

# Examining The Influence of Parenting Style and Peer Relationships on Adolescent Social Skills in Urban Area

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**Abstract.** This study analyses the effect of parenting style and peer relationships on adolescent social skills. This study involved 505 adolescents in urban areas, namely Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi, who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection was carried out in June 2023. Data processing and analysis used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The model used to analyze the effect of parenting style and peer relationship on adolescent social skills has a coefficient of determination of 0.365. The results of the coefficient of determination show that 36.5 percent of parenting styles and peer relationships can explain the variance in social skills. The results of the regression test showed that parenting style ( $\beta=0.101$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and peer relationship ( $\beta=0.656$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) had a significant positive effect on social skills in adolescents. Thus, social skills can be improved by maximizing parenting style and peer relationships.

**Keywords:** adolescent; parenting style; peer relationship; social skill

## 1 Introduction

Every family hopes that children can grow and develop optimally. The growth and development of a child towards adulthood have different challenges at each stage. One of the vulnerable stages is adolescence. Adolescence is one of the most critical stages in human development and growth, which combines various stages and experiences that form the basis for further improvements in the following stages of life [1].

Middle childhood and adolescence are associated with a variety of normative developmental challenges. In middle childhood and adolescence, specific developmental tasks are fundamental to acquiring social, emotional, and cognitive skills [2]. Things that happen in childhood also include school transitions, making friends, establishing first romantic relationships, and seeking autonomy from parents.

Various studies show that there are problems in teenagers. Problems among teenagers include teenagers experiencing obstacles in the development of social interactions, their communication processes are poor, their words impolite, full of hatred and revenge, and they even tend to be prejudiced against new people they meet [3]. This problem impacts low academic achievement, lack of self-confidence, aggressiveness, low social acceptance, lack of independence, low cooperation, antisocial behavior, social interaction, unsportsmanlike communication, and solving problems with violence.

The results of other studies also found the same problem. Many teenagers engage in deviant behavior carried out by teenagers, such as skipping school, dropping out of school, smoking, gambling, having sex, and promiscuous sex, namely kissing and having intimate relations [4]. Deviant behavior carried out by adolescents is caused by a lack of parental love and supervision, so the influence of peers dominates adolescent behavior.

The problem of social skill in adolescents is a problem that must be found for a solution. The reason is that suboptimal development in adolescents hurts subsequent stages. Various researchers have researched adolescent social skill associated with various factors. One factor that was found to have a significant influence was parenting style. There is a significant relationship between parental parenting and adolescent social skill [5]. A parenting style considered suitable for developing teenagers' social skill is democratic. The authoritarian parenting style hurts teenagers. The research results show that an authoritative parenting style helps their children become socially competent [6]. Positive parenting can help reduce adolescent antisocial behavior [7]. Positive parenting is also related to academic achievement. Parental parenting style can increase adolescent self-efficacy and improve academic achievement [8]. Apart from that, parenting is also suitable for reducing conflict between parents and children. An upbeat parenting style can reduce conflict between parents and adolescent children [9].

Besides parenting style factors, adolescent social skill is also related to peer relationships. The reason is that during adolescence, teenagers search for identity, assume more responsibilities, and develop views that differ from those of adults, which can lead to a decrease in adult control [2]. As a result, they spend more time with the same age group. In this process, the relationships adolescents build with their peers are essential to their development. Relationships with peers are also related to parents' parenting style. Research results show that parenting style strongly predicts the intensity of parental and peer attachment [10]. This finding is also supported by [11], who suggest that parenting style is related to how adolescents develop attachments to their peers and academic self-efficacy.

Various studies on adolescent social skill have been carried out, linking various factors. Many factors influence social skill in adolescent children. Adolescent development must be carried out by elaborating on many factors. A model that illustrates that the family environment and peer environment have a significant role in the development of children and adolescents [12]. The study of factors influencing adolescent social skill was carried out partially. This research describes the influence of family and peer environments on adolescent social skill.

The main problem studied in this research is problems related to social skill in adolescent children. The problem in this research is as follows: Is there an influence of parenting style and peer relationships on social skill in adolescents? This research aims to analyze the influence of parenting style and peer relationships on adolescents' social skill.

## **2 Methods**

This research was carried out with an associative quantitative approach, which aims to see the cause-and-effect relationship between two or more variables and aims to predict. This research involves three main variables: parental parenting style, relationships with peers, and adolescent social skills. Apart from these three variables, this research also collected data on child and parent characteristics.

The population in this study were teenagers who lived in urban areas in Indonesia, namely Jakarta-Bogor-Depok-Tangerang-Bekasi. Respondents in this study were teenagers who were selected using purposive techniques. The number of respondents involved was 505 teenagers.

The data collected in this research is primary data consisting of respondent characteristics, parental parenting style, relationships with peers, and social skills. Data on the respondents' characteristics consisted of age, gender, birth order, father's and mother's age, father's and mother's education, father's and mother's occupation, father's and mother's income, and family size.

Parenting style is the way parents educate and care for children. Parental parenting style was measured using the Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire (PSFFQ) instrument. PSFFQ is an instrument designed to measure the parenting style of parents who have teenage children [13]. The PSFFQ instrument consists of 32 statement items with response options: strongly disagree, disagree, agree, and strongly agree. The questionnaire was tested first before being used for data collection. The validity test results show that the number of valid items is 27, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.898.

Relationships with peers (peer relationships) were measured using the modified Peer Relationship Scale [2]. This instrument consists of four dimensions: intimacy, popularity, trust, and insightfulness. This instrument consists of 12 items with response options: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Before use, this instrument was tested for validity and reliability first. The instrument is valid and reliable, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.854.

Social skills were measured using the modified Social Skill Scale [1]. This instrument consists of three dimensions: getting along skills, social attributes, and friendship skills. This instrument consists of 9 items with response options: strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. Before use, this instrument was tested for validity and reliability first. The instrument is valid and reliable, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.848.

Data on parenting styles, relationships with peers, and social skills data that have been collected are then processed. The score conversion for each response is as follows

1. strongly agree is converted to a score of 4,
2. agree is converted to a score of 3,
3. disagree is converted to a score of 2, and
4. strongly disagree is converted to a score of 1.

The data in each variable is added up to produce a total score. Next, the total score is converted into an index. After that, the research variables were categorized into three categories, namely poor (index <60), quite good (index 60-80), and excellent (index > 80).

Research data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics calculate minimum values, maximum values, average values, standard deviations, and categories (numbers and percentages). The inferential statistics used are simple and multiple linear regression tests. Before carrying out a linear regression test, prerequisite tests are carried out first, namely the normality test and linearity test. The multiple linear regression test aims to analyze the influence of parenting style and peer relationships on adolescents' social skills.

### **3 Results and Discussion**

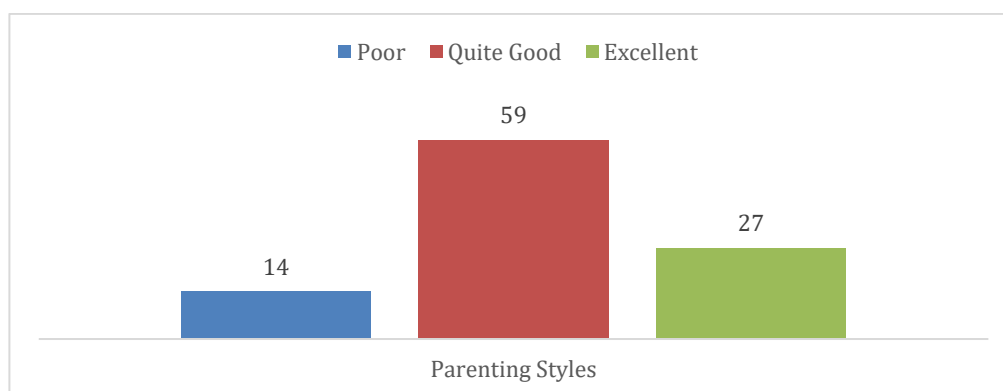
#### **Respondent Characteristics**

Characteristic data consists of age, gender, birth order, father's and mother's age, father's and mother's education, father's and mother's occupation, father's and mother's income, and

family size. Respondents in this study were teenagers aged 18-24 years, consisting of men (23.8%) and women (76.2%). Adolescents come from nuclear families (55.0%). Most parents of teenagers graduated from high school (Father: 51.7%, Mother: 51.1%). Most fathers work as entrepreneurs and private employees, while most mothers work as housewives.

## Parenting Style

Parenting style is the way parents educate and care for children. The research results show that more than half of teenagers receive fairly good care from their parents. The research results are presented in Figure 1. These results indicate that parenting styles need to be improved. Implementing a good parenting style can increase teenagers' life satisfaction. Parents must build attachment and good relationships with teenagers to increase teenagers' life satisfaction. An upbeat parenting style can build better life satisfaction in teenagers [14]. An upbeat parenting style optimizes children's development [15]. Parenting can optimize children's development by providing developmental stimuli, such as physical, cognitive, emotional, and social, from infancy to adulthood [16]. Adolescents who have a good relationship with their parents will have good subjective well-being and have a lower chance of having mental health problems, eating disorders, obesity, and consuming illegal drugs [17]. Parenting plays a good role in producing teenagers with healthy brain development [18], good self-esteem [19] [20], and empathy [21].

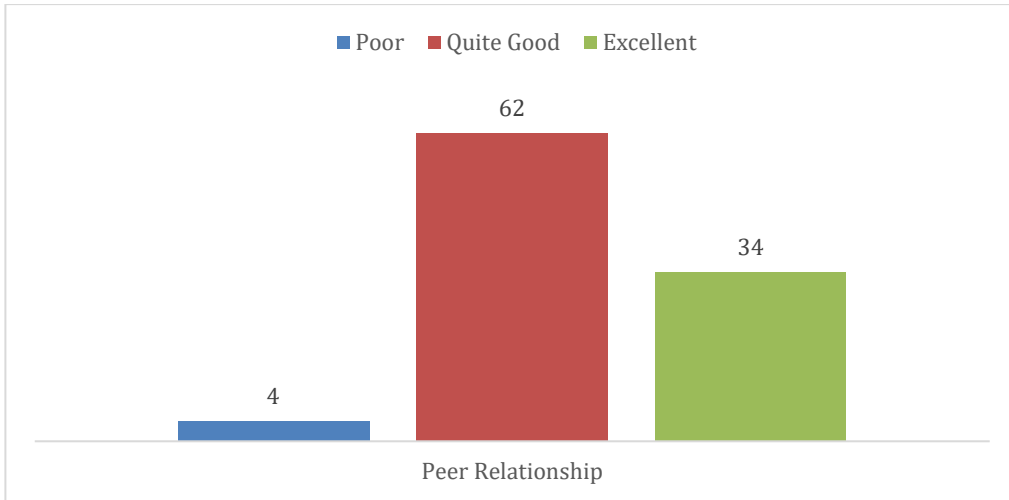


**Figure 1** Distribution of adolescents based on the quality of their parents' parenting style

## Peer Relationship

Peer Relationship is a relationship between adolescents and their peers. The research results show that six out of ten teenagers have a good relationship with peers. The research results are presented in Figure 2. Relationships with peers have a direct influence on adolescents. Good relationships with peers can also be a strategy to prevent depression in adolescents [22]. Apart from the positive impact, relationships with peers also have a negative impact. Mistakes in choosing friends can encourage teenagers to engage in destructive behavior [23]. To build good relationships with peers, teenagers also need help from parents through parenting. Parents who provide exemplary care can help children to have positive social relationships [24]. Apart from

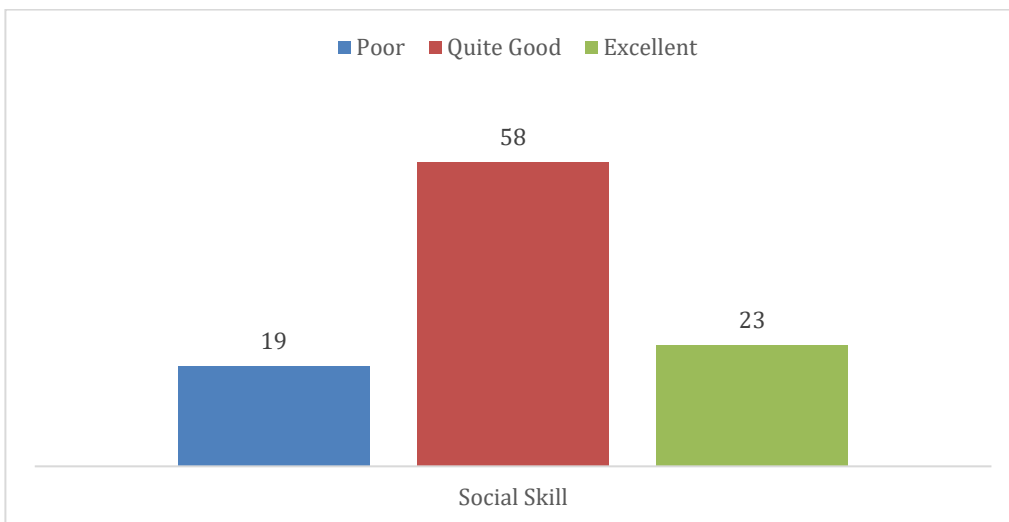
that, children can also reduce the risk of being involved in the negative behavior of their peers. Children's closeness to their parents helps them build peer relationships [25].



**Figure 2** Distribution of adolescents based on the quality of their peer relationship

### Social Skills

Social Skills are teenagers' skills in social interactions with others. The research results show that teenagers' skills in social interaction are included in the quite good category. These results indicate that teenagers' social skills need to be improved. Increasing social skills can also improve adolescents' psychological well-being, positive development, and healthy lifestyles [26].



**Figure 3** Distribution of adolescents based on the quality of their social skills

### The Influence of Parenting Style and Peer Relationships on Adolescents' Social Skills

The influence of parenting style and peer relationships on adolescent social skills using multiple linear regression tests. This analysis uses social skills as the dependent variable and parenting style and peer relationships as independent variables. You must conduct prerequisite testing before carrying out a multiple linear regression test. Prerequisite testing uses normality and linearity tests. The test results show that the data usually is linearly distributed. Thus, the data meets the requirements for testing with multiple linear regression tests.

The model used to analyze the influence of parenting style and peer relationships on adolescent social skills has a coefficient of determination of 0.365. The results of the coefficient of determination show that 36.5 percent of parenting styles and peer relationships can explain the variance in social skills. The results of the regression test show that parenting style ( $\beta=0.101$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and peer relationships ( $\beta=0.656$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) have a significant positive effect on social skills in adolescents.

Table 1 Regression test results

Independent Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
(Constant)	13.029			
Parenting Style	0,101	0,090	2,469	0,014
Peer Relationship	0,656	0,580	15,923	0,000
F	145,566			
Sig.	0,000			
R	0,606			
R Square	0,367			
Adjusted R Square	0,365			

Parenting style significantly affects teenagers' social skills ( $\beta=0.101$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). These findings show that increasing parenting style by one unit can increase social skills by 0.101 units. The results of this study support the results of previous research. These findings also support previous findings [11], which suggested that parenting style is related to how adolescents develop attachments to their peers and academic self-efficacy. Parents help teenagers develop their social skills. These findings also support that an authoritative parenting style helps their children become socially competent [6].

Apart from parenting style, another factor that influences teenagers' social skills is peer relationships. Peer Relationship has a significant positive effect on adolescent social skills ( $\beta=0.656$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). This finding shows that increasing peer relationships by one unit can increase social skills by 0.656 units. This finding supports that peers can have positive and negative influences [23]. Good relationships with peers can also help teenagers develop their social skills.

## 4 Conclusion

Parenting style significantly affects teenagers' social skills ( $\beta=0.101$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). These findings show that increasing parenting style by one unit can increase social skills by 0.101 units. The results of this study support the results of previous research. Peer Relationship has a significant positive effect on adolescent social skills ( $\beta=0.656$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). This finding shows that increasing peer relationships by one unit can increase social skills by 0.656 units.

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