ASSOCIATION WITH MOTHERS' ATTITUDE AND PERCEPTIONS, AWARENESS OF CHILDREARING/WORK, AND CHILDREN'S RESILIENCE AND HAPPINESS (QUALITY OF LIFE) IN INDONESIA

Sofia Hartati

Sri Indah Pujiastuti

Universitas Negeri Jakarta
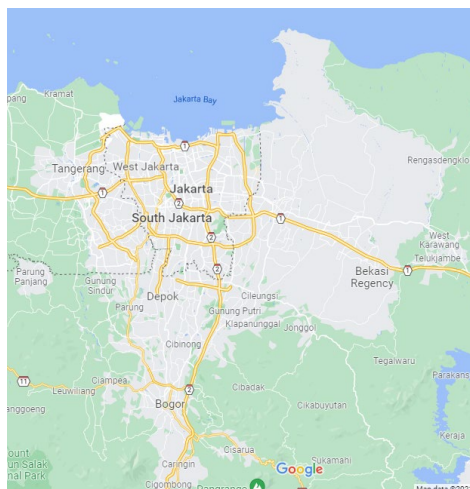
Fasli Jalal

Universitas YARSI

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INTRODUCTION

1. Regional Characteristic and Geography

Jabodetabek (Jakarta Metropolitan Area) is one of the most populous areas in Indonesia.
According to the Statistics Indonesia (BPS) (2018), DKI Jakarta metropolitan area has a total
population of 27.95 million and an area of 6400.71 square kilometers.

2. Education in Indonesia

Vital changes have altered the appearance of Indonesia's population pyramid. From the
baby boomer generation to the present day, the proportion of early childhood (up to 6 years old)
is relatively low. Currently, Indonesia has about 30.83 million early childhood children, with an
early childhood sex ratio of 103.44 boys per 100 girls, suggesting that there are more boys than
girls. 11.35% of Indonesia's population has become part of the Alpha generation. More children
live in the urban area, or 55,94% of the total children in Jakarta, the rest or 44,06% live in rural
areas (Information and Statistics Communication Service, 2020).

Furthermore, the composition of early childhood by age group in Daerah Khusus Ibukota
Jakarta (DKI: Special Capital Region of Jakarta) was 13.56% for infants (under 1 year old), 57.16%
for infants (from 1 to 4 years old), and 29.28% for preschool children (from 5 to 6 years old).
According to the Information and Statistics Communication Service (2020), there are 341,196 of
0-4-year-old boys and 319,822 of 0-4-year-old girls. In addition, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta

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(DKI: Special Capital Region of Jakarta) has 461,099 boys and 432,664 girls for children over the age of 5 to 9.

Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) shows the population currently participating in training, depending on the level of education. According to the Bureau of Communications and Statistics (2020), the highest gross participation rate in DKI Jakarta is the ECCE (PAUD in Indonesian) level, which was 60.58% in 2017, but since 2017, the GER value has continued to decrease reaching 20.35% in 2019. The GER value in primary education has remained almost unchanged for five years, despite a decrease of about 1% and 2%.

3. Socioeconomic status of Indonesia

The Gini Ratio is an indicator of the results of statistical calculations that describe the income inequality of the community. The Gini Ratio ranges from 0 to 1. The higher the Gini Ratio value, the higher the inequality and vice versa. In March 2021, the level of inequality in the expenditure of the Indonesian population as measured by the Gini Ratio was 0.384. This number decreased when compared to the Gini Ratio in September 2020 which was 0.385 and increased when compared to the Gini Ratio in March 2020 which was 0.381 (BPS,2021c).

Based on the living space, the Gini coefficient in urban areas was measured to be 0.401 in March 2021, while the Gini coefficient in September 2020 was 0.399. On the other hand, the Gini coefficient in September 2020 was 0.319, while the Gini coefficient in rural areas was measured to be 0.315 in March 2021. From March 2015 to March 2019, Jakarta's DKI Gini coefficient was consistently above the national average (BPS,2021c).

During the period March 2015-March 2019, the Gini coefficient in DKI Jakarta tends to decrease, but there is also some increase in some periods. It increased by 0.016 points in March 2017 and 0.004 points in March 2019. During this period, the lowest Gini value for September 2018 was 0.39. Meanwhile, the country's Gini prices continued to decline, with a minimum of 0.382 in March 2019 (BPS,2021c).

4. Situation of COVID-19 in Indonesia at the time of the survey

For the first time, Indonesia was included in the list of 69 countries that have been infected with COVID-19 on March 2, 2020 when the president of the Republic of Indonesia announced

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that two Indonesian citizens had contracted COVID-19 (Fadli, 2021). The DKI Jakarta government announced large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) on April 4, 2020 that people must keep their distance, work and learn from home (Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 large-scale social restrictions in the context of accelerating the handling of the corona virus disease 2019).

According to a UNICEF (2021) report, Indonesia has the highest number of COVID-19 cases in Southeast Asia. Children under the age of 18 account for 13% of confirmed cases and 1% of deaths. In Indonesia, after a surge in July and August, the number of cases has decreased since early September due to various public health and epidemiological factors. From October to December 2021, the number of cases continued to decline steadily in Indonesia, but a slight increase given the Omicron mutations found in Indonesia in mid-December and the increase in population migration during the holiday season.

One of those affected by the pandemic is the movement of people in public places. The spread of COVID-19, which is thought to be capable of transmitting through the air, requires people to avoid crowds in public places. Policies such as PSBB, physical distancing, WFH, prohibition of going home and so on have changed the movement that occurs in the community (BPS,2021d). All children learned at home through online learning (zoom meeting) with teachers once a week or two weeks. However, most of the communication between teachers and parents is done almost every day via WhatsApp. Teachers assigned tasks to children, while parents were tasked with guiding children, observing and recording children's progress during at home. Parents reported children's development via WhatsApp messages/video calls to teachers. It was known that social emotional competences (e.g. self-regulation, emotion and expression and social interaction) of children aged 3-6 years has experienced a significant decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, because children could not interact and play freely with friends at preschools, so that children experienced stress, negative emotions and low mood in learning (Pujiastuti et al., 2022).

In addition, the needs of children could not be met properly due to the following factors: the condition of home environment (e.g. limited space and facilities); inability of parents to use internet technology; computers/laptops, limited number of smartphones used by several children in one family; internet quota/network; and understanding of parents about children's education (Putra et al., 2020). Therefore, the government took action and advised the public to maintain

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health protocols such as wearing masks, maintaining distance, and washing hands. Moreover, the
government also helped the community by providing food, health facilities, internet quotas and
finances for parents who are not working (Djalante et al., 2020).

5. Research Questions

We have research questions and hypothesis as follows: Are there correlations between
mothers' attitudes and perceptions, awareness of childrearing/work, and children's resilience and
happiness (Quality of Life)? We assumed that there are correlations between mothers' attitudes
and perceptions, awareness of childrearing/work, and children's resilience and happiness because
children's happiness and resilience depend on parents' attitudes and upbringing.

METHOD

1. Sample

Data were collected from 2 districts in DKI Jakarta, and West Java (Bekasi, Bogor,
Depok and Tangerang) in September, 2021. We used a simple random sampling technique, and
respondents were at the liberty not to answer any questions they felt uncomfortable with. The
sampling purpose was only to obtain a sample of parents who have children aged 5 or 7 years.

Table 1 *Sociodemographic of children*

				Five years old		Seven years old	
				416		335	
				n	%	n	%
q2_1	sex	1	Male	208	50,0	173	51,6
		2	Female	208	50,0	160	47,8
			No answer	0	0,0	2	0,6
q2_2	age Five years old	1	5 years 0 month to 2 months old	74	17,8		
		2	5 years 3 months to 5 months old	95	22,8		

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		3	5 years 6 months to 8 months old	92	22,1		
		4	5 years 9 months to 11 months old	155	37,3		
			No answer	0	0,0		
q2_2	age Seven years old	1	7 years 0 month to 2 months old			30	9,0
		2	7 years 3 months to 5 months old			58	17,3
		3	7 years 6 months to 8 months old			95	28,4
		4	7 years 9 months to 11 months old			152	45,4
			No answer			0	0,0
q2_3	Total number of children (including the subject child)	1	One	108	26,0	57	17,0
		2	Two	182	43,8	132	39,4
		3	Three	96	23,1	98	29,3
		4	Four	25	6,0	34	10,1
		5	Five or more	5	1,2	14	4,2
			No answer	0	0,0	0	0,0
q2_4	order of birth	1	1st	204	49,0	149	44,5
		2	2nd	138	33,2	96	28,7
		3	3rd	56	13,5	65	19,4
		4	4th	14	3,4	17	5,1
		5	5th and after	4	1,0	8	2,4
			No answer	0	0,0	0	0,0

Based on the tools distributed via Google Forms, 416 mothers of 5-year-old child provided the information and 335 parents of a 7-year-old child provided the information. The gender of the subject 5-year-olds consisted 50% each of males and females. Out of the 335 7-year-olds, 51.6%

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were boys and 47.8% were girls. Regarding the age of the subject children, many answered 5 years and 9-11 months which accounted for 155 (37.3%). The majority age of the subject children for 7-year-olds was 7 years and 9-11 months which accounted for 152 children (45.4%). According to the survey, most respondents in families with a 5-year-old child have a total of 2 children, or 182 respondents or a total of 43.8%. In families with 7-year-olds, a total of 132 families (39.4%) had two children. In terms of birth order, most of the respondents' children are the first children in both the 5 and 7 year-old cohort.

Table 2 *Sociodemographic of parents*

Items and indicators of sociodemographic of parents				Five years old		Seven years old	
				416		335	
				n	%	n	%
q21_1	Members living together	1	Subject child	353	84.9	242	72.2
		2	Siblings of subject child	249	59.9	237	70.7
		3	Spouse/partner	362	87.0	284	84.8
		4	Your father	85	20.4	38	11.3
		5	Your mother	111	26.7	11	3.3
		6	Your spouse's/partner's father	11	2.6	0	0
		7	Your spouse's/partner's mother	3	0.7	0	0
		8	Relative	7	1.7	0	0
		9	Domestic worker	19	4.6	0	0
		10	Others	0	0	0	0
			No answer	26	6.3	0	0
q21_2	Occupation	1	Full-time position (full-time employee/regular worker) *Including work from home.	72	17.3	71	21.2
		2	Part-time worker	14	3.4	0	0
		3	Contracted/dispatched employee	15	3.6	1	0.3

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		4	Home pieceworker	1	0.2	0	0
		5	Employer	46	11.1	0	0
		6	Self-employed/family-run business	38	9.1	23	6.9
		7	In agriculture, forestry, and fishery	1	0.2	0	0
		8	Homemaker (engaged in housework)	95	22.8	0	0
		9	Student	1	0.2	0	0
		10	Unemployed	101	24.3	238	71
		11	Others	32	7.7	0	0
			No answer	0	0	2	0.6
q21_3	Educational background Indonesia	1	Sekolah Dasar (SD) / Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) [Elementary School]	12	2.9	17	5.1
		2	Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) / Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) [Junior High School]	28	6.7	43	12.8
		3	Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) / Madrasah Aliyah (MA) [Senior High School)	66	15.9	111	33.1
		4	Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK) / Madrasah Aliyah Kejuruan (MAK) (Vocational Senior High School)	78	18.8	85	25.4
		5	Diploma 1-4 (D1, D2, D3, D4) [if someone finishes all diplomas, it is equivalent to a bachelor's degree]	46	11.1	27	8.1
		6	Sarjana (S1) [Undergraduate /bachelor's degree]	159	38.2	46	13.7
		7	Magister/Doctor (S2/S3) [Postgraduate/Master/Doctor]	24	5.8	6	1.8
		8	Lain-lain [Others]	3	0.7	0	0
			No answer	0	0.0	0	0

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q21_6	household income Indonesia	1	0 to under Rp. 27.700.000	82	19.7	102	30.4
		2	Over Rp. 27.700.000 to under Rp. 55.400.000	53	12.7	36	10.7
		3	Over Rp. 55.400.000 to under Rp. 83.100.000	35	8.4	14	4.2
		4	Over Rp. 83.100.000 to under Rp. 110.800.000	18	4.3	9	2.7
		5	Over Rp. 110.800.000	48	11.5	14	4.2
		6	Do not know/do not want to answer	180	43.3	160	47.8
			No answer	0	0	0	0

According to the responses obtained, the maternal grandparents in the group of children aged 5 and 7 live with the respondents, but the paternal grandparents rarely live with them. Many mothers of 5-year-olds are not working; 101(24.3%) respondents (mothers) are not working, followed by 95 (22.8%) of housewives. In the 7-year-olds group, 71% of mothers are unemployed. Most mothers the 5 year-old group have a bachelor's education, but mothers of 7-year-olds finished school in high school. A fifth of mothers think that they are satisfied with their overall life with having household income 0 to under Rp. 27.700.000 and over 50% of respondents' household income decreased because of COVID-19.

2. Measures

Mothers answered a questionnaire on their child's resilience (CYRM-R), quality of life (KINDL), parenting attitude, childrearing perceptions, emphasized aspects in childrearing, current life satisfaction, and so on in the Google Form. CYRM-R is an instrument to measure children's resilience, which rates each item on a 5-point scale with 1 for "not at all," 2 for "a little," 3 for "somewhat," 4 for "quite a bit," and 5 for "a lot." KINDL is an instrument to measure children's quality of life (QOL), which also rates each item on a 5-point scale with 1 for "never," 2 for "seldom," 3 for "sometimes," 4 for "often," and 5 for "all the time." Parenting attitude rated each item on a 4-point scale with 1 for "strongly agree," 2 for "somewhat agree," 3 for "somewhat disagree," 4 for "strongly disagree." Childrearing perceptions and emphasized aspects in

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childrearing rated each items on a 4-point scale with 1 for "very much so," 2 for "fairly," 3 for

"not so much," and 4 for "not at all." Current life satisfaction (two questions) rated items on a 6-

point scale with 1 for "strongly agree," 2 for "somewhat agree," 3 for "neither agree nor disagree,"

4 for "somewhat disagree," 5 for "strongly disagree," and 6 for "not employed/self-employed,"

while the other three questions rated items on a 5-point scale with 1 for "strongly agree," 2 for

"somewhat agree," 3 for "neither agree nor disagree," 4 for "somewhat disagree," 5 for "strongly

disagree."

Seventy-four items were declared valid with N = 700-800 for 5 and 7 year olds' mothers,

the significance level was more than .05 (.07). Cronbach Alphas ranged from .38 (for childrearing

perceptions) to .96 (for current life satisfaction). Several items were deleted because the values

were below corrected item-total correlation standards (.30). In addition, childrearing perceptions

was below the Cronbach Alpha standards (.60), deleted in the next calculation.

RESULTS

We used IBM SPSS 25.0 for all the analyses. The data were screened before conducting

any analysis to eliminate data entry errors. All respondents (mothers) completed data on all

measures, without any missingness. All data in association with mothers' attitude and perceptions

were normally distributed.

1. **Descriptive Data of Association with Mothers' Attitude and Perceptions, Awareness of**
   Childrearing/Work, and Children's Resilience and Happiness

We performed reliability testing for valid items in each instrument with the following

results:

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Table 3 *Mean, Deviation Standard and Internal Consistency of Association with Mothers' Attitude and Perceptions, Awareness of Childrearing/Work, and Children's Resilience and Happiness*

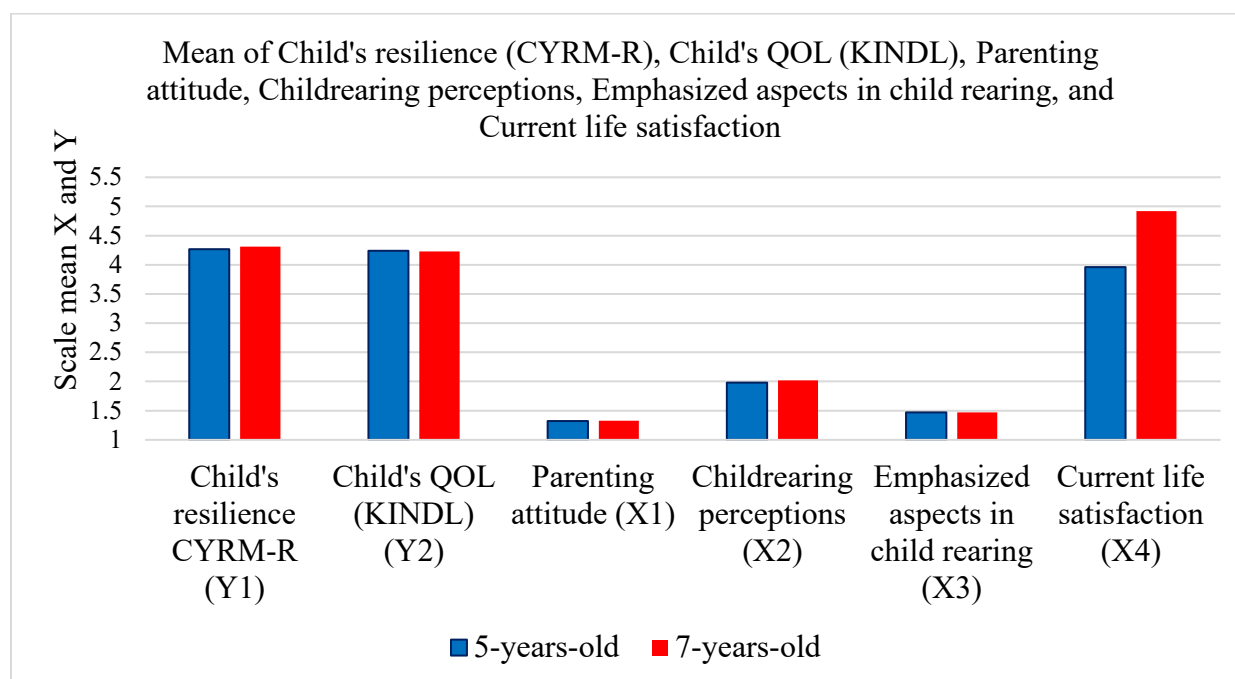| Children aged	5-years-old			7-years-old		
	Mean	*SD*	Internal consistency	*Mean*	*SD*	Internal consistency
Child's resilience (CYRM-R)	4.27	.54	.89	4.31	.46	.87
Child's QOL (KINDL)	4.24	.61	.65	4.23	.68	.48
Parenting attitude	1.32	.36	.46	1.33	.37	.61
Childrearing perceptions	1.98	.84	.34	2.02	.87	.44
Emphasized aspects in childrearing	1.47	.39	.75	1.47	.36	.57
Current life satisfaction	3.96	2.00	.95	4.92	1.73	.96

Figure 1

Mean of Child's resilience (CYRM-R), Child's QOL (KINDL), Parenting attitude, Childrearing perceptions, Emphasized aspects in childrearing, and Current life satisfaction

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2. Correlation in mothers' attitude and perceptions, awareness of childrearing/work, and children's resilience and children's QOL.

We determined dependent variables are children's resilience (CYRM-R) (Y_1) and children's QOL (KINDL) (Y_2), while parenting attitude (X_1), childrearing perceptions (X_2), emphasized aspects in childrearing (X_3), and current life satisfaction (X_4) are independent variables. We used a simple Pearson product moment and multiple correlation that connects two variables (X and Y), meaning that the X variable relate to the Y variable.

In children aged 5-years-old, a Pearson correlation two-tailed described that there were significant correlations between Children's resilience (CYRM-R) and Children's QOL (KINDL) ($r = .554$, $p < .001$***), responsive parenting attitude and Children's resilience ($r = .345$, $p < .001$***), emphasized aspects (social and emotional) in childrearing and Children's resilience ($r = .188$, $p < .001$***), however, current life satisfaction and Children's resilience is only weakly correlated (r=.062, p=.004). Since childrearing perceptions values for children aged 5-years-old were not reliable, we could not evaluate the correlation with other instruments.

In addition, there were significant correlation between responsive parenting attitude and Children's QOL (KINDL) ($r = .296$, $p < .001$***), emphasized aspects (social and emotional) in childrearing and Children's QOL(KINDL) ($r = .216$, $p < .001$***), and current life satisfaction and Children's QOL ($r = .147$, $p < .001$).

The data show that there is a significant positive relationship between children's resilience (CYRM-R) and QOL (KINDL) in 5-year-olds. This means that children's quality of life is influenced by their resilience in their lives during the Covid-19 pandemic.

We also calculated the standardized regression coefficient for 5-year-old to measure whether responsive parenting attitudes, emphasized aspects in childrearing, and current life satisfaction can predict children's resilience(CYRM-R). The results show that R 2= .110 and F Change = 88.96, sig=.000, so it can be said that the three X variables have a significant predictive power to children's resilience (CYRM-R). In addition, the three variables together also have a significant predictive power to children's QOL (KINDL) (R2= .087 and F Change = 67.82, sig=.000).

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On the other hand, for children aged 7-years-old, there were also significant relationship between children's resilience (CYRM-R) and children's QOL(KINDL) ($r = .483$ p <001), responsive parenting attitude and children's resilience (CYRM-R) ($r = .362$, p <.001***), emphasized aspects (Misc) in childrearing and children's resilience (CYRM-R) ($r = .243$, p <.001), and current life satisfaction and children's resilience (CYRM-R) ($r = .372$, p <.001). Moreover, there were significant correlation in responsive parenting attitude and QOL (KINDL) ($r = .362$, p <.001), emphasized aspects (Misc) in childrearing and QOL (KINDL) ($r = .253$, p <.001), and QOL (KINDL) and current life satisfaction ($r = .513$, p <.001).

In addition, when the multiple regression coefficients between responsive parenting attitudes, emphasized aspects in childrearing, current life satisfaction and children's resilience (CYRM-R) is calculated, then R2 is found to be .249 with F value of 7.64 and r <.001. This means that the three variables are significant predictors for children's resilience (CYRM-R) in children aged 7 years. For QOL, these three variables are significant predictors, too (R2=.361, F 12.96, r<.001)
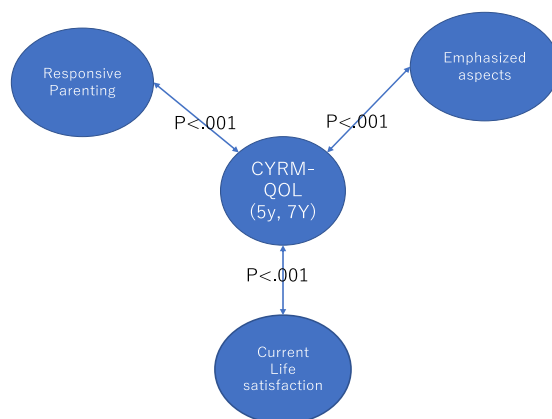

Figure 2

Correlation Simple and Multiple between CYRM-R, QOL, responsive parenting, emphasized aspects in childrearing, and current life satisfaction.

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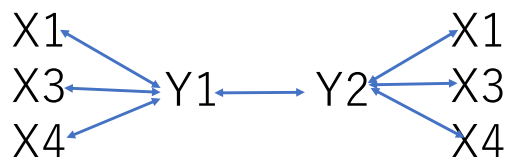OF LIFE) IN INDONESIA

Figure 3

Simple Correlation

Note. Y_1 = Child's Resilience (CYRM-R), Y_2 = Child's QOL (KINDL), X_1 = Parenting attitude, X_3 = Emphasized aspects in child rearing, X_4 = Current life satisfaction.
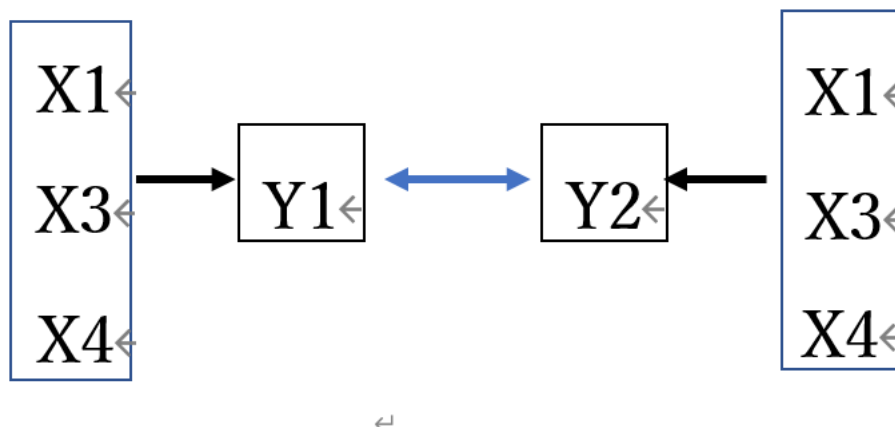

Figure 4

Multiple Correlation

DISCUSSION

There are differences in mothers' attitude and perceptions, awareness of childrearing/work, children's resilience (CYRM-R) and quality of life (KINDL), parenting attitude, emphasized aspects in childrearing and current life satisfaction. Parents are responsible for the main care of their children from an early age. The presence of parents during growth and development has a

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significant impact on the child's social and emotional development, which shapes the child's characteristics into adulthood.

The presence of parents in the parenting process will have a positive influence on the growth and development of early childhood. Susenas (BPS, 2021a) results show that most of the early childhood children in Indonesia live with their biological father and mother, which is around 89.03 percent. This fact shows that there are still 10.98 percent of early childhood children who only live with one of their parents, either father (1.27 percent) or mother (7.04 percent) and not even both (2.67 percent) which causes the care process to be entrusted to other household members (BPS, 2021c).

However, this does not reduce the interaction between parents/guardians and children in their early childhood to carry out activities together, such as eating/learning to eat (89.16 percent), watching TV (75.64 percent), and chat (66.85 percent). Behind the togetherness that is created between parents/guardians and early childhood children, there are still quite worrying facts, where 3.73 percent of toddlers have received inappropriate care. This percentage is higher for children under five whose mothers work compared to those who do not work, namely 5.47 percent compared to 2.31 percent. Predicting these risks requires alternative care, such as handing over the child to a childcare center, Taman Penitipan Anak (TPA) [Childcare], while the mother is at work. However, according to Ministry of Education and Culture data, the number of existing TPA (2,864 TPA) is still insufficient for all Indonesian subdistricts with 7,252 subdistricts (BPS, 2021c).

In the present survey, it was found that children's QOL and resilience are significantly correlated with the child rearing environments. Responsive parenting attitude is positively associated both with children's QOL and resilience. Mother's satisfaction is also correlated both with children's QOL and resilience. Emphasized aspects of the parents are also correlated with children's QOL and resilience. From these results, it can be concluded that modifications of parental attitudes towards childcare could possibly promote children's QOL and resilience. Governmental and community support for parents have a pivotal role in doing so.

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