

Father Involvement of Circular Migrant Worker: The Role of Paternal Self-Efficacy and Mother Social Support

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Abstract

Fathering plays a very important role in child development. Circular migrant worker fathers who live in different regions from their families will have many difficulties in carrying out the parenting role. This study aims to analyze the influence of paternal self-efficacy and mother support on father involvement in circular migrant workers. This study used a quantitative approach with an explanatory research design. The sampling technique used was snowball sampling, and data collection was done online using Google Forms with a total of 41 circular migrant worker fathers. The data was processed using Microsoft Office Excel and analyzed using SPSS. The results showed that the father's age was significantly positively correlated with paternal self-efficacy, while paternal self-efficacy, mother support, and father involvement have a significant positive relationship. The father's education level has a significant negative relationship with paternal self-efficacy and mother support. The result of the regression test showed that the father's education level significantly negatively influences the father's involvement. Furthermore, paternal self-efficacy and mother support significantly positively influence the father's involvement in circular migrant workers. The findings in this study emphasize the need to take sides with the protection of parent-child relationships in structurally separate families, such as families of circular migrant workers.

Keywords: circular migrant worker, father involvement, mother support, parenting, paternal self-efficacy

Abstrak

Peran pengasuhan anak oleh ayah sangat menentukan perkembangan pada anak. Ayah pekerja migran sirkuler yang tinggal jauh dari keluarga karena bekerja di luar daerah akan mengalami kesulitan dalam menjalankan peran pengasuhan. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis pengaruh *paternal self-efficacy* dan dukungan ibu terhadap keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan pada pekerja migran sirkuler. Pendekatan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu kuantitatif dengan desain eksplanatori. Data diambil secara daring menggunakan *Google Form* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 41 ayah yang berstatus sebagai pekerja migran sirkuler. Data diolah menggunakan *Microsoft Office Excel* dan dianalisis menggunakan SPSS. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa usia ayah berhubungan positif signifikan dengan *paternal self-efficacy*, sedangkan *paternal self-efficacy*, dukungan ibu, dan keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan saling berhubungan positif signifikan. Pendidikan terakhir ayah ditemukan berhubungan negatif signifikan dengan *paternal self-efficacy* dan dukungan ibu. Hasil uji pengaruh menunjukkan pendidikan terakhir ayah berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan, sedangkan *paternal self-efficacy* dan dukungan ibu berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan pada pekerja migran sirkuler. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menegaskan perlunya keberpihakan terhadap perlindungan hubungan orang tua dan anak pada keluarga yang secara struktur terpisah seperti pada keluarga pekerja migran sirkuler.

Kata kunci: dukungan ibu, keterlibatan ayah, paternal self-efficacy, pengasuhan, pekerja migran sirkuler

Introduction

Parenting is the duty of every parent to educate, guide, lead, manage, care for, protect, and direct children from birth to adulthood so that children can develop well and as provisions so that children can survive and be accepted by the environment (Rakhmawati, 2015). The role of caring for children in Indonesian society is better known as the role of the mother, while the father is better known as having the role of breadwinner (Istiyati et al., 2020). Men with the status of head of the family are responsible for meeting the family's needs to support life even if they have to go out of town to work and leave their family in their hometown, while the wife stays at home and is responsible for taking care of the children and household (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019). Someone who leaves their hometown to work outside the city for two days to six months and regularly returns to their hometown is called a circular migrant worker (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2020 shows that the percentage of circular migrant workers nationally is 2,487,000 people. Circular migrant workers are dominated by men aged 25 to 49 years with a high school (SMA) education. This age range can be said to be a productive age, so it is an opportunity to improve the welfare of life. Circular migrant workers generally choose to leave their hometowns because they have difficulty earning a living due to the pressure of rural economic conditions, which forces them to leave their families to work in other cities (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). Fathers who are circular migrant workers have limited time with their children, so fathers have a minimal presence to play a direct role in parenting (Riasih, 2018). This is in line with Wijayanti and Fauziah (2020), who state that work demands inhibit fathers' involvement in parenting. Parenting by fathers greatly influences children's development (Lamb, 2010).

Father involvement is the father's involvement in parenting in the form of the amount of time spent on activities with the child (Lamb et al., 1985). Father's involvement in parenting influences various improvements in child development, including cognitive competence and empathy; apart from that, it also influences lower gender stereotypes (Lamb, 2010). Fathers who are involved in parenting even though they live far from their children because they work outside the city positively influence children's cognitive development (Aritonang et al., 2020). Fathers' involvement in parenting is also related to the development of children's moral intelligence and emotional regulation, which is important for children's lives. Children with good emotional regulation skills find it easier to control negative emotions and build positive emotions (Septiani & Nasution, 2017a, 2017b). In addition, fathers' involvement in parenting is also strongly related to children's problem-solving abilities, while fathers' time with children is related to children's abilities in sociocognitive tasks (Easterbrooks & Goldberg, 1984). Meanwhile, a father's absence has a negative effect on children's social-emotional development and increases problems with children's social behavior (McLanahan et al., 2013). The various impacts arising from the father's involvement in care make the father's presence and involvement very important. However, the father's involvement in care can be an obstacle for the family of the father, who has the status of a circular migrant worker, because the challenge to be involved in care will be greater with the condition of the father living far from their children and busy with work so that the time to interact with children is more limited and can only be done via telephone or text message. These challenges can become obstacles for fathers of circular migrant workers to be involved in caregiving, giving rise to feelings that they are less capable of caregiving. Therefore, there are several important keys to

increasing parental competence in parenting. One factor that influences a father's involvement in parenting is parental self-efficacy (Sanders & Morawska, 2018).

Parental self-efficacy is a parent's belief in their ability to care for their child and influence their child's behavior and development (Coleman & Karraker, 2003). Meanwhile, according to De Montigny & Lacharité (2005), parental self-efficacy is the belief or assessment of parents' ability to organize and carry out their duties in caring for children. Individuals who do not believe in their ability to do something will make them unable to realize what they should be able to do (Bandura, 1997). Parents need to have high parental self-efficacy, especially fathers who have to work outside the city and are separated from their children, so they need more effort to continue to play a role in parenting. Paternal self-efficacy is the father's assessment and belief in his abilities as a parent (Sevigny & Loutzenhiser, 2010). In fathers, parental self-efficacy can moderate the effect of children's behavior problems on fathers' anxiety so that fathers with high parental self-efficacy tend to experience lower anxiety when dealing with children with behavior problems (Hastings & Brown, 2002). In line, Jones and Prinz (2005) concluded that parents with high parental self-efficacy tend to practice more effective parenting even for children with difficult behavior. Apart from that, parental self-efficacy can also reduce depression in parenting, increase satisfaction in parenting, improve coping, and lower stress levels. This is also in line with Bloomfield and Kendall (2012), who stated that when parental self-efficacy is high, the level of parenting stress will decrease.

Doherty et al. (1998) explained that several factors that can be factors in a father's involvement in parenting are the mother's expectations and behavior, the quality of the father and mother's relationship, economic conditions, and institutional practices. Support from the mother influences the father's involvement in parenting because mothers who believe in the father's abilities can make the father more confident in his identity as a parent so that the father becomes more involved in raising the child (Pasley et al., 2002). High social support from a partner can increase feelings of enthusiasm, feelings of calm, being cared for and loved, and not feeling alone in carrying out their responsibilities (Utami & Wijaya, 2018). Maternal behavior that influences father's involvement in parenting can be referred to as maternal gatekeeping. Puhlman and Pasley (2013) define maternal gatekeeping as a complex set of behaviors in which mothers influence fathers' involvement in child care through controlling, restrictive, and facilitative behaviors regularly and consistently. The mother's behavior can influence the father's involvement in parenting. The interaction between father and mother is an important element for fathers to carry out their parenting role because the quality of the father and mother's relationship influences the father's involvement in raising children (Erawati, 2009). The quality of the relationship between father and mother includes happiness, which can be achieved with mutually supportive behavior between father and mother (Sunarti et al., 2005). A mother's support for the father's involvement in parenting influences the frequency of the father's involvement in parenting (de Luccie, 1995). If the mother does not support and does not believe in the father's role in parenting and feels that the father does not need to be involved in parenting, the father's involvement in parenting tends to be lower (McBride et al., 2005).

This research examines paternal self-efficacy, maternal support from fathers, and its relationship to fathers' involvement in parenting while living far away from their children as circular migrant workers. Based on this formulation, some questions need to be answered, namely, what are the father's characteristics, child characteristics, paternal self-efficacy, mother's support, and father's involvement in caring for circular migrant

workers and how it relates to and influences fathers' involvement in caring for circular migrant workers. Based on these questions, this research aims to identify father characteristics, child characteristics, paternal self-efficacy, maternal support, and father involvement in parenting in circular migrant workers and analyze the relationship between each other and their influence on father's involvement in care for circular migrant workers.

Methods

Participant

This research uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory research design, which is demonstrated by the construction of a research hypothesis that is presented in a framework in accordance with the research objectives. The research was conducted online, and data was collected using a survey method from March to April 2022. The sampling technique used was snowball sampling, which involved meeting one respondent who met the sample criteria for data collection, and then the respondent recommended several people who met the sample criteria to be used. Used as respondents until the target number of samples is met. The example criteria needed in this research are a father who works as a circular migrant worker, is married with intact family status (married), has children who are in kindergarten/PAUD to high school, and the family lives in the area of origin. This study used a wide age range of children because data was difficult to collect.

This research involved 41 respondents who met the sample criteria and were willing to fill out the research questionnaire. The example criteria needed in this research are a father who works as a circular migrant worker, is married with intact family status (married), has children who are in kindergarten/PAUD to high school, and the family lives in the area of origin. This study used a wide age range of children because data was difficult to collect.

Measurement

This research collects primary data obtained through self-administered techniques or data collection techniques obtained from respondents who fill out questionnaires independently. Primary data taken were the father's characteristics (age, education, income, city of origin, city of work, and frequency of returning to the place of origin), child characteristics (age, gender, education), mother's support, paternal self-efficacy, and father involvement in parenting.

Paternal self-efficacy was measured using the Fathering Self-Efficacy Scale (FSES) instrument developed by Seigny et al. (2016), which has been tested for validity and reliability with Cronbach's alpha of 0.942. This instrument consists of 20 statements covering three dimensions: positive involvement, direct care, and financial responsibility. The scale used to answer the statement is a four-point Likert scale, which includes 1=strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=agree; 4=strongly agree.

Maternal support data was measured using the Maternal Gatekeeping Scale (MGS) instrument developed by Puhlman and Pasley (2017), which has been tested for validity and reliability with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.714. This instrument consists of 15 statements covering three dimensions, namely control, encouragement, and hopelessness. The scale used to answer each statement is a four-point Likert scale, which includes 1=Almost never; 2=Sometimes; 3=Frequently; 4=Always.

Father's involvement in parenting was measured using the short version of the Inventory of Father Involvement (IFI) instrument developed by Hawkins et al. (2002), which has been tested for validity and reliability with Cronbach's alpha of 0.931. This instrument consists of 26 statements covering nine dimensions: teaching discipline and responsibility, school encouragement, supporting mothers, provision, time and talking together, praise and affection, developing talents and the future, reading, and assignment support, and attention. The answer scale used is a four-point Likert scale which includes 1=Almost never; 2=Sometimes; 3=Frequently; 4=Always.

Analysis

Data were processed using Microsoft Office Excel 2019, while data analysis used Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 25. Descriptive analysis was carried out to analyze the frequency, standard deviation, average value, minimum value, and maximum value for the variables father characteristics, child characteristics, paternal self-efficacy, maternal support, and father's involvement in parenting.

Findings

Characteristics of Fathers and Children

A total of 41 circular migrant worker father respondents in this study ranged in age from 23 to 55 years. The age of fathers of circular migrant workers was categorized based on Papalia et al. (2009) into young adults (20-40 years), Nadya adults (41-65 years), and older adults (>65 years). The average age of fathers of circular migrant workers is in the middle adult category, namely 43.93 years. The distribution of fathers of circular migrant workers based on characteristics can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of fathers of circular migrant workers based on characteristics

Variable	n	%
Respondent's age		
Young adults	15	36.6
Middle adults	26	63.5
Last education		
Not finished elementary school/MI/equivalent	0	0
Completed elementary school/MI/equivalent	1	2.4
Completed SMP/MTs/equivalent	3	7.3
Completed SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent	16	39
College	21	51.2
Type of work		
Factory workers	10	24.3
Employee	14	34.1
Manager	6	14.6
Government employees	6	14.6
Self-employed	3	7.3
Chef	1	2.4

Continue from Table 1

Variable	n	%
Income		
<IDR 1.000.000	0	0
IDR 1.000.001-3.000.000	3	7.3
IDR 3.000.001-5.000.000	18	43.9
IDR 5.000.001-8.000.000	4	9.8
IDR 8.000.001-10.000.000	16	39
Typology of place of residence and place of work		
Different cities/districts, one province	11	26.8
Different provinces	30	73.2
Frequency of returning to the place of origin		
<1 month	23	56.1
Once every 1-2 months	12	29.3
Once every 3-6 months	6	14.6

Apart from that, Table 1 also shows that more than half of the fathers of circular migrant workers (51.2%) are college graduates, while the rest are high school/vocational/MA/equivalent graduates (39%), SMP/MTs/equivalent (7.3%), and SD/MI/equivalent (2.4%). The types of jobs held by fathers of circular migrant workers are varied, with the largest being as an employee (34.1%). The income of fathers of circular migrant workers also varies from IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 10,000,000 per month, with an average monthly income of IDR 6,578,048. Almost half of the respondents who were fathers of circular migrant workers (43.9%) had incomes in the range of IDR 3,000,001 to IDR 5,000,000 per month. Nearly three-quarters of respondents who are fathers of circular migrant workers (73.2%) work in a different province from where their family lives, with more than half of respondents who are fathers of circular migrant workers (56.1%) who return to their place of origin less than once a month. The distribution of children's characteristics is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that the ages of children of circular migrant workers range from 5 to 19 years, with the average age of children being 14.3 years. Most of the children (70.7%) were aged between 13 and 19 years. More children of circular migrant workers are female (68.3%) than male (31.7%). All children of circular migrant workers are currently studying from PAUD/TK (7.3%) to the largest, namely grade 12 SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent (29.3%), so no children are in school.

Table 2. Distribution of fathers based on child characteristics

Variable	n	%
Child's age		
5-6 years	3	7.3
7-12 years	9	21.9
13-19 years old	29	70.7
Gender		
Woman	26	68.3
Man	13	31.7
Children's education		
No school	0	0
PAUD/Kindergarten	3	7.3

Continue from Table 2

Variable	n	%
Children's education		
Class 1 SD/MI/equivalent	1	2.4
Class 2 SD/MI/equivalent	0	0
Class 3 SD/MI/equivalent	2	4.9
Class 4 SD/MI/equivalent	2	4.9
Class 5 SD/MI/equivalent	1	2.4
Class 6 SD/MI/equivalent	3	7.3
Class 7 SMP/MTs/Equivalent	2	4.9
Class 8 SMP/MTs/Equivalent	3	7.3
Class 9 SMP/MTs/Equivalent	2	4.9
Class 10 SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent	2	4.9
Class 11 SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent	8	19.5
Class 12 SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent	12	29.3

Paternal Self-Efficacy, Maternal Support, and Father's Involvement in Parenting

The research results listed in Table 3 show that the overall average value of paternal self-efficacy is 72.48, with a minimum value of 33.33 and a maximum value of 100, which indicates that the paternal self-efficacy of fathers of circular migrant workers is classified as moderate. Meanwhile, for each dimension, on average, the direct care dimension has the lowest value, while the highest is the financial responsibility dimension. In the direct care dimension, almost half of the fathers of circular migrant workers (46.3%) stated that they sometimes experience difficulties in balancing work needs with family needs, so the average score for the direct care dimension tends to be lower, while the rest said it often (41.5 %) and always (9.8%). Only 2.4 percent said they had never experienced many difficulties in this regard. Meanwhile, in the financial responsibility dimension, more than half of the fathers of circular migrant workers stated that they always felt able to meet the financial needs of their families in the long term (56.2%).

Table 3. Minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation values of paternal self-efficacy

Variables/Dimensions	Min	Max	Average	St.dev
Paternal self-efficacy	35.00	100	72.48	13.54
Positive Engagement	33.33	100	74.32	14.47
Direct Care	41.67	100	63.62	14.16
Financial Responsibility	33.33	100	75.81	16.96

The data in Figure 1 shows that more than two-thirds of respondents have paternal self-efficacy in the medium category (68.3%). The dimensions of positive engagement (65.9%) and financial responsibility (56.1%) have the largest percentage in the medium category, while the direct care dimension has the highest percentage in the low category (53.7%). This shows that respondents feel that their ability to provide positive engagement and financial responsibility tends to be medium, while their ability to provide direct care tends to be low.

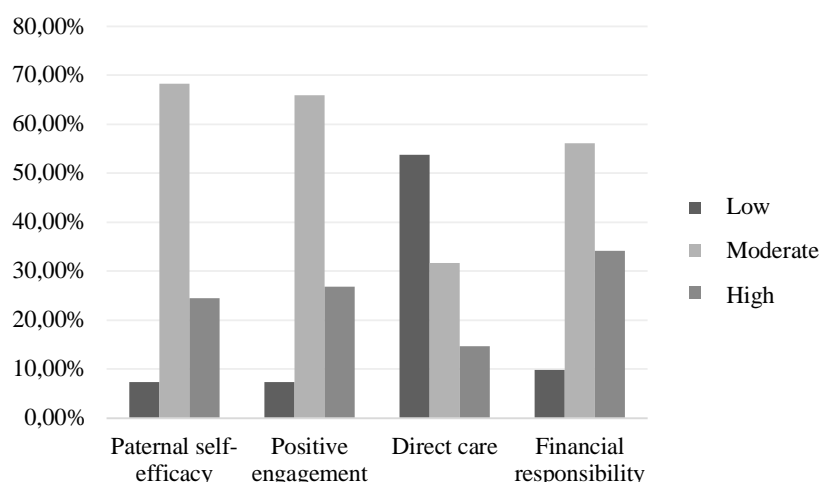


Figure 1. Distribution of categories per dimension of the paternal self-efficacy variable

The research results listed in Table 4 show that the average value of the overall maternal support index is 70.24, with a minimum value of 48.89 and a maximum of 93.33, which means that the maternal support felt by fathers of circular migrant workers is classified as moderate. Furthermore, the discouragement dimension has the lowest value for each dimension, while the encouragement dimension has the highest value. In the discouragement dimension, the majority of fathers of circular migrant workers revealed that mothers almost never behave indifferently (70.7%) and show responses of dislike (87.8%) and insult (87.8%) of fathers when fathers interact with parenting. Almost all fathers of circular migrant workers also stated that their mothers almost never tried to undermine their fathers' parenting decisions (92.7%). Therefore, the average value of the discouragement dimension is low. Meanwhile, in the encouragement dimension, almost half of circular migrant worker fathers said that their mothers sometimes praised them when interacting and caring for their children and asked their opinions regarding parenting (43.9%). Apart from that, fathers of circular migrant workers also revealed that mothers often praised their efforts in raising their children even though they lived separately from their children (34.1%) and always said good things about their fathers to their children (43.9%).

Table 4. Minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation values of the maternal support index

Variables/Dimensions	Min	Max	Average	St.dev
Mother's support	48.89	93.33	70.24	11.06
Control	33.33	86.67	60.32	11.05
Encouragement	13.33	100	60.65	23.13
Despair	0	46.67	10.24	11.36

The categories for each dimension of maternal support are shown in Figure 2, which shows that more than two-thirds of fathers of circular migrant workers feel maternal support is in the medium category (68.3%). The control dimension has the largest percentage in the medium category (65.9%), which means that almost two-thirds of fathers of circular migrant workers said that the perceived control provided by their mothers tended to be moderate. Meanwhile, the encouragement dimension between the

low and medium categories is not much different with the highest percentage being in the low category (46.3%). Meanwhile, in the discouragement dimension, all fathers of circular migrant workers felt that the despair they received from their mothers was in a low category (100%).

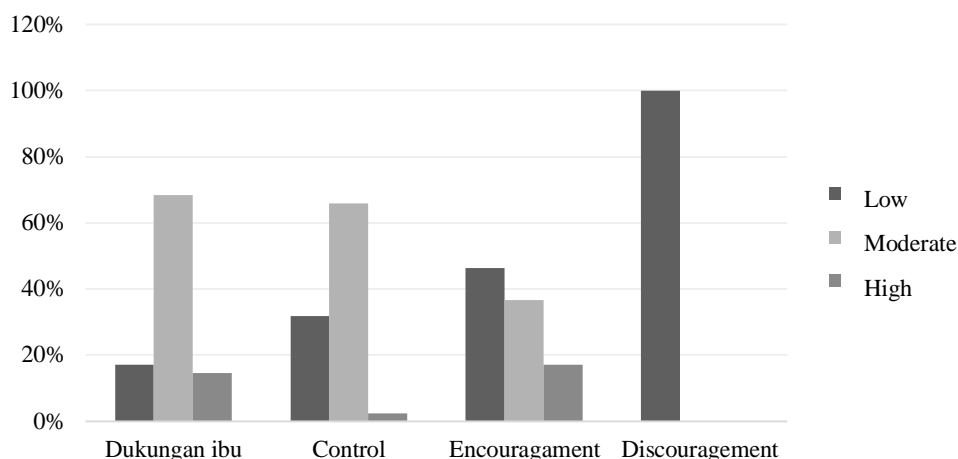


Figure 2. Distribution of categories per dimension of the maternal support variable

Based on the research results in Table 5, it can be seen that the average value of circular migrant worker fathers' involvement in overall care is 68.57, with a minimum value of 33.33 and a maximum of 97.44, which means that fathers' involvement in child care for circular migrant workers is classified as moderate. Meanwhile for each dimension, the reading and homework support dimension has the lowest average while the providing dimension has the largest average. In the reading and homework support dimension, the largest percentage was in the answer option "Sometimes," namely in the statement encouraging children to read (29.3%), reading books to younger children (53.7%), and helping children with homework. Schoolwork (68.3%), so this dimension has the lowest average value. Meanwhile, in the providing dimension, two-thirds of fathers of circular migrant workers (65.9%) revealed that they always ensure that their children's basic needs are met, and most fathers of circular migrant workers (85.4%) said that they accept responsibility for providing support. Finances for children.

Table 5. Minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation values for the father's involvement in the parenting variable

Variables/Dimensions	Min	Max	Average	St.dev
Father's involvement in parenting	33.33	97.44	68.57	17.12
Discipline and teaching responsibility	33.33	100	71.27	23.57
School encouragement	22.22	100	71.81	26.54
Mother supports	33.33	100	68.56	23.95
Providing	33.33	100	87.80	21.42
Time and talking together	22.22	100	71.27	20.93
Praise and affection	22.22	100	71.81	24.36
Developing talent and future concerns	22.22	100	77.24	24.84
Reading and homework support	11.11	100	47.43	20.34
Attentiveness	22.22	100	56.37	18.82

Based on the research results presented in Figure 3, it can be seen that almost half of the fathers of circular migrant workers have involvement in caring for children in the medium category (43.9%), while the rest have low (29.3%) and high (26.8%).

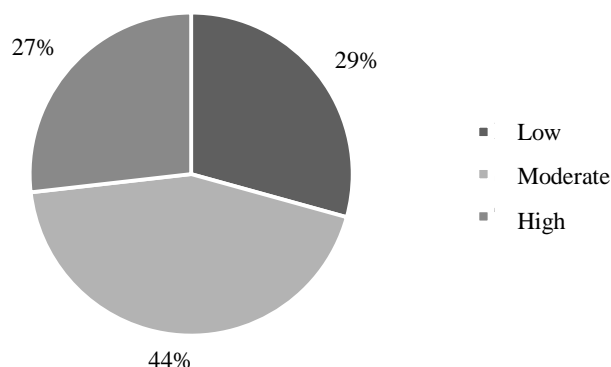


Figure 3. Distribution of fathers based on categories of father's involvement in parenting

The research results show that maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and the father's involvement in care for circular migrant workers tend to be moderate. Father's involvement in caring for circular migrant workers tends to be moderate, with the dimension that has the highest average being the providing dimension. This shows that fathers' involvement in parenting in fathers who live with their children tends to be higher compared to circular migrant worker fathers who cannot live with their children all the time, but both have high involvement in the providing dimension, which means both fathers who live with their children and fathers of circular migrant workers are most involved in providing for children's needs.

Relationship between Father's Characteristics, Child Characteristics, Mother's Support, Paternal Self-Efficacy, and Father's Involvement in Parenting

The results of the relationship test (Table 6) show that the age of circular migrant worker fathers is significantly positively related to paternal self-efficacy ($p < 0.05$). This shows that the older the father of the circular migrant worker, the higher the paternal self-efficacy of the father of the circular migrant worker. The final education of fathers of circular migrant workers has a significant negative relationship with maternal support ($p < 0.05$) and the father's involvement in parenting ($p < 0.05$). This shows that fathers of circular migrant workers who have graduated from college have lower involvement in parenting than fathers of circular migrant workers who have not graduated from college. Then maternal support ($p < 0.01$), paternal self-efficacy ($p < 0.01$), and father's involvement in parenting ($p < 0.01$) were significantly positively related to each other. This shows that greater maternal support will increase paternal self-efficacy and father involvement in parenting, and vice versa.

The results of the test of the relationship between father characteristics show that the father's age is significantly negatively related to the typology of place of origin and place of work ($p < 0.01$), meaning that younger fathers tend to have a place of work in a

different province from where they live and vice versa. Last education is also significantly positively related to income ($p < 0.05$), meaning that the higher the father's last education, the greater his income. Furthermore, the typology of residence of origin and place of work is also significantly positively related to the frequency of returning to the place of origin ($p < 0.05$), meaning that fathers who work in a different province from their place of origin return home less often, while fathers who work in the city or different districts but still in the same province as their original residence, they often return to their original residence.

Table 6. Relationship between father's characteristics, child characteristics, mother's support, paternal self-efficacy, and father's involvement in parenting

Variable	Mother's Support	Father's Involvement in Parenting	Paternal Self-Efficacy
Father Characteristics			
Father's age	0.031	0.051	0.323*
Last education (0=did not graduate from college; 1=graduated from college)	-0.365*	-0.326*	0.071
Income	0.036	0.075	0.049
Typology of place of origin and place of work (0=different city/district from one province; 1=different province)	0,153	0.010	-0.203
Frequency of returning to the original place of residence (0= often returning; 1= rarely returning)	0.020	0.072	0.148
Child Characteristics			
Child's age	0.006	-0.033	0.014
Child's gender (0=girl; 1=boy)	-0.031	0.102	0.109
Mother's support	1	0.655**	0.439**
Father's involvement in parenting	0.655**	1	0.621**
Paternal self-efficacy	0.439**	0.621**	1

The relationship test results show that the age of fathers of circular migrant workers is significantly positively related to paternal self-efficacy, which means that the older the father is, the higher the paternal self-efficacy he has. Furthermore, education was significantly negatively related to maternal support and father's involvement in parenting. Based on research results, circular migrant worker fathers with a tertiary education tend to be low on the encouragement dimension. The encouragement dimension is a dimension that describes the mother's positive response when the father provides care, such as praising the father when interacting with the child. The father's higher education allows the father to have a higher position so that the workload increases and he becomes busier so that the father's involvement in care tends to be lower, so the encouragement given by the mother will also be reduced. Meanwhile, maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and father's involvement in parenting are significantly positively related to each other. The more the mother encourages the circular migrant worker father to learn and invest more in childcare, the more confident the father feels in his identity as a parent, thereby increasing the quality and frequency of his involvement in childcare.

The Influence of Father's Characteristics, Child Characteristics, Mother's Support, and Paternal Self-Efficacy on Father's Involvement in Parenting

Results of research using multiple linear regression tests between father characteristics (age, last education, income, typology of place of origin and place of work, and frequency of returning to place of origin), child characteristics (age and gender), mother's support, and paternal self-efficacy regarding father involvement in parenting as a whole shows that there is an influence between research variables with an Adjusted R Square coefficient value of 0.545 and a significance value of 0.000 (Table 7). This shows that all the variables studied influence the father's involvement in parenting by 54.5 percent, while the remaining 45.5 percent is influenced by other variables not studied.

Regarding the father's characteristics, only recent education has an influence on the father's involvement in parenting. Last, education had a significant negative effect on the father's involvement in parenting ($\beta=-0.321$; $p<0.05$). This shows that fathers of circular migrant workers who are college graduates have lower involvement in parenting than fathers of circular migrant workers who are not.

Table 7. Influence of father's characteristics, child's characteristics, mother's support, and paternal self-efficacy on father's involvement in parenting

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficient (B)	Standardized Coefficient Beta (β)	Sig.
Father Characteristics			
Respondent's age	-0.323	-0.145	0.316
Last education (0=did not graduate from college; 1=graduated from college)	-10.850	-0.321	0.024**
Income	9.122E-7	0.156	0.207
Typology of place of origin and place of work (0=different city/district from one province; 1=different province)	-1.212	-0.032	0.820
Frequency of returning to the original place of residence (0= often returning; 1= rarely returning)	-3.031	-0.089	0.495
Child Characteristics			
Child's age	0.101	0.023	0.862
Child's gender (0=girl; 1=boy)	1.759	0.048	0.672
Mother's support	0.468	0.303	0.047**
Paternal self-efficacy	0.697	0.552	0.001***
F			6.328
Sig			0.000***
R Square			0.648
Adjusted R Square			0.545

Furthermore, maternal support has a significant positive effect on father's involvement in parenting ($\beta=0.303$; $p<0.05$). This shows that every one-unit increase in the mother's support score will increase the father's involvement in parenting by 0.303 points. Paternal self-efficacy also has a significant positive effect on father involvement in parenting ($\beta=0.552$; $p<0.01$). This shows that every one-unit increase in the paternal self-efficacy score will increase the involvement of circular migrant worker fathers in parenting by 0.552 points. Meanwhile, this study did not find a significant influence

between child characteristics on the involvement of circular migrant worker fathers in parenting.

The results of the regression test show that education has a significant negative effect on father's involvement in parenting. Based on the data obtained, fathers of circular migrant workers with higher education tend to hold higher positions at their workplace, thus allowing for a greater workload. In this case, the father works outside the city, so he lives separately from the child and can only interact via telephone or text message. Fathers with a larger workload tend to spend more time working and will find it difficult to interact with their children. Meanwhile, circular migrant worker fathers with lower education tend to hold lower positions, so their workload is smaller, and they have more time to interact with their children. This allows circular migrant worker fathers with higher education to have less time to spend with their children so that their involvement in raising children is also lower.

This research suspects that maternal support influences the father's involvement in parenting. The regression test results also show that the mother's support has a significant positive effect on the father's involvement in parenting, which means that the mother's behavior towards the father can influence how circular migrant worker fathers contribute to child care. If mothers show supportive behavior, circular migrant worker fathers will be more involved in child care. This research also suspects that paternal self-efficacy influences fathers' involvement in parenting. Paternal self-efficacy is important for fathers to have because if fathers feel confident in their abilities as parents, fathers will be more confident in being involved in parenting. The regression test results found that paternal self-efficacy had a significant positive effect on the involvement of circular migrant worker fathers in parenting, which means that the self-efficacy that circular migrant worker fathers have as fathers influence their level of involvement in parenting. Most of the paternal self-efficacy of circular migrant worker fathers is moderate to high even though they are not often physically with their children. This shows that even though circular migrant worker fathers are not always physically present for their children, circular migrant worker fathers still believe that they can carry out their role as fathers even though they are hindered by distance. However, in the per-dimensional category, the direct care dimension has the largest percentage in the low category. Even though the overall paternal self-efficacy of circular migrant workers is in the medium category, some fathers of circular migrant workers still feel that they are less confident that they can be directly involved in caring for their children. This is because circular migrant workers live and work outside the city so they can provide direct care when they return to their place of origin. This is proven by the results of a cross-tabulation between the frequency of returning to the place of origin and the category of father's involvement in care, which shows that when circular migrant worker fathers have a frequency of returning home in less than one month, their involvement in care is higher. The involvement of fathers of circular migrant workers in caregiving decreases as the frequency of their return to their place of residence increases. Parents with high parental self-efficacy tend to think that difficulties in raising children are a challenge that requires skills and creative ways to overcome them.

Discussion

The research results show that maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and the father's involvement in care for circular migrant workers tend to be moderate. Father's involvement in caring for circular migrant workers tends to be moderate, with the highest average dimension being the provision dimension. This is in line with the research results of Kwok et al. (2013), which show that the highest average involvement in parenting for fathers who live with their children is in the provision dimension. However, in this study, the dimension with the lowest average was the dimension of discipline and teaching responsibility, whereas in

This research found that the dimensions of teaching discipline and responsibility were moderate, and the lowest were the dimensions of reading and assignment support. Research by Trahan (2018) also shows that father involvement in parenting for fathers with children aged 0-18 years and living together is relatively high, with the highest average, the provision dimension. This shows that fathers' involvement in caring for fathers who live with their children tends to be higher compared to circular migrant worker fathers' involvement in caring for those who do not live with their children all the time, but both have high involvement in providing meaning for both fathers who live with their children. Children and fathers of circular migrant workers who do not live with their children all the time have priority involvement in providing for their children's needs.

This research shows that the age of circular migrant worker fathers has a significant positive relationship with paternal self-efficacy, which means that the higher the age of circular migrant worker fathers, the higher the paternal self-efficacy of circular migrant worker fathers. This is in line with Harita and Chusairi (2022) that fathers use parental self-efficacy as a shield to reduce stress and depression in parenting. The older the father is, the higher the parental self-efficacy he has, so the lower the stress and depression he experiences. Furthermore, recent education has a significant negative relationship with maternal support and father's involvement in parenting. Based on research results, fathers of circular migrant workers with a tertiary education tend to be low on the encouragement dimension. The encouragement dimension is a dimension that describes the mother's positive response when the father provides care, such as praising the father when interacting with the child. The father's higher education allows the father to have a higher position so that the workload increases and he becomes busier so that the father's involvement in care tends to be lower, so the encouragement given by the mother will also be reduced. Meanwhile, maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and father's involvement in parenting are significantly positively related to each other. The more the mother encourages the circular migrant worker father to learn and invest more in childcare, the more confident the father feels in his identity as a father, thereby increasing the quality and frequency of his involvement in childcare. Some fathers are also more involved in parenting in the hope of pleasing the mother so that the mother will praise and give a positive response, increasing the father's confidence in raising children (Kwok et al., 2013).

The study's results found that the father's most influential characteristic was education. The final education of fathers of circular migrant workers significantly negatively influences fathers' involvement in caregiving. This finding is in contrast to the findings of Ahmeduzzaman and Roopnarine (1992), who said that fathers with higher education are more likely to be involved in child care. In addition, Sharabi and Marom-Golan (2018) also found that parents with higher levels of education had better

involvement compared to parents with lower education. The results of this study are different from previous research. If we look at the results of the data obtained, fathers of circular migrant workers with higher education tend to hold higher positions at their workplace, thus allowing for a greater workload. In this case, the father works out of town, so he lives separately from the child and can only interact via telephone or text message. Circular migrant worker fathers with a larger workload and most of their time spent working will find it more difficult to find time to interact with their children through online interactions. Meanwhile, circular migrant worker fathers with lower education tend to hold lower positions, so their workload is smaller, and they have more time to interact with their children. This allows circular migrant worker fathers with higher education to have less time to spend with their children so that their involvement in raising children is also lower. This is also in line with Wijayanti and Fauziah (2020), who state that job demands inhibit fathers' involvement in childcare. Lewis and Welsh (2005) also revealed that one of the factors that influences fathers' involvement in parenting is working hours.

This research suspects that maternal support influences the father's involvement in parenting as measured using The Maternal Gatekeeping Scale developed by Puhlman and Pasley (2017). Maternal gatekeeping was originally defined as beliefs and behaviors hindering collaborative efforts between men and women in family tasks, thereby limiting men's opportunities to learn and contribute to caring for the home and children (Allen & Hawkins, 1999). Gatekeeping behavior is often described as the mother behaving like a manager by arranging and planning what the father should do with the child. However, mothers often become overly controlling and critical of how fathers should do housework and raise children (Thompson & Walker, 1989). Experts currently divide gatekeeping into two, namely, gate openers and gate closers. Gatekeepers are a mother's attitude that facilitates and encourages the father's relationship with the child, while gatekeepers hinder the father's relationship with the child. The research results found that maternal support significantly positively influenced the father's involvement in parenting. These results prove that maternal support influences the father's involvement in parenting. This shows that maternal support influences how circular migrant worker fathers contribute to child care. If the mother shows supportive behavior, the father of the circular migrant worker will be more involved in raising the child. This can also be seen in the research results, which show that the majority of mothers' support is classified as moderate to high, while most of the involvement of circular migrant worker fathers in parenting is also classified as moderate to high even though circular migrant worker fathers do not always live with their children and only a small portion are classified as low. The results of this research are in line with previous research that maternal support can increase fathers' involvement in parenting because support from a partner can increase enthusiasm, create feelings of calm, being cared for, loved, and not burdened in carrying out their responsibilities (Utami & Wijaya, 2018).

Meanwhile, although most of the mothers' support in this study was classified as moderate to high, a small percentage of the mothers' support was still classified as low. Hoffman and Moon (1999) suggest that mothers' personal characteristics and gender role attitudes influence how mothers view and behave toward fathers' involvement in parenting. Mothers with modern views or who emphasize the value of egalitarian gender roles are more supportive of fathers' involvement in raising children. However, from the perspective of several circular migrant worker fathers in this study, their mothers often do not care about fathers' participation in raising children. They often even criticize and try to undermine the father's parenting decisions. They also sometimes show a

disapproving response when they see the father interacting with the child and insult the way the father interacts with the child. This attitude can be caused by the strong feminine gender orientation and mothers' fear of losing responsibility for household work because this can be something that can place their power and self-esteem, as well as confirm their maternal identity. If this responsibility is also delegated to the father, the mother will feel powerless. The lower a mother's self-esteem, maternal identity, and gender schematization, the more the mother considers family work to be the sole domain of women (Gaunt, 2008).

This research also suspects that paternal self-efficacy influences fathers' involvement in parenting. Paternal self-efficacy is important for fathers to have because if fathers feel confident in their abilities as parents, fathers will be more confident in being involved in parenting. This is in accordance with the correlation test results, namely that the higher the paternal self-efficacy, the higher the father's involvement in parenting. Jones and Prinz (2005) revealed that parental self-efficacy is related to lower depression in parenting, feeling satisfied with oneself in parenting, and better coping, which will reduce stress levels. The results of this study indicate that paternal self-efficacy has a significant positive influence on the involvement of fathers of circular migrant workers in parenting. This shows that the self-efficacy that circular migrant worker fathers have as fathers influence the level of involvement of circular migrant worker fathers in parenting. If circular migrant worker fathers have high self-efficacy, then circular migrant worker fathers' involvement in raising children will also be high. The research results show that most paternal self-efficacy is moderate to high even though fathers are not often physically with their children. This shows that even though circular migrant worker fathers are not always physically present for their children, circular migrant worker fathers still believe that they can carry out their role as fathers even though they are hindered by distance. However, in the per-dimensional category, the direct care dimension has the largest percentage in the low category. Even though the overall paternal self-efficacy of circular migrant workers is in the medium category, some fathers of circular migrant workers still feel that they are less confident that they can be directly involved in caring for their children. This is because circular migrant workers live and work outside the city to provide direct care when they return to their place of origin. This is proven by the results of a cross-tabulation between the frequency of returning to the place of origin and the category of father's involvement in care, which shows that when circular migrant worker fathers have a frequency of returning home in less than one month, their involvement in care is higher. The involvement of fathers of circular migrant workers in caregiving decreases as the frequency of their return to their place of residence increases.

High parental self-efficacy can make parents more able to deal with the stress of raising children (Reece & Harkless, 1998). Parents with high parental self-efficacy tend to think that difficulties in raising children are a challenge that requires skills and creative ways to overcome them. Meanwhile, parents with lower parental self-efficacy tend to view this as something beyond their abilities, so it becomes a threat for them to face (Donovan et al., 1990). Dumka et al. (2011) also found that parents with high parental self-efficacy tend to have better active coping strategies, so they are more oriented towards problem-solving and have a different way of thinking about the stressful situations they experience. If fathers experience parenting stress, they will reduce their desire to be involved in raising their children because they experience less pleasant experiences than fathers. In contrast, fathers with favorable fathering experiences tend to

have a higher desire to be involved in parenting (Torres et al., 2014). This research has several limitations, including the small number of respondents due to the sample criteria being quite specific and difficult to obtain, which becomes an obstacle in searching for respondents and collecting data. Data collection was also carried out only online so that it was less extensive in capturing respondents. Furthermore, the mother's support is taken from the father's perspective, which can cause bias. The research was also conducted quantitatively, so it did not provide a broad picture of maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and father's involvement in caring for circular migrant workers.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

The results of the correlation test show that the age of circular migrant worker fathers is significantly positively related to paternal self-efficacy, while education is significantly negatively related to maternal support and father involvement in parenting. Furthermore, maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and father's involvement in parenting are significantly positively related to each other. Meanwhile, the results of the regression test show that recent education has a significant negative effect on the father's involvement in care, while maternal support and paternal self-efficacy have a significant positive effect on the father's involvement in care.

Based on the results of this study, it is known that maternal support and paternal self-efficacy have a significant positive effect on fathers' involvement in parenting. Therefore, it is hoped that mothers will support fathers who are circular migrant workers in being involved in child care. Mothers can take turns with fathers to play with children and regularly contact fathers or remind children or fathers to contact each other when fathers are working out of town. Mothers can also involve fathers who are circular migrant workers more to discuss children's problems and praise fathers or give positive responses when fathers who are circular migrant workers are playing with their children. Suppose the circular migrant worker's father does something inappropriate when he is with his child. In that case, the mother should inform him in a good way and provide a solution so that the circular migrant worker's father is motivated to study and not insult or ridicule him. The research results also show that the dimensions of reading and assignment support tend to be low, so it is hoped that circular migrant worker fathers will increase their involvement in reading and assignment support by participating in helping children complete their assignments, even if only by telephone or text message and especially when the father is a migrant worker. The circular is returning home.

Recommendation

In future research, it is recommended to examine mothers' support for fathers' involvement in caregiving in circular migrant worker families from the mother's perspective to obtain a different perspective. Future research can also examine what factors influence paternal self-efficacy in fathers of circular migrant workers. It is recommended that future researchers conduct similar research using qualitative methods to obtain a broader picture of maternal support, paternal self-efficacy, and fathers' involvement in parenting in circular migrant workers.

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