

# Relationship of Parents' Socio-Economic Status to the Age of Development of Children 3-5 Years Old at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja Kindergarten

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**Abstract— Background:** Socioeconomic status is a grouping of people based on the similarity of work, education and economic characteristics. Socioeconomic status indicates certain inequalities. Child development is all changes that occur in the child seen from various aspects including physical (motor), emotional, cognitive and psychosocial aspects (how children interact with the environment). A study conducted in Philippines showed that out of 2000 children who were malnourished, 2/3 of them experienced a decrease in Intelligence Quotient (IQ) (1). Nutrition consumed by toddlers will affect the developmental status of toddlers. Differences in nutritional status of toddlers have different influences on each child's development, where if the nutrition consumed is not met properly then the development of toddlers will be able to inhibit their development which includes cognitive, motor, language, and personal-social skills compared to toddlers who have good nutritional status (2). The economic level of the family affects the ability of parents in providing infrastructure to stimulate the development of children (3). **Method:** This research is an analytical survey research, with cross sectional design where the population of this research is sampled in this study as many as 54 students / I (4). This research discusses the Level of Parental Knowledge about The Relationship of Parents' Socio-Economic Status to Age Development Children Ages 3-5 Years old at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja Kindergarten. **Result:** the research obtained is showing that the statistical test results obtained that the value of P Value 0.013 ( $< 0.05$ ) means that there is a meaningful relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents to the age of development of the child. This study used a statistic test (hypothesis) conducted with Chi-square testing. **Conclusion:** By understanding parents' socioeconomic status has a positive influence on the child's development process, parents who tend to have low socioeconomic status must be able to support and fulfill balanced nutrition in the child's development process.

**Keywords—** SocioEconomic Status, Age of Development of Children, Students.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Socioeconomic status is a grouping of people based on the similar characteristics of employment, education and economy (5). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states that malnutrition in toddlers can cause disruption of children's growth and development patterns in the future (6). A study conducted in Philippines showed that out of 2000 children who were malnourished, 2/3 of them experienced a decrease in Intelligence Quotient (IQ) (1).

According to RIKESDAS in 2018, measuring economic status is one of the ways that is often used to measure the level of well-being of a household. Low economic status in families will have an impact on poverty. In a 2019 UNICEF study, one of the factors that triggered child development disorders was poverty. Poverty causes families to be unable to meet the nutritional needs of toddlers because of the incapableness in the fulfillment of foodstuffs so that toddlers experience growth and developmental disorders (7).

Toddlers in Indonesia number 26.8 million people or about 16.4% of the total population of Indonesia (IDAI, 2018). But until now, the number of child development disorders in Indonesia is still quite high. Indonesia's health profile in 2019 shows that 17-23% of children under five experience developmental delays (8). Based on research conducted at Children's Hospital and Bunda Harapan Kita, there are 30.9%

of children experiencing developmental delays (9). Meanwhile, the results of child development screening conducted by the Ministry of Health in 30 provinces obtained data on developmental disorders in children of 45.12% (10).

Based on data from the Health Profile of the Republic of Indonesia 2019, efforts to maintain children's health can be seen from the health services of children under five conducted by health workers, including: growth monitoring services, administration of vitamin A twice a year, stimulation of detection and early intervention of infant growth, and services for sick toddlers. The results of early detection screening for child development in East Java reached 80.91%, but this figure is still under the Strategic Plan of SDIDTK in 2019 of 85% (11).

Family as the first social environment known to the child has an important role in the process of social development of the child. In this case, it is necessary to note the socioeconomic state, level of intelligence and knowledge, level of parental education, foster care patterns, and nutrition given to children (12). Nutrition is one of the important components in supporting the sustainability of the growth and development process. If a person's nutritional needs are not or are not met then it can inhibit the growth and development of children (1)

Nutrition consumed by toddlers will affect the developmental status of toddlers. Differences in nutritional status of toddlers have a different influence on each child's

development, where if the nutrition consumed is not met properly then the development of toddlers will be able to inhibit their development which includes cognitive, motor, language, and personal-social skills compared to toddlers who have good nutritional status (13) (1). The economic level of the family affects the ability of parents in providing infrastructure to stimulate the development of children (3) (14).

II. METHOD

This research is an analytical survey research, with *the design of Cross Sectional* means research whose measurement or observation is carried out simultaneously at the same time (4)(15). This study was conducted at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja kindergarten, a sample of 54 students in this study discussed the Level of Knowledge of parents about the relationship of socioeconomic status of parents to the developmental age of children aged 3-5 years in Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja Kindergarten. To assess the relationship between variabel and this study using tools in the form of questionnaires that were distributed to respondents and filled out by respondents. Data collection in this study is done door to door in one time filling, questionnaires that have been filled out further in the data processing include editing, coding, entry, cleaning (16).

III. RESULTS

1. Results of Univariate Analysis

a. SocioEconomic Status of Parents

TABLE 1. SocioEconomic Status of Parents at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja kindergarten

Economic Status	Amount	Percentage
Very High	3	5.6%
High	6	11.1%
Are	39	72.2%
Low	6	11.1%

Source: Primary Data

TABLE 3. Relationships between Parents' Socioeconomic Status with Developmental Age of Children Aged 3-5 Years at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja Kindergarten

№	SocioEconomic Status	Age of Child Development								Total	P.Value function
		Advance		Normal		Caution		Delay			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Very High	1	33.3 %	2	66.7%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0.013
2	High	0	0%	6	100.0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	
3	Are	1	2.6%	38	97.4%	0	0%	0	0%	39	
4	Low	0	0%	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0%	6	
		2	3.7%	51	94.4%	1	1.9%	0	0%	54	

Source : Primary Data (Pearson Chi Square)

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained that p.value 0.013 means there is a meaningful relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents to the age of development of the child.

IV. DISCUSSION

In this study, it can be concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents to the developmental age of children aged 3-5 years in Sentosa

Based on table 1 shows that the economic status of respondents is known that the percentage of economic status of parents of sentosa kindergarten students is the most with moderate economic status of 39 people (72.2%), and the least is with very high economic status of 3 people (5.6%).

b. Age of Child Development

TABLE 2. Age of Child Development at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja kindergarten

Age of Child Development	Amount	Percentage
Advance	2	3.7%
Normal	51	94.4%
Caution	1	1.9%

Source: Primary Data

Based on table 2 shows that the percentage of children's developmental age in Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja kindergarten is the most with normal child development age of 51 people (94%), and the least is with the age of development of caution that is 1 person (1.9%), in this study there is a result of child developmental age that is delay but in Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja kindergarten there is no (0%) students who are experiencing delays

2. Bivariate Analysis Results

From the analysis of socioeconomic status relationship to child development age, it was obtained that there were 2 out of 3 (66.7%) very high income parents with normal child developmental age. 6 out of 6 (100.0%) high income parents with normal child developmental age. A total of 38 out of 39 (97.4%) moderate income with normal child developmental age. While there are as many as 5 out of 6 (83.3%) low income parents with normal developmental age. And as many as 1 in 6 (33.3%) very high income parents with advance developmental age, as much as 1 in 39 (2.6%) middle income parents with advance developmental age. While as many as 1 in 6 (16.7%) low-income parents with child developmental age.

Bhakti Baturaja Kindergarten. According to RIKESDAS in 2018, measuring economic status is one of the ways that is often used to measure the level of well-being of a household. Low economic status in families will have an impact on poverty. In unicef research in 2019 one of the factors that triggered child development disorders is poverty. Poverty causes families to be unable to meet the nutritional needs of toddlers because of the incapableness in the fulfillment of

foodstuffs so that toddlers experience growth and developmental disorders (7).

Based on data from the Health Profile of the Republic of Indonesia 2019, efforts to maintain children's health can be seen from the health services of children under five conducted by health workers, including: growth monitoring services, administration of vitamin A twice a year, stimulation of detection and early intervention of infant growth, and services for sick toddlers.

Based on Dawn M et al., 2018 and Harris, Jansen, & Rossi, 2020 The economic level of the family affects the ability of parents in providing infrastructure in stimulating children's development. Meanwhile, According to Pearcey et al., 2018 The family as the first social environment known to the child has an important role in the process of social development of the child, especially socio-economic circumstances, intelligence and knowledge levels, the level of parental education, foster care patterns, and nutrition given to the child.

This research was conducted to increase parents' knowledge about the importance of nutritional status for the developmental process of children, because it is still obtained by parents with low income with the age of development of children caution that is failing or rejecting tasks on items where the age line is between 75% to 90% according to the study Görges et al., 2018.

From the results of this study showed there is a relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents to the age of development of children in Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja kindergarten, through crosstabs correlation analysis obtained p.value 0.013 where p. value is less than 0.05 so that it can be concluded there is a meaningful relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents to the age of child development.

The socioeconomic status of parents affects the child's developmental process. Students who have parents with high socioeconomic status will help the development process of children and children can develop according to their age. Theoretically, parents with high socioeconomic status can meet the nutritional needs of children in a balanced manner so that there are no obstacles in the child's development process. Conversely, parents with low socioeconomic status will find it difficult to meet their child's nutritional needs.

The state of socioeconomic status of parents has a role to play in the development of children, the existence of a sufficient economy, the material environment that children face in the family more broadly can provide opportunities to develop skills. Conversely, families with low socioeconomic status tend to be less able to develop abilities because they are hampered in terms of family economy.

Parents' relationships live in a socioeconomic environment and are under pressure so that parents can pay more attention to their children if they are not met with the necessities of life.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained from the results of the analysis carried out, the conclusions are as follows:

1. This study shows that parents who have high socioeconomic status can meet the child's nutritional needs and can help the child's development process.
2. This research shows that parents who have low economic status will have difficulty in fulfilling children's nutritional needs so as to inhibit children's development.
3. This research shows a meaningful relationship between the relationship of parents' socioeconomic status to the developmental process of children aged 3-5 years at Sentosa Bhakti Baturaja Kindergarten.

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