

# THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED FATHER'S INVOLVEMENT ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: STUDY ON EARLY ADOLESCENT GROUPS WHO LIVE WITHOUT MOTHER IN KARAWANG

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## Abstract

Adolescence will be even more difficult when they experience a crisis phase due to the loss of a parent, such as a mother who dies, divorces, or mother as a migrant worker. This condition often occurs in Karawang and makes teenagers forced to live with their fathers who are usually perceived as less involved in their lives. In fact, the father's involvement is very important for adolescent's subjective well-being, so that they can rise from these negative experiences. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of perceived father's involvement on the subjective well-being of adolescents who live only with their father. Research respondents obtained using convenience sampling technique as many as 56 early adolescents (12-15 years). The researcher used a questionnaire that containing the measuring tools of The Satisfaction with Life Scale, Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, Nurturant Fathering Scale and The Father Involvement Scale; and multiple regression for data analysis. The results showed that adolescent's life satisfaction was influenced by father nurturance,  $t(53) = 2.095, p < .05$ , adolescent's positive affect was partially influenced by father nurturance,  $t(53) = 3.088, p < .05$ , as well as simultaneously with father involvement,  $F(2, 53) = 6.657, p < .05, R^2 = .201$ , and adolescent's negative affect was simultaneously influenced by father nurturance and father involvement. Thus, we hope that fathers can increase their role as single parents because the greater father's involvement can affect adolescent's higher life satisfaction, the higher positive affect and the lower negative affect, making it easier for adolescents to face the crisis phase.

**Keywords:** perceived father's involvement; subjective well-being; early adolescent; single father; live without mother

## INTRODUCTION

Everyone wants happiness in their life. Diener (2000) states that happiness is often referred to subjective well-being. Subjective well-being is an evaluation of the cognitive (in the form of life satisfaction) and affective (in the form of positive affect and negative affect) individuals on their lives (Diener, 2000). According to Diener and Scollon (2003) happy people (high subjective well-being) are more likely to be able achieve their life goals. Therefore, it is important for someone to feel happy or have a high level of subjective well-being. In Indonesia, a picture of the happiness of the population can be seen using the Indonesian Happiness Index with the head of the family as the respondent. The results of the index show that the Indonesian population is quite happy even though there are still several provinces that have a low index, one of them is West Java (Badan Pusat Statistik,

2017). The low happiness index can be caused by several factors, one of them is the large population working as migrant workers. International Labour Organization (ILO) defined migrant worker as a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed other than on his/her own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment (Simon et al., 2015). Hendriks and Burger (2020) found that migration has a negative impact on happiness, in the form of increasing negative affect and decreasing positive affect.

Data from Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI, 2019) shows that West Java is the third province with the largest population of migrant workers in Indonesia. One of the cities in West Java with the most migrant workers is Karawang. Based on BNP2TKI

(2019) data, Karawang is dominated by female workers (64.1%) and married (41.98%), so it can be assumed that many female workers are married and leave their husbands and children (Rutgers WPF Indonesia, 2016). This condition also triggers high divorce cases in the city. This is supported by information from several residents in Karawang as well as data from the religious courts which show that divorce cases in Karawang have increased every year and in 2017 reached 3,714 (90.34%) divorce cases out of a total of 4,011 cases (Salam, 2018). Therefore, this condition can make the low happiness index of the province of West Java, especially Karawang.

The condition of Karawang with the majority of the population as migrant workers (BNP2TKI, 2019) and the high number of divorce cases have an impact on fathers (husbands) and children. Fathers have a dual role that must be carried out by the father as a single parent. Father must provide finances and children's play activities (Coles, 2015) and also replace the role of the mother who is missing in the child's life, namely as the primary caregiver (Shen & Zhang, 2018) who provides emotional nurturance to children (Coles, 2015). In fact, according to Jampaklay (2006) the role of the mother is very important for children and it is not easily replaced by other family members, including by the father. The importance of the mother's role has an impact on children who feel more hurt than children who are abandoned by their fathers as migrant workers (Wen & Lin, 2012) and have a higher risk of experiencing anxiety and depression (Murphy et al., 2015). This is a challenge for fathers who spend less time raising children than mothers (Mammen, 2009). Fathers who are abandoned by their wife as migrant workers are also less motivated to provide quality care for their children (Wen & Lin, 2012). This can happen because fathers find it difficult to allocate time for work and their children (Esbensen, 2014).

The challenges that father have to face can

become even more severe as their children become adolescents. Adolescence is a crucial period because the majority of person's unhealthy behavior begins at this age (Nikmanesh et al., 2020). Besides being crucial, Cunsolo (2017) said that adolescence is a critical period in development because they will face various changes (physical and emotional) that can make this period full of pressure (Lin & Yi, 2018), so that adolescents become more susceptible to feeling negative emotions (Papalia & Martorell, 2014). This condition will be even more severe when adolescents also experience a major crisis phase due to the loss of a parent (Ronen et al., 2016). The loss of one parent in adolescents can be caused by a mother who works as a migrant worker, a mother who dies, or a parent's divorce. Of the three causes of adolescents being abandoned by their mothers and forced to live only with their fathers (without the presence of their mothers), each of them has its own characteristics. From these characteristics, Amato and Anthony (2014) state that every condition that causes a single-parent family will have the same impact on the child. In line with this statement, the Adolescent and Family survey that conducted by researcher and "subjective well-being of adolescents" research team in May-December 2019 showed that adolescents who lived only with their fathers because their mothers died, divorced, or as migrant workers often felt negative emotions such as sadness, confusion, lonely and angry. This can also be due to the fact that the adolescent is experiencing a transition period from initially living with both parents to living with only one parent (Amato & Anthony, 2014).

Adolescents who are in a developmental phase with life-crisis characteristics have difficulty to achieve good subjective well-being (Ronen et al., 2016). This is because they have a greater tendency to experience negative emotions than teenagers in general (Shek & Li, 2014). However, according to Balk et al. (2011) subjective well-being remains important to them because it

serves to make it easier for adolescents to adapt (to the demands) in the community environment and improve their quality of life. High subjective well-being can also help adolescents to rise from negative experiences and more easily adapt to ever-changing demands (Reschly et al., 2008, as cited in Ronen et al., 2016). Therefore, subjective well-being becomes very important for adolescents who are experiencing a crisis phase.

Adolescent's subjective well-being can be influenced by various factors, one of them is family relationships (Cunsolo, 2017). In a study conducted by Kocayörük et al. (2015) found that parental support is related to the level of subjective well-being and self-autonomy of adolescents. The higher the level of support provided by parents, the higher the level of subjective well-being and self-autonomy in adolescents. Parental support is seen based on the involvement, autonomy, and warmth that parents give to their children. According to Kocayörük et al. (2015) parental involvement is considered to be highly related to adolescent development. Therefore, adolescents who only have one parent and have lost a mother figure, need more father involvement as single parents, so that they can continue to develop well. In addition, parenting carried out by parents living with adolescents is considered an important protective factor to increase adolescent life satisfaction (Bastaitis & Mortelmans, 2016). Thus, fathers as single parents have an important role in child development. The father's role can be described in terms of perceived father's involvement.

Perceived father's involvement is how much involvement of father in child's life aspects, as seen from the two components of perceived father's involvement that is father nurturance and father involvement (Finley & Schwartz, 2004). Father nurturance is the father involvement based on the affective quality that provided by the father and father involvement is the father involvement viewed

based on the child's life domains (Finley & Schwartz, 2004). To explain how much perceived father's involvement is in adolescent's subjective well-being, Hilmia and Handayani (2018) conducted a study of junior high school adolescents with complete families in Jakarta. From this research, it was found that perceived father's involvement in father nurturance component is related to positive affect positively and negative affect negatively. So that the higher father nurturance, the higher positive affect and the lower negative affect on adolescents (Hilmia & Handayani, 2018). From the father involvement component only found a positive relationship with positive affect, so the higher father involvement, the higher positive affect on adolescents (Hilmia & Handayani, 2018).

From the two components of perceived father's involvement, there is no relationship between father nurturance and father involvement on adolescent's life satisfaction (Hilmia & Handayani, 2018). This findings is different from the research result of Zimmerman et al. (1995, as cited in Kocayörük, 2016) which was also carried out on adolescents from complete families. The research shows that good affective quality of fathers (father nurturing) is also associated with good adolescent's life satisfaction. Similar results were also found by Dubowitz et al. (2001, as cited in Kocayörük, 2016) that father involvement in child's life domain (father involvement) positively correlated with children's life satisfaction.

Based on these findings, researchers are interested to looking back at the relationship between two variables, subjective well-being and perceived father's involvement in adolescents. This is a novelty in research because usually research on father's involvement (perceived father's involvement) and subjective well-being of adolescents is carried out on adolescents who come from complete families, while in this study researchers wanted to see the perceived involvement of fathers in

adolescents who come from an incomplete family. Adolescents from incomplete family in this research is adolescents who have to live only with their father (without the presence of the mother) because the mother has died, the mother and father are divorced, and the mother works as a migrant worker. The researcher assumes that the involvement of fathers as single parents is very important, because fathers are the only parents who live with adolescents who still need the presence and closeness of their parents. Thus, the problem raised in this study is whether there is an influence of perceived father's involvement on the subjective well-being of adolescents in Karawang who lived without the presence of their mother. The hypothesis in this study is there is a significant effect of the component scores of perceived father's involvements (father nurturance and father involvement) on the scores of the subjective well-being components (life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect) of adolescents who live only with their father (without the presence of mother) in Karawang.

## **METHOD**

This research is a non-experimental quantitative with correlational type. The characteristics of the participants in this study were early adolescents in Karawang who were 12-15 years and lived only with their father because their mother died, their mother and father divorced, or mothers who worked as migrant workers. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling because the researcher does not have data regarding the actual number of populations and the probability of individuals being selected as samples (Gravetter & Forzano, 2011). The type of non-probability sampling used is convenience sampling, which is a sampling technique based on the respondents consent and willingness to participate in the study (Gravetter & Forzano, 2011). The total number of respondents that the researchers got was 384 students in grades 7-9 of school X in Karawang, but the researcher only took 56

respondents ( $M = 13.27$ ;  $SD = .842$ ) which matched the required characteristics. Thus, the demographic data of respondents that researcher obtained are 32 male respondents (57.1%) and 24 female respondents (42.9%); who are abandoned by their mothers as migrant workers (55.4%), divorced mother (41%), and mothers died (3.6%). Most of the respondents had been abandoned by their mothers since they were six to eleven years old (60.8%) with a separation duration of less than three years (69.6%). This condition makes 67.9% of respondents live only with their father and 32.1% of respondents live with their father and other figures (grandfather, grandmother, aunt, and brother/sister). The researcher also obtained data that most respondents were spending time with their fathers (35.7%) and friends (35.7%). Many respondent's fathers in this study were elementary school graduates (42.9%) and worked as farmers (53.6%).

In this study, researchers are interested in measuring more than one component in subjective well-being. This is because subjective well-being is a broad term that includes various ways people to evaluate their lives, including the concepts of life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect that they feel (Diener & Scollon, 2003). Diener et al. (2003) also stated that the components in subjective well-being can be separated and when researchers want to get a complete picture of an individual's evaluation of his/her life, measurements are made of more than one component. These different measurement methods will produce different scores and will make these results complementary (Diener, 2000).

Diener (2000) states that subjective well-being consists of an individual's cognitive and affective evaluation of their life. To measure the cognitive component of subjective well-being, the researcher used the measuring instrument The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) compiled by Diener et al. (1985). The selection of this measuring instrument is based on the cognitive

component in subjective well-being which refers to the assessment process that is seen based on a person's life satisfaction in general (Diener et al., 1985). Assessment of satisfaction depends on the comparison of a person's situation with the standards he/she has, therefore this assessment is subjective and it is not imposed externally (Diener et al., 1985). In these assessments, individuals evaluate their lives on a scale of dissatisfied to satisfied (Diener et al., 1985) and these judgments are based on all information or conditions that they consider important and significant in life (Diener et al., 2003). In addition, the measurement of cognitive components which can also be measured by assessing specific situations or domains in a person's life. It can help researchers get an idea of a person's level of well-being in a specific domain that has been determined (Diener et al., 2003). According to Diener et al. (2003) this assessment requires cognitive processing. Therefore, the assessment of life satisfaction becomes a reference to the cognitive component in a person's subjective well-being.

The SWLS measuring instrument used by researchers is a measuring tool that has been developed by Hilmia and Handayani (2018) for early adolescents from the adaptation by Ghibran (2010) for young adults. This measuring instrument is used to measure the cognitive component of a person's subjective well-being. The measuring instrument consists of five items with responses in the form of a Likert scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). An example of the item sound is "In general, my life is as I expected". Based on the pilot study results of the measuring instrument, the researcher got a reliability coefficient of .692. According to Ursachi et al. (2015) a good reliability value is .6, so it can be concluded that SWLS measuring instrument has a good reliability value. For validity, it is seen based on the calculation of the corrected item total correlation (CRIT) which is obtained from .247 to .55. According to Meyers et al. (2013) a good CRIT value is above .2, so it can be

concluded that the SWLS measuring instrument has a good validity value.

To measure the affective component of subjective well-being, the researcher used the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) measuring instrument compiled by Watson et al. (1988). The selection of this measuring instrument was based on the aim research which wanted to see the affective level of the respondents as a whole, so that the measurement was carried out by involving both affect, positive affect and negative affect separately (Diener et al., 2003). Positive affect can be seen from the number of pleasant emotional and mood experiences (Diener, 2000), while negative affect is seen from the high level of unpleasant emotions (Diener & Scollon, 2003). Positive affect includes being active, alert, and excited, while negative affect includes anxiety, anger, and fear (Diener et al., 2003). According to Diener (2000) people who experience a lot of pleasant feelings are happy people. Therefore, the term subjective well-being is often equated with happiness (Diener, 2000).

The selection of the PANAS measuring instrument was also determined based on the results of the measuring instrument trial conducted by Hilmia and Handayani (2018). It was found that early adolescents were easier to understand the items on the PANAS measuring instrument compared to the items on the SPANE measuring instrument compiled by Diener et al. (2009). This is because the PANAS measuring instrument consists of more specific affect list such as "distressed", "excited", "active", and "irritable", while the SPANE measuring instrument contains affect that considered more difficult to distinguish, such as "pleasant", "good", "happy", and "positive". From the psychometric results, the PANAS measuring instrument obtained a fairly high reliability coefficient on positive affect (.86 to .90) and negative affect (.84 to .87) while the SPANE measuring instrument obtained a score of .66 to .8 (Watson et al., 1988). In testing the validity of the PANAS

measuring instrument with the “past few weeks” instruction time, the coefficient of validity was the same for both affect, namely .87 (Watson et al., 1988), while the SPANE measuring instrument obtained a validity coefficient above .50 (Li et al., 2013). Thus, the PANAS measuring instrument has a higher reliability and validity value than the SPANE measuring instrument.

The PANAS measuring instrument that the researcher uses is a measuring tool that has been developed by Hilmi and Handayani (2018) from the adaptation made by Oriza (2016) into Indonesian. This measuring instrument is used to measure the affective domain in an individual's subjective well-being. This measuring instrument consists of 20 items (10 items for positive affect and 10 items for negative affect) with responses in the form of a Likert scale of 1 (very small/not at all) – 6 (very large). Examples of items in positive affect are “excited”, “determined”, “inspired”, and “excited”. In negative affect, examples of items are “fear”, “hostile”, “irritable”, and “nervous”. Based on the pilot study results of the measuring instrument, the researcher got the reliability coefficient on positive affect of .761 and negative affect of .862. According to Ursachi et al. (2015) a good reliability value is .6, so it can be concluded that the PANAS measuring instrument has a good reliability value because it has Cronbach's alpha value above .6. For the validity coefficient on this measuring instrument, it is seen based on the calculation of the corrected item total correlation (CRIT). For positive affect, the CRIT value obtained is .332 to .717 and negative affect is .427 to .758. According to Meyers et al. (2013) a good CRIT value is a value above .2, so it can be concluded that the PANAS measuring instrument has a good validity value.

In measuring perceived father's involvement, Finley and Schwartz (2004) use a child's perspective approach which is based on four concepts. First, father involvement is a construct that is very different from the child's

life domain which may not be all of the father's domains will be involved. Second, what matters is not the amount of time the father spends with the child, but the child's perception of how involved the father is in their life. Third, the long-term influence that children feel based on their perception of the father's involvement in his life. Fourth, one way to measure the long-term effects of father involvement is to ask the last report (retrospective report) regarding the perception of children to father's involvement and father nurturance in their life. Based on this concept, Finley and Schwartz (2004) formulate father involvement as seen from the affective quality that the father gives (father nurturance) and how much involvement the father has in the domains or aspects of the child's life (father involvement). Thus, the measurement of perceived father's involvement can be done using the Nurturant Fathering Scale (NFS) and The Father Involvement Scale (FIS) which were compiled by Finley and Schwartz (2004). The measurement tool for perceived father's involvement (NFS and FIS) used by researchers is a measuring tool that has been developed by Nugrahani (2014) which adds examples to each FIS item from adaptation made by Ambarsari (2015) into Indonesian.

The Nurturant Fathering Scale measuring instrument consists of 9 question items that are used to measure the affective quality that the father gives (Finley & Schwartz, 2004). This measuring instrument uses a Likert scale response of 1 (never/not at all/very poorly) to 5 (very well/always/extremely close/outstanding/a great deal). An example of item sound in this measuring instrument is “Does your dad make time to do activities with you?” with the answer choices “never” to “always”, and “How close are you to your father emotionally (feeling)?” with the answer choices “not at all close” to “extremely close”.

The Father Involvement Scale measuring instrument consists of 20 domains with a Likert scale response of 1 (never involved) to 5 (always involved). The domains in the FIS

measuring instrument are divided into three sub-scales, namely expressive involvement (example; emotional development, social development, and leisure/fun/play), instrumental involvement (example; moral/ethical development, career development, and developing responsibility), and mentoring or advising involvement (example; intellectual development, advising, and mentoring/teaching). An example of item in this measuring instrument is “\_\_\_\_\_ Emotional Development. For example: Dad shows a happy expression when I get a winner, or Dad asks me to control myself when I’m angry.

Basically the FIS measuring instrument consisting of Reported Father Involvement (FIS-R) and Desired Father Involvement (FIS-D) was analyzed separately, because they are conceptually different (Finley & Schwartz, 2004). The FIS-R items were used to measure the individual’s perceived paternal involvement, while the FIS-D items were used to measure the desired paternal involvement. Thus, when only one of them is used, it will not change the data, or scores obtained from the respondents. According to Finley and Schwartz (2004) father involvement is seen from the view of the child, it means perceived father’s involvement is seen from how much father involvement (retrospective) that child feels. In addition, according to Finley and Schwartz (2004) it is better to understand father involvement based on children’s perceptions of how far fathers are involved in their lives. Therefore, in this study, researchers only used the FIS-R.

Based on the pilot study results of the measuring instrument obtained, the reliability coefficient on the NFS measuring instrument has a value of .878 and the FIS-R measuring instrument has a value .910. According to Ursachi et al. (2015) a good reliability value is .6, so it can be concluded that the NFS and FIS-R measuring instruments have good reliability values on both components. For

validity, it is seen based on the calculation of the corrected item total correlation (CRIT) obtained on the NFS measuring instrument of .292 to .806 and the FIS-R measuring instrument of .330 to .720. According to Meyers et al. (2013) a good CRIT value is above .2, so it can be concluded that the NFS and FIS-R measuring instruments have good validity values.

At the time of conducting the research, the researcher entered each class in School X. The researcher explained what the researcher’s goals were and gave an informed consent form to the candidate of respondents. Respondents who already understand and agree, then sign the informed consent form. Next respondents were given three booklets of questionnaires gradually by researchers. If the first questionnaire booklet has been completed, the respondent will receive another questionnaire booklet. Respondents were given the freedom to ask questions if there were difficulties during filling out the questionnaire. After filling out all the questionnaire booklets, the next step was to provide debriefing, rewards, and parental informed consent sheets for respondents to give to their parents.

The collected data has been processed and analyzed by researchers. Researchers used two data analysis techniques used to answer research questions, descriptive statistics and multiple regression. Descriptive statistical analysis technique is used to see the description of the respondent’s characteristics based on the demographic data obtained. The demographic data includes age, gender, reason for leaving the mother, duration and age at separation from mother, father’s occupation, and father’s last education. Multiple regression analysis technique is used to explain the variation of independent variables in dependent variables simultaneously when two or more variables have a cause-effect relations (Uyanık & Güler, 2013). Gravetter and Forzano (2011) also said that multiple regression analysis can be used by researchers to get more accurate

predictions from several predictor variables. In this study, researchers already know that perceived father's involvement is a predictor variable for subjective well-being based on findings from other studies. Therefore, the researcher uses multiple regression analysis techniques to answer the research questions that want to see whether the perceived father's involvement variable has a relationship that can affect the subjective well-being variable of adolescents in Karawang who live only with their father (without the presence of their mother).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of data analysis based on SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) and the discussion to answer the research questions related to the effect of perceived father's involvement on the subjective well-being of adolescents in Karawang who live without the presence of a mother.

**Table 1.**  
Multiple Regression Analysis of Perceived Father's Involvement and Life Satisfaction

	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>b</i> *	<i>t</i>
FN	.262	.125	.308	2.095*
FI	-.068	.068	-.147	-.998
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		.077		
<i>Adj R</i> <sup>2</sup>		.042		
<i>F</i>		2.199		

*Note.* FN = Father Nurturance; FI = Father Involvement.

\**p* < .05.

Based on table 1 above, there is a significant influence on father nurturance to life satisfaction,  $t(53) = 2.095$ ,  $p < .05$ . However, there is no significant effect on father involvement to life satisfaction,  $t(53) = -.998$ ,  $p = .323 > .05$ . Simultaneously, father nurturance and father involvement have no significant effect to life satisfaction,  $F(2, 53) = 2.199$ ,  $p = .121$ ,  $R^2 = .77$ .

From the measurement result, it can be concluded that adolescent's life satisfaction is influenced by the father nurturance

component. Thus, when the adolescent's perceived father nurturance is high, their life satisfaction will be greater.

This finding is similar with the result of Zimmerman et al. (1995, as cited in Kocayörük, 2016) which shows that good affective quality of fathers (father nurturance) is also related to good adolescent's life satisfaction. In the study of Salgado et al. (2021) also found the father nurturance is positively correlated with life satisfaction in early adolescence, so that the more involved fathers are, the higher the level of life satisfaction that adolescents feel. The high life satisfaction of adolescents (especially in girls) can last a long time until they reach early adulthood, so when they feel the high quality of father's affective (father nurturance) during adolescence, then they also have a high level of life satisfaction until they reach early adulthood (Allgood et al., 2012).

In addition, father involvement is more likely to affect adolescent's life satisfaction which be seen from the fathers who invest more time with adolescents (Cano et al., 2019). This can be seen from the majority of adolescents (35.7%) in this study who spend more time with their fathers. Not only father involvement, in a study conducted by Sarriera et al. (2015) found that social support from family and friends is related to adolescent's life satisfaction. Early adolescents in the MyVoice Survey reported that they wanted more social support from family and friends ("National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine," 2019). This happens because early adolescents tend to think that their friends can have more control over their than they actually do ("National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine," 2019). Then there are friends who also have a role in the lives of adolescents besides family. Saha et al. (2012) also found that support from parents and friends was significantly related to life satisfaction in early adolescence. In consequence some

adolescents (35.7%) in this study also spent the most time with friends.

**Table 2.**  
Multiple Regression Analysis of Perceived Father's Involvement and Positive Affect

	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>b</i> *	<i>t</i>
FN	.074	.193	.052	.381
FI	.323	.105	.423	3.088*
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		.201		
<i>Adj R</i> <sup>2</sup>		.171		
<i>F</i>		6.657*		

Note. FN = Father Nurturance; FI = Father Involvement.

\**p* < .05.

Based on table 2 above, father nurturance and father involvement have a simultaneous effect on positive affect,  $F(2, 53) = 6.657, p < .05, R^2 = .201$ . Partially, father involvement has an effect on positive affect,  $t(53) = 3.088, p < .05$ . However, there was no significant effect on father nurturance on positive affect,  $t(53) = .381, p = .704$ .

From the measurement results above, it can be concluded that the positive affect of adolescents is influenced by the father involvement component either partially or simultaneously with father nurturance component. As for 20.1% of positive affect can be influenced by father nurturance and father involvement simultaneously. Thus, it can be said that when father involvement or perceived father's involvement (father nurturance and father involvement) are perceived to be equally high, the positive affect of adolescents is also high.

This finding is in line with research conducted by Hilmia and Handayani (2018) which found that the father involvement was positively related to the positive affect felt by adolescents. Yap and Baharudin (2016) also found that the perceived father's involvement (father nurturance and father involvement) has a very important influence on adolescent development positively, one of them is on the positive affect adolescents feel. Therefore, the greater perceived father's involvement that the greater positive affect that adolescents feel too.

In addition, in the study of De Wit et al. (2014) showed that adolescent who have a greater positive affect are adolescent who are close to their fathers. This can happen because the presence of parents (father) in the house can reduce the negative impact of the absence of their parents (mother) on left-behind child (Jordan & Graham, 2012). So that child who are close to their fathers have a large positive affect. The closeness between fathers and adolescents in this study can be seen from the majority of respondents (67.9%) who live only with their fathers and have been abandoned by their mothers for one to three years (69.6%), so there are 35.7% of adolescents who have more spending time with their father.

**Table 3.**  
Multiple Regression Analysis of Perceived Father's Involvement and Negative Affect

	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>b</i> *	<i>t</i>
FN	-.299	.210	-.200	-1.421
FI	-.213	.114	-.263	-1.867
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>		.155		
<i>Adj R</i> <sup>2</sup>		.123		
<i>F</i>		4.872*		

Note. FN = Father Nurturance; FI = Father Involvement.

\**p* < .05.

Based on table 3 above, there is no significant influence on father nurturance to negative affect,  $t(53) = -1.421, p = .161 > .05$  nor father involvement to negative affect,  $t(53) = -1.867, p = .067 > .05$ . However, father nurturance and father involvement simultaneously have an effect on negative affect,  $F(2, 53) = 4.872, p < .05, R^2 = .155$ .

From the measurement results above, it can be concluded that the negative affect of adolescents is influenced by father nurturance and father involvement simultaneously by 15.5%. Thus, when the adolescent's perceived father nurturance and father involvement are high, the lower their negative affect will be. This is similar with Carlson (2006) who found the importance of perceived father's involvement (father nurturance and father

involvement) on the negative affect that adolescents feel, so that the more fathers are involved in the lives of their adolescents, the lower negative affect that adolescents feel.

In addition, these findings are also supported by demographic data which shows that 35.7% of respondents spend more time with their fathers. This amount of time spent with fathers can fulfill the need for presence and closeness of adolescents who are in a crisis phase to stay close to their parents (Kocayörük et al., 2015). This is because adolescents entering a critical period of development (Cunsolo, 2017) will face various changes (both physically and emotionally) that can make this period very stressful (Lin & Yi, 2018). This pressure can make them vulnerable to feeling negative emotions and affect, especially for adolescents who are in a crisis phase due to the loss of parent. Adolescents will also have difficulty in dealing with the negative feelings that they feel (Ronen et al., 2016). Therefore, adolescents still really need the presence and closeness of their parents (Kocayörük et al., 2015) especially in adolescents who are experiencing a crisis phase.

Adolescents who experienced a crisis phase in this study as many as 60.8% had been abandoned by their mothers when they were 6-11 years old. In the developmental stage, children in 6-11 years old have begun to spend a lot of time in the school (Ling et al., 2015) so that they will be more active outside the home. Regarding duration, 69.9% of adolescents in this study were separated from their mothers for less than three years. In the research of Ling et al. (2015) the duration of separation from parents for less than three years does not have too many negative effects on children. From this condition, it can be said that the perceived father's involvement component (father nurturance and father involvement) is sufficient to reduce the negative affect that adolescents feel.

The implication of this research is as advice for single parents, especially father, that the perceived father's involvement in the lives of

adolescents who are in a crisis phase is very important. This is because when adolescents feel the magnitude of father involvement, they will have the higher life satisfaction, positive affect, and lower negative affect. Then it will make them feel easier to face the crisis phase.

The researcher also realizes that the research still has limitations when the respondent filling out the questionnaire. There were some respondents missed some personal data items (example, parent's marital status and occupation) and items on the measuring instrument. Missing personal data items may occur because respondents feel ashamed of their parent's divorce status and parent's occupations as migrant workers, which can be seen from the responses of respondents who tend to speak quietly or whisper when the researcher asks again about their parent's marital status or occupation. Missing measuring instrument items can be caused by fatigue because there are 6 measuring instruments with a total of 193 items. This can also be seen from several respondents who said "*wow, there are more?*", "*That's a lot, Sis*". Therefore, the researcher divided the questionnaire into three booklets and administered sequentially to anticipate the fatigue factor.

From the limitations of this study, there are some suggestions that can be made for further related research; (1) this research was conducted at School X which is located in one of the villages in Karawang, with the characteristics of respondents who are less familiar with questionnaires and a small number of them had Indonesian language barriers. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider the need for research assistants to assist researchers in collecting data and providing explanations on how to fill out the questionnaire. (2) This research is a part of "subjective well-being of adolescents" research group so that had many of measuring tools needed. To anticipate the fatigue factor in filling out the questionnaire, it can be given at different times. For example, by giving one questionnaire per day for three days. (3)

Adding demographic data on how often respondents still communicate with their mothers to see the closeness of adolescents with their mother.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from this study is the life satisfaction of adolescents in Karawang who live without the presence of their mother is not determined by their perception of how much father involvement is, but their life satisfaction is determined by how much father nurturing the father gives. In addition, the positive affect of adolescents is determined by their perception of father involvement partially and simultaneously with father nurturance. This also applies to the negative affect of adolescents that negative affect of adolescents is determined by their perception of father nurturance and father involvement simultaneously. Then when they feel the lower of negative affect that indicates the greater perception of father nurturance and father involvement.

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