



Parenting Sense of Competence and Father Involvement in Parenting

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out whether there is a role of Parenting Sense of Competence on father involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City. The research method used was a quantitative correlational survey with a cross-sectional design, using the Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC) Scale and the Inventory of Father Involvement. The technique used for sampling was nonprobability sampling, specifically purposive sampling, and data collection was conducted offline. The participants in the field data collection consisted of 213 fathers in Banjarbaru City. Based on the results of the hypothesis test using simple linear regression analysis, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was rejected and the null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted, which means that there was no role of Parenting Sense of Competence on father involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City ($p=0.108 > 0.05$). These findings indicated that aspects of Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC), namely satisfaction and self-efficacy, did not directly predict father involvement in parenting.

Keywords: Father, father involvement, parenting sense of competence, self-efficacy, satisfaction

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat peranan Parenting Sense of Competence terhadap keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan di kota Banjarbaru. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuantitatif survei korelasional dengan studi cross-sectional menggunakan alat ukur Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC) Scale dan Keterlibatan Ayah Dalam Pengasuhan (Inventory of Father Involvement). Teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu nonprobability sampling dengan jenis purposive sampling, dan pengumpulan data dilakukan secara luring (offline). Partisipasi pada pengambilan data di lapangan diperoleh sebanyak 213 ayah di Kota Banjarbaru. Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis dengan analisis regresi linear sederhana diperoleh hasil H_a ditolak dan H_0 diterima yang berarti tidak terdapat peranan Parenting Sense of Competence terhadap keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan di kota Banjarbaru ($p=0,108 > 0,05$). Hasil temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa aspek dari Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC), yaitu satisfaction (kepuasan) dan self-efficacy (efikasi diri) tidak secara langsung memprediksi keterlibatan ayah dalam mengasuh anak.

Kata kunci: Ayah, efikasi diri, kepuasan, keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan, parenting sense of competence

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Received: June 13rd, 2025 | **Accepted:** June 4th, 2026 | **Published:** June 22nd, 2026

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, it has been found that fathers' involvement in parenting remains lacking (Nurhani & Atika Putri, 2020). According to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), father involvement in parenting in Indonesia remains relatively low, as measured by the time fathers spend interacting with their children (Asyâ, 2019). Research on involvement is not limited to actual participation; there is also research on children's perceptions of father involvement in parenting, as studied by Kusumawardhani et al. (2018) found that students at SMPN 1 Banjarbaru had a perception of father involvement in parenting that was relatively low, with a percentage of 1.9% among 6 students; this could be interpreted as indicating that the perception of father involvement in parenting is low in the Banjarbaru City.

This phenomenon was further confirmed by the high number of divorce cases in Banjarbaru City. According to data from the directory of the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in 2023, it was recorded that throughout May 2023, divorce cases in Banjarbaru City had reached 241, with a continuous increase of more than 30 cases over the course of a single month due to ongoing disharmony, disputes, and conflicts (Radar Banjarmasin, 2023). A total of 71.2 percent, or 440 of these cases, were initiated by wives filing for divorce (Ibnu, 2022).

Based on research by Kusumawardhani et al. (2018), students at SMPN 1 Banjarbaru had relatively low perceptions of father involvement in parenting, with 1.9% of 6 students reporting this; this indicates that perceptions of father involvement in parenting are low in Banjarbaru City. A preliminary study was



conducted by the researcher on two fathers to determine the nature of father involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City. The first subject, I, is a 37-year-old father of five children; He stated that his wife plays a greater role in his children's academic development. The second subject, T, is a 45-year-old father of three children. He said that he spends relatively little time with his children because most of his time is devoted to work. Based on the results of interviews with Subject I and Subject T, there is a role played by the parenting sense of competence, namely self-evaluation of the extent to which the subject is involved in parenting and the subject's perception of having the skills to fulfill aspects of father involvement in parenting, even though they have not yet met all nine aspects of father involvement in parenting according to Hawkins (2002).

Father involvement in parenting can be defined as a warm, positive interaction between a father and his child, involving affection and aimed at fulfilling the child's physical, social, and spiritual well-being and happiness. Father involvement in parenting refers to the extent of a father's involvement in all activities with the child, direct contact, financial support, and the amount of playtime (Sari et al., 2021). Research by Aritonang et al. (2020) found no significant difference in fathers' involvement in the parenting of boys and girls.

The aspects of father involvement in parenting, according to Hawkins et al. (2002) are motivating the child to excel in school (school encouragement), teaching discipline and responsibility to the child (discipline and teaching responsibility), providing motivation and emotional support to the spouse (mother support), providing the various needs of child (providing), giving praise and affection to the child (praise and affection), spending time with the child to interact (time and talking together), encouraging the child to develop their interests and talents (developing talents and future concern), paying attention to everything the child is doing (attentiveness), and motivating the child to read and helping them with their homework (reading and homework support).

The impact of fathers not being directly involved in parenting is that children will have low self-esteem as they grow up, be short-tempered, and be shy because they lack shared experiences with their father. Further impacts include the child feeling lonely, jealous, and sad (Sunarsih, 2018). Septiani

(2017) explained the correlation between the development of children's moral intelligence and fathers' involvement in parenting. This study also found that participants believed father involvement in parenting was still relatively low, at 62%, while the children who considered father involvement in parenting high were only 11% (Septiani, 2017). This is consistent with Hurlock's (2009) statement that moral behavior entails an understanding of morality in its entirety. This understanding will be acquired by children through imitation of their parents. If the process is handled correctly, a child will grow up to exhibit behavior that conforms to the norms and rules of social life. Therefore, moral values are important to teach from the earliest stages of child development (Hurlock, 2009).

Factors that may influence fathers' involvement in parenting include fathers' motivation and commitment to care for their children, their confidence in their parenting competence, the social support provided by their wives, and the amount of free time they have (Jacobs & Kelley, 2006). Father involvement in parenting requires a "Parenting Sense of Competence," which does not emerge spontaneously but through consistent practice, thereby creating constructive family interactions, particularly regarding the quality of a child's growth and development from childhood through adulthood.

Parenting Sense of Competence is a cognitive and emotional construct comprising parents' assessments of their ability and satisfaction in performing their duties as parents (Nunes & Ayala-Nunes, 2017). According to Zhu et al. (2022), Parenting Sense of Competence is a form of perceived self-efficacy and self-satisfaction in fulfilling the role of a parent, reflecting a belief that they can perform this role effectively. Fathers who consider themselves competent in their role as fathers tend to be more effective at parenting. On the other hand, fathers with lower self-perceived competence not only demonstrate inadequate parenting skills but also tend to avoid interacting with their children.

The results of a preliminary study conducted on these two subjects showed that, out of the nine aspects of father involvement described by Hawkins et al. (2002), the subjects demonstrated low levels of involvement in six aspects: Discipline and Teaching Responsibility, School Encouragement, Spending Time and Talking Together, Developing Talents and Future Concern, Support for Reading and Homework,

and Attentiveness. The role a father should be playing in parenting includes paying closer attention to and being directly involved in the academic development of his children, making time to interact with them, consistently teaching them discipline and responsibility, consistently providing academic support and motivation, and being able to balance work with spending time with his children.

Shumow & Lomax (2002) found that parental involvement and parental monitoring are behavioral manifestations of a parental sense of competence that can make a difference in contexts affecting teenage development. Furthermore, research by Dumka et al. (2010), showed that high parenting self-efficacy indicates positive parenting practices. Based on the descriptions of previous studies, there are several differences in the present study, namely in the methods, theoretical framework, measurement tools, and the subjects to be involved by the researcher, namely, fathers residing in Banjarbaru City. The variables used focus on the parenting sense of competence and father involvement in parenting. In Indonesia, research on the role of parenting sense of competence in father involvement in parenting has not been extensively studied, particularly in Banjarbaru City. Based on the description of the phenomenon, preliminary studies, and previous research presented earlier, the researcher was motivated to perform this study.

This study, which focuses specifically on Banjarbaru City, is based on the high number of divorce cases in Banjarbaru City, as recorded in the decisions of the Supreme Court in 2021, with a total of 568 decisions. This is further strengthened by research on the perception of father involvement in parenting by Kusumawardhani et al. (2018), which showed that among students at SMPN 1 Banjarbaru, the intensity of that perception was categorized as low. The researchers then conducted a preliminary study, as described above, and found that levels of father involvement in parenting remain low, particularly when measured using the 9 aspects of the Father Involvement in Parenting scale.

This study aimed to determine whether there is a role of parenting sense of competence in father involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City. The findings are expected to provide a new perspective and address the study's hypothesis regarding whether there is a role for fathers' parenting sense of competence in their involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City.

2. Method

This study employed a quantitative research approach with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique selected for this study was nonprobability sampling, specifically purposive sampling, which involves selecting a sample based on specific criteria as outlined by Sugiyono (2016). The data collection results showed that 213 fathers participated in the study. However, after reducing the outlier data, the total number of samples in this study was 208. The following are the overall demographic data of the subjects in this study.

Table 1. Subject demographics

Category	n	%
Age		
22-29	9	4.2
30-39	77	36.2
40-49	96	45.1
50-59	31	14.6
Domicile		
Banjarbaru Selatan	103	48.4
Banjarbaru Utara	52	24.4
Cempaka	18	8.5
Landasan Ulin	23	10.8
Liang Anggang	17	8.0
Number of children		
1	39	18.3
2	101	47.4
3	47	22.1
>3	26	12.2
Education		
Elementary School	19	8.9
Junior High School	38	17.8
Senior High School	94	44.1
Diploma 3	9	4.2
Diploma 4	2	0.9
Bachelor	40	18.8
Master	11	5.2
Occupation		
Self-employed	42	19.7
Labor	42	19.7
Civil Servants	40	18.8
Employee	28	13.1
Trader	28	13.1
Honorary	7	3.3
Driver	7	3.3
Others	19	8.9
Income		
<Rp.500,000	12	5.6
Rp.500,000 - Rp.1,000,000	24	11.3
Rp.1,000,001 - Rp.2,500,000	62	29.1
Rp.2,500,001 - Rp.5,000,000	74	34.7
Rp.5,000,001 - Rp.10,000,000	36	16.9
>Rp.10,000,000	5	2.3

The instrument used in this study was the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale developed by Nunes et al. (2023). This scale consists of two aspects,

namely Self-Efficacy and Satisfaction, with a total of 10 items. The Parenting Sense of Competence Scale underwent adaptation and translation with certified translators. Measurements were also conducted using the Inventory of Father Involvement proposed by Hawkins et al. (2002) and adapted into Indonesian by Dannisworo and Amalia (2019).

The sampling procedure involved distributing questionnaires in person at several institutions and to the public, thereby forming the predetermined research sample. The sample used in the trial consisted of 40 people. The sample size was selected based on Beaton et al. (2000), stating that the ideal measurement tool trial should include between 30 and 40 participants. The statistical tool used to determine the sample size for this study was G*Power. Based on statistical calculations in the G*Power app, the required sample size for this study was 175 people who are fathers. Based on the minimum sample size, the target number of participants was set at 200.

The face validity in this study was assessed by conducting a readability test of the measurement instrument on 10 fathers aged 22–59 years who had children aged at least 6 years and residing in Banjarbaru City. Content validity required expert judgment to ensure the instrument's linearity. In this study, the instruments were reviewed by both supervisors. Prior to use, the adapted scale underwent a reliability test. Before items that did not meet the corrected item-total correlation coefficient were removed, the scale had a Cronbach's alpha reliability of 0.927, and after the items were removed, the Cronbach's alpha reliability became 0.931 with a total of 24 question items.

There were nine aspects on this scale, and examples of items for each aspect included support at school (encouraging the children to excel in school), responsibility for discipline and education (disciplining the children), support for the mother (providing emotional encouragement and support to the mother of children), providing for needs

(providing your children basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare), praise and affection (telling your children that you love them), spending time and talking together (spending time just talking to your children when they want to discuss something), developing talents and considering the future (encouraging your children to develop their talents, such as in music, sports, art, etc.), attentiveness (attending events in which your children participates), support for reading and homework (encouraging your children to read), with a total of 26 items.

The reliability of the two measurement instruments after the trial test showed that the Parenting Sense of Competence scale had a reliability coefficient of $\alpha=0.639$, while the Inventory of Father Involvement scale had a reliability coefficient of $\alpha=0.931$. The research results consisted of assumption tests, namely normality and linearity tests. After the assumption tests were conducted, hypothesis testing was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 23.

3. Results

In the first normality test, the results indicated that the data were not normally distributed. After removing the outliers of 5 subjects, leaving 208 subjects out of a total of 213, the data still showed that they were not normally distributed. The researcher then used another analytical technique, namely the Monte Carlo method, and the results of the normality test showed that the data were normally distributed.

Based on the table, the results of the normality test for the variable "Parenting Sense of Competence" regarding father involvement in parenting obtained a Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.063, which means the data shows a result greater than 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). Based on the normality test results, the data were normally distributed, and the variables in this study met the assumptions of the normality test. The results of the linearity test in this study are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Linearity test results

	Combined	Linearity	Deviation from Linearity
F	2.433	2.789	2.397
Sig.	0.007	0.097	0.010

Based on the results of the linearity test, as indicated by the Deviation From Linearity value, it

shows that there is a linear relationship between Parenting Sense of Competence and father

involvement in parenting (Sig=0.010, $p < 0.05$). The following table presents the results of the simple

linear regression analysis for each variable in this study:

Table 3. Analysis of simple linear regression test on parenting sense of competence

Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	88.097	19.099		4.613	.000	50.442	125.752
X_PSOC	1.189	.990	.083	1.200	.231	-.764	3.142

Dependent Variable: Father Involvement in Parenting

Based on the results of the simple linear regression analysis in the table, the role of Parenting Sense of Competence in father involvement in parenting can be assessed using the significance value (t-statistic). In the table, the t-value is 1.200 with a significance value of 0.231. Based on these results, Parenting Sense of Competence did not play a role in fathers' involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru.

Second analysis, examining both aspects of Parenting Sense of Competence as predictors and Father Involvement in Parenting as an outcome. Based on this analysis, the Efficacy aspect of Parenting Sense of Competence has a significant positive effect on Father Involvement in Parenting. This is consistent with the Parenting Sense of Competence theory, which posits that parents' confidence in their parenting

abilities contributes to the quality of parenting and child development (Jones & Prinz, 2005).

On the contrary, the Satisfaction dimension showed a significant negative influence. These findings indicate that parents' subjective satisfaction did not always reflect optimal parenting practices. Several studies show that the satisfaction dimension is more emotional in nature, susceptible to perceptual bias (Ohan et al., 2000), and influenced by psychological factors and social context (Coleman & Karraker, 1997). The age of all participants was also analyzed in relation to Father Involvement in Parenting, and researchers found a significant negative relationship, indicating that age did not have a significant influence on Father Involvement in Parenting.

Table 4. Analysis of the simple linear regression test on dimensions of self-efficacy and satisfaction

Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
(Constant)	7.271	1.033		7.037	0.000	5.234	9.308
Self_Efficacy	0.357	0.091	0.256	3.937	0.000	0.178	0.535
Satisfaction	-0.225	0.065	-0.223	-3.432	0.001	-0.354	-0.096

Dependent Variable: Father Involvement in Parenting

4. Discussion

This study was conducted to determine the role of Parenting Sense of Competence in fathers' involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that Parenting Sense of Competence did not play a role in father involvement in parenting. The researcher reanalyzed each aspect of Parenting Sense of Competence and found that the Efficacy aspect had a significant positive influence on Father Involvement in Parenting. This is in line with the Parenting Sense of Competence theory, which states that parents' confidence in their parenting abilities contributes to the quality of parenting and child development (Jones & Prinz, 2005). The Satisfaction dimension showed a significant negative influence. These findings indicated that parents' subjective satisfaction did not

always reflect the quality of optimal parenting practices. Several studies suggest that the satisfaction dimension is more emotional in nature, susceptible to perceptual bias (Ohan et al., 2000), and influenced by psychological factors and social context (Coleman & Karraker, 1997).

Self-efficacy in parenting is influenced by factors such as parental and child characteristics, parents' educational level, family economic status, social support, shared experiences with children, and the environment. Looking at the table describing the research subjects, most fathers were 40 years old (13.5%), and most subjects had an income of Rp.2,500,001–Rp.5,000,000 (34.7%). Although this study did not directly examine the economic conditions of the subjects, demographic data indicate that the study population was

predominantly middle-class.

According to Bronte-Tinkew et al. (2006), socioeconomic background will influence fathers' perceptions of their involvement in parenting. Based on this finding, although not specifically measured, there were other factors that could influence fathers' involvement in parenting, including self-efficacy and the socioeconomic status of the fathers. This is also in line with the opinion expressed by Santrock (2002), namely that there are several factors that may influence fathers to be responsible and actively involved in parenting, including fulfilling their children's financial, physical, and social needs, as well as their success as the main provider in the family.

The limitation of this study was that the researcher did not directly observe how most subjects completed the questionnaire, as it was entrusted to a third party and not filled out on the spot. This was because the subjects were fathers of working age, so they completed the questionnaire at flexible times. With this method of data collection, researchers cannot be certain whether the subjects' responses accurately reflect their actual conditions, and it is not uncommon to find questionnaires that have been filled out carelessly because some subjects do not fully understand the instructions and statements of the items presented in the questionnaire, leading them to tend to provide extreme or identical answers across all items.

For future researchers interested in conducting further research on the Parenting Sense of Competence, based on the limitations of this study, it is recommended that future researchers collect data at a predetermined time and location to allow researchers to directly observe the subjects as they complete the questionnaire simultaneously, thereby minimizing bias and other obstacles that might influence the subjects' responses to the questionnaire.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, there was no significant relationship between Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC) and father involvement in parenting in Banjarbaru City. This was because the two aspects of Parenting Sense of Competence (PSOC), namely Satisfaction and Self-Efficacy, did not directly predict father involvement in parenting (Sari et al., 2021). Self-efficacy in the context of parenting is parents' confidence in their ability to influence their

children and their environment to support the child's development and growth.

Ethical Statement: This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles governing research involving human participants. The study did not require formal approval from an ethics committee because it falls under the category of minimal risk and employed a questionnaire-based method without intervention. All participants were fathers who volunteered to take part. Prior to completing the questionnaire, participants were provided with an explanation of the study's objectives and gave their informed consent. The confidentiality of participants' identities and personal data was strictly maintained, and the entire research process was conducted with due regard for the participants' rights, safety, and well-being.

Acknowledgment: The author would like to thank all participants who contributed to this study. Appreciation is also extended to the institutions that provided support throughout the research process. The author would also like to thank colleagues who provided constructive feedback on the preparation of this article.

Author Contributions: SPN contributed to the conceptualization of the study, the development of research instruments, data collection and analysis, and the drafting of the manuscript. RVZ served as the principal supervisor, providing guidance on conceptualization and methodology, and supervising and critically revising the manuscript. EY contributed to the validation of the methodology, the interpretation of results, and the revision and refinement of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The author hereby declares that there are no conflicts of interest, whether financial, professional, or personal, that could influence the conduct of this research or the interpretation of its results.

Declaration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use: In preparing this manuscript, the authors used generative AI (ChatGPT) for language editing and to improve the text's clarity and readability. The authors critically reviewed, revised, and approved the final

manuscript and take full responsibility for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of its content.

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How to cite:

Nathalia, S. P., Zwagery, R. V., & Yuniarrahmah, E. (2026). Parenting Sense of Competence and Father Involvement in Parenting. *PSIKODIMENSIA: Kajian Ilmiah Psikologi*, 25(1), 49-56. <https://doi.org/10.24167/psidim.v25i1.13683>