarmasin, South Borneo showed that there was no significant relationship. It is concluded from the *p-value* of 0.650(> 0.05) so it shows H_0 is rejected, which means that there is no significant relationship between the economic conditions of parents and parenting

patterns with child development. The results of this study are supported by the theory of parenting which shows that the factors that influence parenting are parental education, environment and culture^[4]. For child development, according to the theory of child development can be influenced by several factors, namely Environmental factors (home, income, work, education), Biological factors (gender, general health, mental health, health practices), Interpersonal relationships (closeness, parenting patterns, social networks), Early environments and experiences^[13]. The results in this study indicate that child development does not only depend on parenting, but can be influenced by other things such as social networks (interaction with other humans). In this case, the child's social network is represented by the early childhood environment which plays a role in the growth and development of children.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on this research, it was concluded that there was no significant relationship between the economic conditions of parents and parenting, between the economic conditions of parents and child development, between parenting and child development and between the economic conditions of parents and parenting patterns with child development in Mawaddah and Bunda Aisyah Banjarmasin Early Childhood Education, South Borneo.

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