



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING STYLE AND THE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING OF TEENAGERS IN JAKARTA**

**Ninawati**  
**Kurnia Setiawan**  
**Neva Sefanya**  
**Wilson Wiedardi Limtara**  
**Miranda Bellany**  
**Claudia Angela**

**0312106101**  
**0303057303**  
**705220209**  
**705220353**  
**705220436**  
**705220216**

# Theoretical Basis

According to Baumrind (1971), parenting styles can be divided into three major categories:

- Authoritarian
- Authoritative
- Permissive



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Theoretical Basis

This research focuses on the authoritarian parenting style. One of the most prominent characteristic of the authoritarian style is the presence of strict restrictions that parents impose on their children in socializing with peers, such that authoritarian parents tend to prohibit their children from participating in group activities. Other prominent characteristics of this parenting style include the lack of opportunity for children to express their own opinions and solve their problems independently (Stewart and Koch in Tridhonanto, 2014).



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Why did we choose this topic?

The reason our group chose this topic was to find out if there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting style and emotional well-being in Indonesian adolescents.



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Participant

The samples were selected from a population of 15 to 18 year old teenagers (both male and female) who have one/both parents with authoritarian parenting style and who live with their parents. (Meaning they do not live alone or with other people aside from their parents).

In this study, there were a total of 74 participants, consisting of 22 (29.7%) male participants and 52 (70.3%) female participants.



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Participant

We chose adolescents as the subject of our research because adolescence is considered to be the age when individuals are more vulnerable and susceptible to the changes in their environment, from how parents educate them to the adolescent's social environment and friends that have a significant impact on the way adolescents think in solving problems.



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Research Methodology

In SPSS, the quantitative data that had been collected using google form was tested for normality with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in order to ascertain and identify whether the data was normally distributed. The Kolmogorov-smirnov test showed that although the authoritarian scale PAQ score was normally distributed ( $p = 0.200$ , so  $p > 0.05$ ), the SPANE score (level of emotional wellbeing) did not yield a normal distribution ( $p = 0.006$ , so  $p < 0.05$ ).



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Result

Based on the results of the non-parametric correlation analysis between authoritarian parenting and emotional well-being of 74 Indonesian adolescents aged 15-18 years, it is concluded that there is no significant correlation between authoritarian parenting and emotional well-being ( $r = -0.171$ ,  $p = 0.145$ ) However, a low significant correlation was found when analyzing only the female participants ( $r = -0.275$ )



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**



# Test results

Variable	Significance	Correlation Coefficient	Description
Authoritarian PS - EWB	0,145 (p > 0,05)	- 0,171	Not Correlated
Permissive PS - EWB	0,499 (p > 0,05)	- 0,080	Not Correlated
Authoritative PS - EWB	0,242 (p > 0,05)	0,140	Not Correlated

Note: PS = Parenting Style, EWB = Emotional Well-being, N= 74

## There was a difference in female participants

Variable	Significance	Correlation Coefficient	Description
Authoritarian PS - EWB	0,046 (p < 0,05)	- 0,275	Low correlation
Permissive PS - EWB	0,252 (p > 0,05)	- 0,162	Not correlated
Authoritative PS - EWB	0,174 (p > 0,05)	0,193	Not correlated

Note: PS = Parenting Style, EWB = Emotional Well-being, N = 52



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**

# Result

No significant correlation was found between authoritarian parenting and emotional well-being. Some potential explanations of this result may be due to several factors.

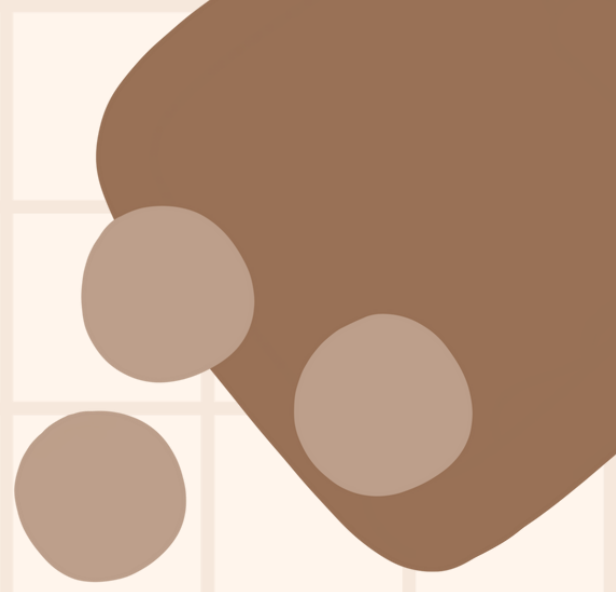
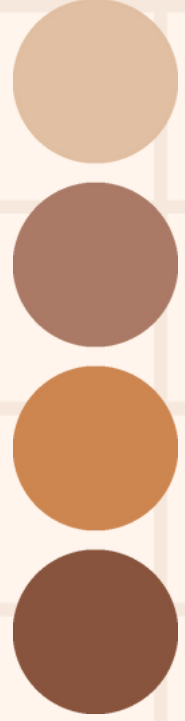
- Parenting that is considered more culturally normative.
- Differences in expressing support and affection towards children.



**UNTAR**  
Universitas Tarumanagara



**UNTAR untuk INDONESIA**



**Thank you!**

