

## Parental Child-Rearing Styles and Subjective Well-Being of Children Involved in Bullying

Ihsana Sabriani Borualogo<sup>1\*</sup>, Ferran Casas<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Research Institute on Quality of Life, University of Girona, Spain

<sup>2</sup>Doctoral Program on Education and Society, Faculty of Education and Social Sciences, Universidad Andrés Bello, Chile

\*e-mail: ihsana.sabriani@unisba.ac.id

### Abstract

*This study aims to examine how parental child-rearing styles contribute to subjective well-being of three groups: bullying victims, bullying perpetrator-victims, and those uninvolved in bullying. These groups were categorized based on the children's self-reported bullying incidents. This study used quantitative approach with cross-sectional design. The participants were 781 4th to 6th-grader students (51.98% boys, 48.02% girls), consists of 329 bullying victims, 197 were both bullying perpetrators and victims, and 255 were uninvolved in bullying. Parental child-rearing styles were measured using The Egná Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran for Children (EMBU-C), while subjective well-being was measured using the Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale 5 items (CW-SWBS5). Data were analysed using structural equation modelling. The results revealed that the warmth of fathers and mothers made significant and direct contributions to the subjective well-being of children uninvolved in bullying, where the father's warmth negatively contributed, while the mother's warmth positively contributed. Similar results did not appear in the subjective well-being of victims or perpetrator-victims.*

**Keywords:** EMBU-C, parental child-rearing styles, parent-child relationship, school bullying, subjective well-being

### Abstrak

Studi ini bertujuan meneliti bagaimana gaya pengasuhan orang tua berkontribusi pada kesejahteraan subjektif anak: korban perundungan, pelaku-korban perundungan, dan tidak terlibat perundungan. Ketiga kelompok dikategorikan berdasarkan insiden perundungan yang dilaporkan sendiri oleh anak. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Sampel terdiri dari 781 siswa kelas 4 – 6 sekolah dasar (51.98% laki-laki, 48.02% perempuan), meliputi 329 orang korban perundungan, 197 orang pelaku-korban perundungan, dan 255 orang tidak terlibat perundungan. Pengasuhan orang tua diukur menggunakan *The Egná Minnen Beträffande Uppfostran for Children* (EMBU-C), sedangkan kesejahteraan subjektif menggunakan *the Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale 5 items* (CW-SWBS5). Data dianalisis menggunakan pemodelan persamaan struktural (*structural equation modelling*). Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa kehangatan ayah dan ibu memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan dan langsung terhadap kesejahteraan subjektif anak yang tidak terlibat perundungan, yang mana kehangatan ayah berkontribusi negatif, sedangkan kehangatan ibu berkontribusi positif. Hasil serupa tidak muncul pada kesejahteraan subjektif korban ataupun pelaku-korban.

**Kata Kunci:** EMBU-C, gaya pengasuhan orang tua-anak, relasi orang tua-anak, perundungan sekolah, kesejahteraan subjektif

### Introduction

Parental child-rearing is known to be an important determinant of children's development. Parental child-rearing styles are parents' attitudes toward the child that create an emotional climate on how the child perceived parents' rearing style (Muris et al.,

2003). Parental child-rearing style is a contextual variable that may be perceived differently by the child over time.

In Indonesian contexts, child development is influenced by different parental child-rearing styles compared to Western countries. In Indonesia,