

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE AND ADOLESCENT-PARENT INTERACTION ON THE SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF ADOLESCENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable impact on adolescents, including reducing adolescents activities outside the home, conducting schools online and increasing stress. This study aims to analyze the effect of parenting styles, and adolescent interactions with parents on the subjective well-being of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research respondents were grade 12 students of SMKN 2 and SMKN 3 (Vocational Schools) Bangkalan. Sampling technique using simple random sampling method with a total sample of 197 adolescents. The results of the study found that there were differences in the subjective well-being of adolescents, namely lower subjective well-being during the COVID19 pandemic. Based on the results of the study, adolescent age was significantly negatively related to the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic. The education of father and mother is significantly positively related to adolescent-mother interaction. Adolescent age, family size, and authoritarian parenting style have a significant negative effect on the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic. Permissive, authoritarian parenting styles, and adolescent interactions with fathers have a significant positive effect on adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords : adolescent, parent-adolescent interaction, parenting styles, subjective well-being

PENGARUH GAYA PENGASUHAN DAN INTERAKSI REMAJA – ORANG TUA TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN SUBJEKTIF REMAJA DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

Abstrak

Pandemi COVID-19 memiliki dampak yang cukup besar bagi remaja, diantaranya pengurangan aktivitas remaja di luar rumah, pelaksanaan sekolah dilaksanakan secara daring dan peningkatan stres. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh gaya pengasuhan, dan interaksi remaja dengan orang tua terhadap kesejahteraan subjektif remaja di masa pandemi COVID-19. Responden penelitian adalah siswa kelas 12 SMKN 2 dan SMKN 3 (Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri) Kabupaten Bangkalan. Teknik penarikan contoh menggunakan metode *simple random sampling* dengan jumlah contoh sebanyak 197 remaja. Hasil penelitian menemukan terdapat perbedaan kesejahteraan subjektif remaja yaitu kesejahteraan subjektif yang lebih rendah selama pandemi COVID19. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, usia remaja berhubungan negatif signifikan dengan kesejahteraan subjektif remaja sebelum pandemi COVID-19. Pendidikan ayah dan ibu berhubungan positif signifikan dengan interaksi remaja-ibu. Usia remaja, besar keluarga, dan gaya pengasuhan *authoritarian* berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan subjektif remaja sebelum pandemi COVID-19. Adapun gaya pengasuhan *permissive*, *authoritarian*, dan interaksi remaja dengan ayah berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan subjektif remaja selama pandemi COVID-19.

Kata kunci : gaya pengasuhan, interaksi remaja – orang tua, kesejahteraan subjektif, remaja

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic is a complex situation for most people in Indonesia because they are faced with two situations, namely the PPKM policy (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities) by the government and families who must take care of their health independently. Conditions such as this can then be utilized to strengthen the relationship between adolescents and their families, and some parents make moments like this to get to know what their children need. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a considerable effect on adolescents. According to Foa et al. (2020), the COVID-19 pandemic has had a major negative impact on adolescents' subjective well-being. This condition worsens during the imposition of restrictions on

community activity. This is due to the increasingly limited activities of adolescents and being forced to stay at home, causing them to experience unhappiness, stress, and anxiety more often.

Adolescents tend to accept new information and knowledge that is seen as interesting because in the period of searching and finding identity, they always prioritize the point of view that is considered a reference in life. Adolescents are in a critical period, known as the identity versus role confusion phase. Adolescence is a critical period in the development of children towards adulthood. According to (Pratiwi, Hastuti, & Muflikhati, 2018) adolescent behavior is shaped by observations made of the behavior of those around them. Adolescent development is often seen as a turbulent phase of life, with a greater risk of mental and behavioral problems due to mental, physical, and social changes (Žukauskienė 2014). Such a period requires guidance and direction from parents, especially mothers, to guide adolescents to get through their adolescence well. If adolescents are not given direction in their adolescence, various delinquencies will arise, as is often the case today. Delinquency during adolescence is an expression of dissatisfaction with parenting, communication, and attachment that exists between parents and adolescents. The feeling of dissatisfaction in adolescents begins with disharmonious communication in the relationship between the mother and child, which then leads to relationship tension between the two.

In adolescence, children begin to feel a stronger attraction to peers than to parents (Dewi, 2015). Teenagers spend more and more time with their friends or peer groups who are felt to have similarities and compatibility in various matters such as school, lifestyle, and social environment. This causes the relationship and interaction between adolescents and parents to become increasingly stretched. The decreasing quality of interactions between adolescents and their parents causes various conflicts in the family. Adolescents directly observe and serve as role models in their daily lives. Therefore, a conducive environment is required for the process of self-discovery or identity, both from the family and the living environment that supports it. The adolescent phase is also related to the subjective well-being of adolescents because adolescence is prone to stress, anxiety, worry, and so on.

Subjective well-being is a self-assessment of life that includes both cognitive and emotional aspects. The cognitive component of subjective well-being is life satisfaction, which is the positive evaluation of a person's life (Schnettler et al., 2018). Meanwhile, the emotional aspect comes from within, and needs to be regulated and conditioned to remain stable.

According to Foa et al. (2020), adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic is low. This is due to the implementation of a lockdown system in Indonesia, known as PPKM (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat). The impact caused by the implementation of PPKM is a reduction in activities outside the home until school is done online, and adolescents feel bored and stressed. Teenagers perform all their activities at home, including studying, playing, and other activities. This causes many changes in adolescents, especially in adolescent psychology, which is used to perform many activities outside the home, meeting with people, and interacting with friends.

The problem of adolescents, who are increasingly vulnerable lately, is due to the weakening quality of interaction between family members so that the family's function in protecting its members from external influences fades. According to Hastuti (2015), interaction is a word or action that parents take, which directly or indirectly affects their children. Good family interaction will provide happiness in the family, keep the family away from various problems, and minimize the occurrence of negative things in children. Adolescents feel more satisfied and have a higher level of well-being if they are able to create warm interactions with their parents, are independent, have clear rules and boundaries, and have good communication with their parents (Lampropoulou, 2018).

In facing their lives, adolescents need support and protection from their parents. One thing that parents can do to provide support and protection for adolescents is through parenting. According to (Hastuti, 2015) parenting is a way of caring for children which includes experience, expertise, quality, and responsibility carried out by parents in caring for and educating children so that children grow into individuals expected by families and society. Parents can instill good values that adolescents must have in running their daily lives so that they can survive in facing the problems that occur. Through the care provided, mothers can create a close relationship with adolescents. A warm relationship between mothers and adolescents will lead to satisfaction and happiness in adolescents.

To improve adolescents' subjective well-being, supporters are needed that can serve as a foundation for adolescents. In this regard, Elmanora et al. (2015) explained that improving parenting styles is needed as an effort to improve the subjective well-being of adolescents which is done through increasing maternal education. Through changes in parenting styles that are getting better, it will have an impact on the subjective well-being of adolescents which is increasing.

Subjective well-being has three dimensions, namely positive affect, negative affect, and life satisfaction. Positive affect can be manifested by feelings of happiness, calmness and serenity. Stress is one part of the negative affect of subjective well-being that has an impact on adolescent happiness. Meanwhile, life satisfaction is an aspect that includes life satisfaction felt by adolescents in everyday life.

Family is the most important element in life. As a person grows up, it is not uncommon for the relationship between teenagers and parents to change. Adolescents become less close to their parents, communication patterns become more stretched, parents lack of understanding of their needs and so on. The less strong relationship between adolescents and parents causes the parenting style given by parents to adolescents to be less than optimal, while in difficult times an adolescent child needs adequate parental relationships and interactions and support.

Based on KPAI 2020 data, there are 1622 childcare cases that occurred in Indonesia, including custody battles between divorced husbands and wives, problematic parenting by parents, child neglect and so on. In addition, during the COVID-19 pandemic, children often experience boredom, anxiety and upset. This is due to restrictions on activities that must be carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic and most of the time at home. Based on the explanation above, this study aims to analyze the influence of parenting styles, and adolescents' interactions with parents on adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODS

This study uses a cross sectional study design, which is research conducted at one time and is not sustainable. This research will be conducted using a survey method with the help of online questionnaires distributed through schools. The location of this research is located in Bangkalan Regency, East Java. The selection of the research location was done purposively. Bangkalan Regency was chosen because it is a relatively underdeveloped area with low HDI (Human Development Index) and economic growth rate indicators (Sari, Riyono, & Supandi, 2020). The research was carried out through the stages of preparing a research proposal, preparing instruments, testing instruments, collecting data, processing data, analyzing data and reporting research results.

The population in this study was class XII students of State Vocational Schools in Bangkalan City, East Java, which amounted to 997 students. Sampling in this study used simple random sampling technique. The selection of research locations was carried out purposively, namely at SMKN 2 Bangkalan and SMKN 3 Bangkalan. Researchers visited the two schools to ask for a list of class XII in both schools. The list of schools that have been obtained is processed using Microsoft Office Excel to get the results of classes that will be used as research samples. The sample criteria in this study are students in grade XII and live with complete parents. From the sample frame, the number of samples that meet the criteria and are willing to be sampled is 197 adolescents.

The type of data collected in this study is primary data. The primary data needed consists of characteristics of adolescents, characteristics of parents, parenting styles carried out by parents, interactions between adolescents and parents, and subjective well-being of adolescents. Primary data was obtained by researchers visiting the school directly to select XII grade students who live with both parents self report filled out through an online questionnaire and distributed through the school. The characteristics of adolescents required include name, age, and gender. Parent characteristics consisted of name, education of father and mother, age of father and mother, and occupation of father and mother.

Parenting style was measured using a modified Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri, 1991) with 30 statements. The Parental Authority Questionnaire instrument is divided into several dimensions, namely permissive (10 statements), authoritative (10 statements), and authoritarian (10 statements) parenting styles. This instrument uses 5 rating scales, namely 1 = very unsuitable, 2 = not suitable, 3 = sometimes suitable, 4 = suitable, 5 = very suitable. The Cronbach's alpha value of the parenting style questionnaire was 0,89.

Adolescent-parent interaction was measured using an instrument from (Dewi, 2015) which is a modified result of Lange et al. (2002), Chuang (2005) and Puspitawati (2021). This instrument is divided into 2 dimensions, namely the dimension of adolescent interaction with mother (23 statements) and adolescent interaction with father (22 statements). The rating scale used is 5 scales including 1 = never, 2 = almost never, 3 = sometimes, 4 = quite often, 5 = very often. The Cronbach's alpha value of the adolescent-parent interaction questionnaire was 0,975.

Adolescent subjective well-being was measured using the Personal Well-Being Index-School Children developed by (Cummins & Lau, 2005). The Personal Well-Being Index-School Children instrument consists

of 8 statements. The rating scale used is a 5 scale which includes 1 = very dissatisfied, 2 = dissatisfied, 3 = ordinary, 4 = satisfied, 5 = very satisfied. The Cronbach's alpha value of the adolescent subjective well-being questionnaire before the COVID-19 pandemic was 0,850. Meanwhile, the Cronbach's alpha value of the adolescent subjective well-being questionnaire during the pandemic was 0,877.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Adolescents and Parents

The characteristics of adolescents examined in this study included age, gender and school of origin. The study involved 197 adolescents consisting of 70,6 percent male and 29,4 percent female. The age of the adolescents in this study was in the range of 16-20 years, 89,4 percent were in the middle adolescent stage (14-18 years) and 10,6 percent were in the late adolescent stage (19-21 years). A total 48,7 percent of the adolescents came from SMKN 2 Bangkalan and 51,3 percent came from SMKN 3 Bangkalan.

The average age of fathers is 48,94 and the average age of mothers is 44,46, which falls into the middle adulthood age group. The average education of fathers and mothers was elementary school graduation or equivalent. Almost half of the fathers (44,7%) had a primary school education. Most of the respondents' families (73,1%) were at the second level of family welfare. This is based on the assets of home ownership and motorized vehicles.

Parenting Style

The highest proportion of authoritative parenting style is in the high category (41,6%) with an average of 73,78 which is in the moderate category. In authoritarian parenting style, the most proportion was in the low category (54,3%) with an average of 58,63 which is in the low category. In the permissive parenting style, the highest proportion is in the low category (62,4%) with an average of 53,54 which is in the low category.

Adolescent-Parent Interaction

The highest proportion of adolescents' interactions with mothers is in the high category (40,6%) with an average of 72,16 which is in the moderate category. In adolescents' interactions with fathers, the highest proportion was in the low category (43,7%) with an average of 65,36 in the moderate category.

Adolescent Subjective Wellbeing

Half of the respondents were in the high category in the dimension of adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic (50,3%) with an average of 72,57. In the dimension of adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic, more than half of the respondents were in the low category (66,5%) with an average of 52,57 which is in the low category.

Table 1 Categories, minimum-maximum values, mean, and standard deviation of parenting style variables, adolescent-parent interaction, adolescent subjective well-being

Variables	Category						Min-Max	Average \pm STD
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79,9)		High (>80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Parenting Style								
Authoritative	41	20,8	74	37,6	82	41,6	0-100	73,78 \pm 18,607
Authoritarian	107	54,3	65	33,0	25	12,7	0-100	58,63 \pm 18,961
Permissive	123	62,4	51	25,9	23	11,7	0-100	53,54 \pm 21,593
Total Parenting Style	95	48,2	80	40,6	22	11,2	0-100	61,98 \pm 15,506
Teen Interaction with Parents								
Teen Interaction with Mother	59	29,9	58	29,4	80	40,6	0-100	72,16 \pm 20,575
Teenagers' Interaction with Father	86	43,7	53	26,9	58	29,4	0-100	65,36 \pm 23,705
Total Teen Interaction with Parents	71	36,0	59	29,9	67	34,0	0-100	68,83 \pm 20,660
Adolescent Subjective Well-being								
Subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic	63	32,0	35	17,8	99	50,3	12,5-100	72,57 \pm 20,045

Table 1 Categories, minimum-maximum values, mean, and standard deviation of parenting style variables, adolescent-parent interaction, adolescent subjective well-being (continue)

Variables	Category						Min-Max	Average \pm STD
	Low (<60)		Medium (60-79,9)		High (>80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Subjective well-being of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic	131	66,5	38	19,3	28	14,2	0-100	52,57 \pm 21,965
Total subjective well-being of adolescents	86	43,7	75	38,1	36	18,3	12,50-100	62,57 \pm 16,430

Notes: Min-Max= Minimum-Maximum; STD= Standard Deviation

Associations of adolescent characteristics, parent characteristics with parenting styles, adolescent interactions, and adolescent subjective well-being

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that adolescent age is negatively and significantly related to adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic. This means that the older the adolescent, the lower the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic. Father's latest education is positively and significantly related to adolescents' interactions with mothers. This means that the higher the father's education, the better the adolescent's interaction with the mother. The mother's latest education is positively and significantly related to adolescents' subjective well-being before the pandemic. This means that the higher the mother's education, the better the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2 Test results of the relationship between adolescent characteristics, parent characteristics with parenting style, adolescent-parent interaction, and adolescent subjective well-being.

Characteristics of Adolescents and Parents	Correlation Coefficient						
	Parenting style			Teen Parent Interaction		Adolescent Subjective Well-Being	
	Authoritative	Authoritarian	Permissive	Adolescent Interaction with Mother	Adolescent Interaction with Father	Adolescent Subjective Well-Being Before the COVID-19 Pandemic	Adolescent Subjective Well-Being During the COVID-19 Pandemic
Teenage Age	-0,093	-0,066	-0,040	-0,047	-0,097	-0,162*	-0,056
Father's Age	0,051	0,096	0,011	0,115	-0,036	0,057	-0,059
Mother's age	0,060	0,096	-0,025	0,051	-0,111	0,061	-0,055
Father's last education	0,122	-0,024	-0,005	0,148*	0,116	0,115	0,047
Mother's last education	0,128	-0,075	-0,015	0,095	0,061	0,185**	0,072
Family size	-0,035	-0,124	0,022	-0,076	-0,091	-0,096	-0,127

The influence of adolescent characteristics, parent characteristics, parenting styles, and adolescent-parent interactions on adolescent subjective well-being.

This study used multiple linear regression tests. Based on Table 3, it can be seen that adolescent age ($\beta=-0,142$) has a significant negative effect on adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic. Family size ($\beta=-0,135$) has a significant negative effect on adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic. The authoritarian parenting style dimension has a significant negative effect on adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic ($\beta=-0,188$) and a significant positive effect on adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic ($\beta=0,210$). The permissive parenting style dimension ($\beta=0,263$) has a significant positive effect on adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The dimension of adolescents' interaction with their fathers has a significant positive effect on adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic ($\beta=0,220$). The Adjusted R Square value of adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic is 0,171, which means that 17,1 percent of adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic is influenced by the variables studied. Meanwhile, 82,9 percent of the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic was influenced by other variables outside of the variables studied. The Adjusted R Square value of adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic is 0,230, which means that 23 percent of adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic is influenced by the variables studied. Meanwhile, 77 percent of adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic is influenced by other variables outside of the variables studied.

Table 3 Test results of the influence of adolescent characteristics, parental characteristics, parenting style, adolescent-parent interaction on adolescent subjective well-being

Variables	Adolescent Subjective Well-Being Before the COVID-19 Pandemic				Adolescents' Subjective Well-Being During the COVID-19 Pandemic			
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	97,229	35,431		0,007	35,528	37,405		0,343
Teenage age	-3,653	1,764	-0,142	0,040	-0,524	1,862	-0,019	0,779
Father's age	0,026	0,276	0,011	0,926	-0,137	0,291	-0,054	0,638
Mother's age	0,293	0,312	0,110	0,350	0,118	0,330	0,041	0,720
Father's last education	-0,788	1,561	-0,045	0,614	-0,080	1,648	-0,004	0,961
Mother's latest education	3,254	1,766	0,171	0,067	1,008	1,864	0,048	0,589
Parenting Style								
Authoritative	0,102	0,097	0,095	0,291	-0,076	0,102	-0,065	0,456
Permissive	0,090	0,074	0,097	0,228	0,267	0,078	0,263	0,001
Authoritarian	-0,199	0,090	-0,188	0,028	0,243	0,095	0,210	0,011
Adolescent-Parent Interaction								
Teen interaction with mother	0,218	0,123	0,224	0,076	-0,049	0,129	-0,046	0,703
Teen interaction with father	0,094	0,091	0,111	0,307	0,204	0,096	0,220	0,036
F		3,884				5,190		
Sig		0,000 ^b				0,000 ^b		
Adjusted R Square		0,171				0,230		

DISCUSSION

The age of husband and wife was categorized based on age grouping according to (Hurlock, 1980). Based on the research, the average age of the father was 48.94 and the average age of the mother was 44.46, which is in the middle adult category. Based on the family welfare category according to BKKBN (2011), most of the respondents were at the level II prosperous family level. Almost half of the respondents fell into the medium family category. According to BKKBN (2005) the family category is divided into 3 families, namely small (<4 people), medium (5-6 people), and large (>7 people) families. More than half of the respondents were male. This is because most vocational students are male. Respondents in this study were aged 16-20 years. According to (Chulani & Gordon, 2014), respondents are in the late adolescent phase.s

The results showed that the authoritative parenting style faced by almost half of the adolescents was in the high category. Half of the respondents have an authoritarian parenting style that is in the low category. Half of the respondents have a permissive parenting style which is in the low category. According to (Pratiwi et al., 2018) parenting is influenced by family adjustment. During the COVID-19 pandemic, families must be

able to adjust to conditions and family life, because many changes have occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, starting from healthy living habits, restrictions on activities outside the home and a declining family economy. According to (Gimenez-Serrano, Garcia, & Garcia, 2021) authoritative parents are in an intermediate position between authoritarian and permissive parenting and can be practiced in all age groups including adolescents and early adults.

Based on the results of the study, almost most adolescent respondents have interactions with mothers that are in the high category. While some teenage respondents have interactions with fathers who are in the low category. According to (Berlianti, Vitalaya, Hastuti, Sarwoprasojdo, & Pranaji, 2016), fathers lack conversation and interaction with children, as a result the relationship between fathers and adolescents becomes weak, adolescents tend to be ignorant and less close to their fathers. While the relationship between adolescents and mothers shows the opposite of the relationship between fathers and adolescents, namely adolescents often communicate, and the relationship between mothers and adolescents is getting closer.

Half of the respondents had adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic which was in the high category. More than half of the respondents had adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic that was in the low category. During the COVID-19 pandemic, adolescents will experience stress which results in a decrease in adolescent subjective well-being. Stress experienced by adolescents is related to health threats, reduced social contact outside the home, increased screen and device time and fewer opportunities for physical activity (Möhring et al., 2021).

The correlation test results show that the higher the age of adolescents, the lower the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic. This is because the higher the age of adolescents, the more stress, unhappiness, and anxiety adolescents feel. According to (Wang, Kouvonen, Satka, & Julkunen, 2019) adolescents whose age is increasing, the level of depression experienced by adolescents is increasing. The higher the father's education, the better the mother's interaction with adolescents. When fathers work, the time fathers have for adolescents decreases. Adolescents will interact with mothers intensely and mothers play an important role in interactions with adolescents (di Maggio & Zappulla, 2014). The higher the education possessed by the mother, the better the subjective well-being of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is in line with research (Wijayanti, Sunarti, & Krisnatuti, 2020) which found that the longer the mother's education causes interactions with adolescents to increase then the subjective well-being of adolescents is also getting better. Mothers who have higher education understand how to interact with adolescents and are able to meet the needs of adolescents so that adolescents' well-being and life satisfaction are getting better.

Based on the results of multiple linear regression tests, the higher the age of adolescents has an effect on the decline in the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic. This is supported by research (Tian, Tian, & Huebner, 2016) which found that as adolescents get older, their subjective well-being decreases due to lack of support from parents. The greater the number of family members, the lower the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic due to the increasing number of family members, the less attention given by parents and the less life satisfaction of adolescents because life needs have not been maximally met. Family size is an important predictor in determining adolescents' subjective well-being (Oriol, Torres, Miranda, Bilbao, & Ortúzar, 2017). The higher the permissive parenting style provided by the mother, the better the subjective well-being of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is in line with research (Pavicevic & Zivcovic, 2021) which found that permissive parenting style has a direct effect on adolescents' subjective well-being because parents easily give what adolescents want and involve low parental control so that adolescents' subjective well-being increases, namely in the aspect of life satisfaction.

The greater the authoritarian parenting style provided by the mother, the lower the subjective well-being of adolescents before the COVID-19 pandemic and the higher the subjective well-being of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to (Xie, Fan, Wong, & Cheung, 2016) authoritarian parenting is more demanding on adolescents, emphasizing order and compliance but not responsiveness. Adolescents who are forced to obey parental rules will feel depressed and bored with their families which results in a decrease in adolescents' subjective well-being. Meanwhile, during the COVID-19 pandemic, authoritarian parenting will increase adolescents' subjective well-being. This is supported by research (Möhring et al., 2021) which found that authoritarian parenting style affects adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. Adolescents are required to stay at home and reduce activities outside the home during the COVID-19 pandemic, so that parents meet all the needs of adolescents well and actions taken by mothers become more attentive to adolescents. As a result, adolescents' subjective well-being increases. The better the father's interaction with adolescents, the better the subjective well-being of adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic, this is because the father's presence in adolescents' lives is very important, because the father is an

example figure for adolescents. This is in line with research (Tomás, Gutiérrez, Pastor, & Sancho, 2020) which found that fathers' relationships with adolescents have a direct effect on adolescents' subjective well-being.

The limitation of this study is that the research respondents only involved vocational school students and did not involve high school students. The parenting style questionnaire and adolescent interactions with parents only measured the situation during the COVID-19 pandemic, not compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic. The measurement of the parenting style questionnaire did not involve fathers, while the adolescent interaction with parents questionnaire involved both parents (father and mother).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the study, authoritative parenting style is in the high category, while authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are in the low category. Adolescent interaction with mother is in the high category, while adolescent interaction with father is in the low category. Adolescent subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic was in the high category while adolescent subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic was in the low category. Father's latest education is significantly positively related to adolescents' interaction with mother. The mother's latest education is positively and significantly related to adolescents' subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic. Factors that negatively affect adolescents' subjective well-being before the COVID-19 pandemic are adolescent age, family size, and authoritarian parenting style. Factors that have a significant positive effect on adolescents' subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic are permissive, authoritarian parenting styles, and father's interaction with adolescents.

Based on the results of the study, parents are expected to be able to optimize permissive and authoritarian parenting styles in order to improve adolescents' subjective well-being. Then parents are expected to be able to pay attention to the needs of adolescents so that adolescent life satisfaction can be fulfilled. Parents also need to have quality interactions with adolescents so that adolescent well-being can be fulfilled, especially increasing father's interactions with adolescents because fathers are the first role models for their children. For future researchers, this research is expected to be continued to find out how the relationship between authoritarian and permissive parenting styles from parents can affect adolescents' subjective well-being. Then adolescent-parent interactions and adolescent subjective well-being can find moderating variables that link adolescent and parent interactions to adolescent subjective well-being. This is to find explanatory variables between the quality of adolescent - parent interactions that can affect adolescent subjective well-being, especially in challenging times such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

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