

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING AND FAMILY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION AGE 15-17 YEARS

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ABSTRACT

Depression in adolescents is usually due to changes that force adolescents to be able to adapt to the changes that occur, several causes of depression in adolescents, one of which is conflict with the family due to factors such as parenting and family socioeconomic status. Objective: Knowing the relationship between Parenting and Family Socioeconomic Status on Depression of Adolescents aged 15-17 years at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda. Method: using quantitative methods with cross sectional design. The sampling technique was Proportionate stratified random sampling with a total of 107 respondents conducted by distributing questionnaires in the form of google forms with test results using the Spearman Rank test. Results: There is a significant relationship between parenting variables and socioeconomic status on adolescent depression at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda with a p value = 0.001 <0.05 on parenting variables, and a p value = 0.000 <0.05 on socioeconomic status variables. Conclusion: there is a significant relationship and sufficient relationship between parenting and family socioeconomic status on adolescent depression aged 15-17 years at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda.

Keywords: depression; parenting; socioeconomic status

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period from the child development phase to the adult development phase, where the adolescent's way of thinking becomes more abstract and idealistic, there is the term "storm and stress" (Storm and Stress) a period full of conflict and extreme mood swings. Adolescents experience physical, cognitive and emotional changes that cause sadness and indecision in themselves. If adolescents are unable to fulfill these developmental tasks, they may experience depression. (Florensa et al., 2023) According to WHO there are 264 million people who experience depression. The incidence of depression in Indonesia has a prevalence of 61% in the age group of 15 years and above. This result states, the rate of spread of mental problems is the most women (7.4%), compared to men (4.7%), which can be found if this mental problem is considered very easily affected for women than men (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2018). Depression in adolescents is due to changes that force adolescents to be able to adapt to the changes that occur and adolescent depression is characterized by symptoms of feeling irritable, depressed, afraid, discouraged, sad, conflict with friends, conflict with family, feeling useless, feeling helpless and feeling hopeless (Prayitno & Tarigan, 2022).

Prevalence data of depression in high school adolescents in Samarinda were 552 people, (aged 14-19 years) with a percentage of 52.7% with details in women with a percentage of 26.6%, and in men with a percentage of 26.1%. and there are several family factors that make adolescents vulnerable to depression, namely, parenting, and socioeconomic status (Sari & Damaiyanti, 2019) According to Hidayanti et al., (2023), parenting is very important for adolescents in order to prevent adolescent depression. Parents' attitude in parenting can be a cause of depression in adolescents, parents often do not realize that contraindications and inappropriate parenting behavior have a great

influence on the child's personality. The parenting of fathers and mothers to their children is very influential on mental health and mental health in adolescents, affection as well as support and direction is something that is highly expected by children to parents, adolescents need guidance, assistance, and provide the love of mother and father and family.

Not only parenting is a factor in adolescent depression, socioeconomic status is also very influential on adolescent depression. We know that the needs of life are greatly influenced by the economic status of parents which affects the psychosocial development of children both positively and negatively. For parents whose low economic status all needs are very difficult to fulfill as a result it can hinder the development of children unlike their other friends. The factor of family economic status is very influential on depression in adolescents (Lt et al., 2018). Some previous research on the theme of depression in adolescents is research conducted by (Sari & Damaiyanti, 2019), with the title The Relationship of Stressful Life Events with depression in Senior and Vocational High School Students which shows the results there is a relationship of stressful life events with depression in Senior and Vocational High School students with $p=0.007$ ($p<0.05$). research conducted by Aprilia et al., (2023) with the title The Relationship between Parental Warmth and Parental Monitoring with Depression in Senior and Vocational High School Students shows the results of the statistical test p -value $0.047 < 0.05$ and for parental monitoring obtained a p -value of $0.254 > 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental monitoring and depression in Senior and Vocational High School students. from the two studies above, it can be assumed that there is a relationship between family factors and depression in adolescents.

Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers in October 2023, researchers conducted interviews with 20 students and found 4 people with signs of depression caused by parental parenting factors. Students said that since living in boarding houses they have complained about parents who rarely ask how they are, they feel less attention, enthusiasm for learning, away from affection, and less care for them. so that sometimes they can do negative things without supervision from parents. In addition to the discovery of parenting factors, the results of interviews from 20 students also found 5 people with signs of depression caused by factors of parental socio-economic status. Students said that there were frequent arguments and quarrels with their parents due to school fees, pocket money, unmet personal needs, and boarding fees for students who live in boarding houses. So they often feel burdened, depressed, stressed and even depressed. Based on the above phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting this study to determine the Relationship between Parenting and Family Socioeconomic Status on Depression of Adolescents aged 15-17 years at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda.

METHOD

This research method uses a quantitative descriptive method with a research design that is cross sectional. The population in this study were all XII grade students at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda with a population of 146 respondents. The sampling technique used proportionate stratified random sampling with the Slovin formula which obtained a sample size of 107 respondents. The data collection instrument used was a questionnaire in the form of a google form with details, namely a parenting questionnaire with a total of 12 questions, a socioeconomic status questionnaire totaling 11 questions, and a depression questionnaire (Dass 42) with a total of 14 questions. Univariate data analysis using frequency distribution, bivariate using Spearman Rank test, and multivariate data analysis using multiple logistic regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1.
 Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics at the Samarinda Health Vocational School

Characteristics	f	%
Age		
15 years	3	2,8
16 years	35	32,7
17 years	69	64,5
Gender		
Male	9	8,4
Female	98	91,6
Status of Residence		
Boarding house	39	36,4
Family House	15	14,0
Parents' House	53	49,5

Table 1 shows that the highest age of respondents was 17 years old, namely 69 (64.5%) respondents, 16 years old 35 (32.7%) respondents, and the least was 15 years old 3 (2.8%) respondents. While the gender of the respondents was mostly female as many as 98 (91.6%) respondents and male gender as many as 9 (8.4%) respondents. And in the status of residence shows the results of most respondents residing in the parents' house with a total of 53 (49.5%) respondents, who live in boarding houses as many as 39 (36.4%) respondents, and the least lived in the family home as many as 15 (14.0%) respondents.

Table 2.
 Frequency Distribution of Parenting Variables

Parenting	Parameter	f	%
	Positive	60	56,1
	Negative	47	43,9

Table 2, it shows that respondents who have positive parenting are the most with 60 (56.1%) respondents, and those who have negative parenting are the least with 47 (43.9%) respondents..

Table 3.
 Frequency Distribution of Socioeconomic Status Variables

Socioeconomic Status	Parameter	f	%
	High Economy	29	27,1
	Middle Economy	40	37,4
	Low Economy	38	35,5

Table 3 shows that the majority of respondents who have middle economic status are 40 (37.4%) respondents, respondents with low economic status are 38 (35.5%) respondents, and the fewest respondents with high economic status are 29 (27.1%) respondents.

Table 4.
 Frequency Distribution of Depression Variables

Depression	Parameter	f	%
	Mild	45	42,1
	Moderate	62	57,9

Table 4, it shows that the majority of respondents who experienced depression in the moderate

category were 62 (57.9%) respondents, and respondents who experienced depression in the mild category were the least with 45 (42.1%) respondents.

Table 5.
 Relationship between parenting patterns and depression

Parenting	Depression				Total		Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mild		Moderate		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Positive	27	25	33	31	60	56	0,313	0,001
Negative	18	17	29	27	47	44		

Table 5, it is known that out of 107 respondents, 60 respondents had positive parenting (56%), of these 60 respondents there were 33 (31%) who experienced moderate depression and there were 27 (25%) who experienced mild depression. In addition, out of 107 respondents there were 47 (44%) who had negative parenting, of these 47 there were 29 (27%) respondents who experienced moderate depression, and 18 (17%) who experienced mild depression. The results of statistical tests using the Spearman Rank test obtained a significant value of $0.001 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the parenting variable and depression of adolescents at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda, and the results of the Correlation Coefficient of 0.31 which indicates the closeness of the relationship between the parenting variable and depression is said to be at a weak level with a positive direction.

Table 6.
 Relationship between socioeconomic status and depression

Socioeconomic Status	Depression				Total		Correlation Coefficient	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mild		Moderate		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
High Economy	13	12	16	15	29	27	0,956	0,000
Middle Economy	20	19	20	19	40	38		
Low Economy	12	11	26	24	38	35		

Table 6, it is known that out of 107 respondents, 40 respondents had middle economic status (38%). Of these 40 respondents there were 20 (19%) who experienced mild depression and there were 20 (19%) who experienced moderate depression. In addition, out of 107 respondents there were 38 who had low economic status (35%). of these 38 respondents there were 26 (24%) who experienced moderate depression and there were 12 (11%) who experienced mild depression. And of the 107 respondents there were 29 respondents who had a high economic status (27%). Of these 29 respondents there were 16 (15%) who experienced moderate depression and 13 (12%) who experienced mild depression. The results of the Spearman Rank statistical test obtained a significant value of $0.000 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the socioeconomic status variable and depression of adolescents at SMK Kesehatan Samarinda, and the Correlation Coefficient result of 0.95, indicating the closeness of the relationship between the socioeconomic status variable and depression at a very strong level with a positive direction.

Table 7.
 Multiple Logistic Regression Test

Variable	B Value	Wald	Exp (B)	P
Parenting	-.026	0.315	0.974	0.578
Socioeconomic Status	-.048	3.918	0.953	0.48

Table 7, the results show that the variable that has a p value <0.05 is socioeconomic status with p value = - 0.48 and OR 0.953. Economic status is known to be the cause of depression in adolescents (1.00) times compared to parenting.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research from 107 respondents, it shows that the highest age of respondents is 17 years old, namely 69 (64.5%) respondents, 16 years old as many as 35 (32.7%) respondents, and the least is 15 years old as many as 3 (2.8%) respondents. This research is in line with research conducted by Prayitno & Tarigan, (2022), regarding mental emotional disorders and depression in adolescents which suggests that the age of respondents is more dominant in middle adolescence, namely 155 respondents (35.07%). This is also supported by Mandasari & Tobing, (2020), on the level of depression and suicidal ideation which shows the results that the average respondent is 16 years old. with the youngest age of 15 years and the oldest age of 18 years. At this middle age, there are many changes experienced at the adolescent stage that require adolescents to be able to adapt to all these changes. the inability to adapt can lead to feelings of disappointment, feeling of failure, lack of confidence, and even feelings of pressure because they are unable to overcome a problem that occurs, this can be one of the precipitating factors for depression. This research is reinforced by Muslimahayati & Rahmy, (2021), on adolescent depression and anxiety which says that depression is a mental disorder that generally occurs in adolescence to adulthood caused by environmental factors, which has several characteristics such as loss of interest or pleasure, mood changes, depression, decreased body energy, family factors, and so on. The process and adaptability of adolescents to changes and pressures on themselves affect the defense barrier to stress so that adolescents will be able to experience stress to depression if the adaptation process is well produced.

Based on the results of research from 107 respondents, it shows that most of the respondents are female as many as 98 (91.6%) respondents, while male gender is 9 (8.4%) respondents. Another study that supports the results of age-related research is research by (Intan, 2021) on the relationship between parenting patterns and adolescent depression levels, saying that of 136 respondents who were male, 60 (44.1%) had fewer mental health problems both depression and mental emotional disorders than respondents who were female as many as 76 (55.9%) respondents. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by (Darmayanti & Tarbiyah, 2018) on gender analysis and depression in adolescents which explains that female respondents are more dominant, namely 267 respondents (60.41%) of 440 adolescent respondents, this is because adolescent girls tend to experience more depression than adolescent boys. The results of research related to gender in this study are in line with research by Hidayanti et al., (2023) on the relationship between parenting patterns and adolescent depression levels, that of 136 respondents who were male, 60 (44.1%) had fewer mental health problems both depression and mental emotional disorders than respondents who were female as many as 76 (55.9%) respondents, which was supported by Darmayanti & Tarbiyah, (2018) on gender analysis and depression in adolescents who explained that female respondents were more dominant, namely 267 respondents (60.41%) of 440 adolescent respondents, this is because adolescent girls tend to experience more depression than adolescent boys. The tendency of depression that occurs in adolescent girls because every time there is a problem, they always focus on their feelings and thoughts when compared to men who quickly divert by doing many activities outside the home.

The results of the study related to the respondent's place of residence are in line with the research of Febrianti Rahayu et al., (2021) which states that the level of depression occurs in 48 (43.6%) respondents living with their parents, which can be influenced by the ability or response of parents in managing stress arising from threatening situations in children that can cause depression. Herman et al., (2023) state that the role of parents is more dominant in the family which depends on parental parenting. Thus children who live with parents can experience depression, improper parenting such as letting children behave as they please, not given restrictions, children are considered capable of learning on their own so that children tend not to get attention, and children's wants and needs are not met which can affect depression in children.

Parenting Pattern

Based on the results of research from 107 respondents, it is known that respondents who have positive parenting patterns are 60 (56.1%) people, and those who have negative parenting patterns are 47 (43.9%) respondents. His study is in line with research Safitri & Hidayati, (2019) that the majority of respondents with positive parenting patterns were 63.8%, compared to negative parenting patterns. This study is in line with the research of Tujuwale et al., (2019) most of whom were in the positive parenting category as much as 92.5%. Positive parenting by parents is shown by giving freedom to children but parents still provide boundaries to control children's attitudes and actions to stay on the right rules because parenting is a pattern of parental attitudes or treatment of adolescents, each of which has its own influence on adolescent behavior, including emotional, social and intellectual competence Ayuni in Joglo et al., (2021), parenting is the overall interaction between parents and children which involves the values and beliefs of parents in raising their children (Zahara, 2019).

According to Gunarsa, Baumrind, Paud in Azzahra et al., (2022) negative parenting is a parenting pattern in which parents apply absolute boundaries and rules to children and children are not given the opportunity to have an opinion and if children do not comply with applicable rules and restrictions, parents will punish children and demand that children follow the rules rigidly set rules such as parents who act firmly, like to punish children, lack of affection, lack of sympathy for children, tend to force children to always obey parents, and curb children's desires. Parenting provided by parents consists of positive and negative depending on the parents in their application in parenting whether they use positive or negative parenting.

Socioeconomic Status

Based on the results of research from 107 respondents, it is known that respondents who have high economic status are 29 (27.1%) respondents, who have middle economic status are 40 (37.4%) respondents, while respondents who have low economic status are 38 (35.5%). The results of this study are not in line with research Devi & Putri, (2021), which found that the majority of parents had a low economy as many as 24 respondents. A low family socioeconomic background will reduce opportunities for children to get better emotional and instrumental parental support. In addition, poor family socio-economic conditions will also affect the provision of children's learning facilities and the opportunities needed by children in developing children's potential and achievements including the development of self-efficacy according to Farisi (2020) in Devi & Putri, (2021). Family socioeconomic status is related to multidimensionality consisting of family income, parental education and employment status which can describe the level of socioeconomic status from low to high which can be compared to family finances are small, low education and

work produces less funds which may not be able to provide good materials that can affect adolescent emotional development (Xu et al., 2019).

Depression

Based on the results of research from 107 respondents, it is known that respondents who experienced depression in the mild category were 45 (42.1%) respondents, while respondents who experienced depression in the moderate category were 62 (57.9%) respondents. This study is in line with research by Fatima et al., (2022) on parenting styles with adolescent depression which found that most of the subjects were in a state of moderate depression 48 (56.5%) of 150 respondents, depression is an emotional disorder or bad mood characterized by prolonged sadness, hopelessness, feelings of guilt and meaninglessness. So that the entire mental process (thinking, feeling and behaving) can affect motivation for activities in daily life and in interpersonal relationships so that it needs to be watched out for (Dirgayunita, 2019). According to Kaplan in Rochmawati & Febriana, (2020), Characteristics of moderate / mild depression are changes in appetite and weight, changes in sleep and activity patterns, lack of energy, feelings of guilt, which last at least ± 2 weeks and are influenced by gender, age, and social culture. Depression in adolescents can be influenced by various factors such as genetic factors, biological factors, and social factors such as problems with parents, interpersonal relationships with parents (parenting) and peers, finances, physical illness and others.

Parenting on Adolescent Depression

Based on the results of research from 107 respondents, parents who have positive parenting with mild depression are 27 (25%), parents who have positive parenting with moderate depression are 33 (31%), while parents with negative parenting with mild depression are 18 (17%), parents with negative parenting with moderate depression are 29 (27%). The results of statistical tests using the Spearman Rank test obtained a significant value of $0.001 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting variables on depression of adolescents of SMK Kesehatan Samarinda, and the results of the Correlation Coefficient of 0.31 which indicates the closeness of the relationship between parenting variables on depression is said to be at a weak level with a positive direction. This study is in line with the research of Sari & Damaiyanti, (2019) on stressful life in student depression saying parenting can be a trigger for adolescent depression according to the results that show there is a significant relationship between parental parenting and the level of depression in adolescents, which is supported by research (Pramana & Damaiyanti, 2020), there is a significant relationship between parental warmth and depression in high school students with a p-value of $0.047 < 0.05$ and This is in accordance with the theory that the main factors that influence the occurrence of mental disorders in adolescents such as depression include physical, parenting and environmental factors. Another study by (Hidayanti et al., 2023) showed the results of positive parenting 49.7% with mild depression 23.3%. Negative parenting 33.3% with moderate depression 36.5%. showed the results of the spearman rank correlation test with p value = $0.000 < 0.05$, which means there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and adolescent depression levels.

According to Dianovinina in Jannah et al., (2022) Parenting is considered as one of the causes of depressive symptoms and adolescent self-esteem although many things affect it, depression in adolescents can be caused by poor learning achievement bad treatment from others, both from friends and parents; and disharmonious relationships with parents. Parental behavior towards

parenting can be an inhibiting factor as well as a precipitating factor for the occurrence of depression and previously conducted studies explain if parenting that tends to be wise / positive can have an impact on reducing the level of depression in childhood, otherwise if authoritarian / negative parenting can increase depression in children, Chapman, Wang & Muhtadie in (Ardhya, 2020). This study by Olatunji Samuel Olutunde, (2019) states that there is a significant relationship between negative parenting (authoritarian) and depression among adolescents which confirms that authoritarian parenting style will show a negative relationship with depression. While positive parenting (permissive) has a significant relationship with depression among adolescents, namely positive parenting (permissive) will show a positive relationship with adolescent depression. Research Azahari & Amirs, (2022), on parenting, positive parenting (permissive) with a significant pValue of $0.413 > 0.05$ and negative (authoritarian) with a significant pValue of $0.252 > 0.05$ is a parenting pattern that can cause depression in adolescents compared to positive parenting (authoritative) with a significant pValue of $-0.366 < 0.05$ which does not cause very low depression, this is because permissive parenting gives freedom to someone so that there is rarely communication and authoritarian parenting always provides restrictions so that it can make adolescents depressed compared to authoritative parenting where there is always two-way communication so that depression in adolescents is very low. Negative parenting behaviors, such as indifference, punishment, and excessive control, can disrupt the supportive atmosphere in the family, leading to increased stress and negative experiences for adolescents (Li et al., 2023).

This adverse family environment can contribute to a sense of inability to cope with the stresses and setbacks of daily life, thereby increasing the risk of depression and strict parenting has a positive impact on adolescent depression, thus parenting influences adolescents in undergoing education at the SMK Kesehatan Samarinda, although the relationship is still weak because these adolescents still live a lot with parents other than in boarding houses and family homes so that parental attention has not been fully given to these adolescents.

Socioeconomic Status on Adolescent Depression

Of the 107 respondents, those with high economic status with mild depression were 13 (12%), students with high economic status with moderate depression were 16 (15%), students with middle economic status with mild depression were 20 (19%), students with middle economic status with moderate depression were 20 (19%), students with low economic status with mild depression were 12 (11%), students with low economic status with moderate depression were 26 (24%). The results of statistical tests using the Spearman Rank test obtained a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between socioeconomic status variables on depression of adolescents of SMK Kesehatan Samarinda, and the results obtained from the Correlation Coefficient of 0.95 then this indicates the closeness of the relationship between socioeconomic status variables on depression is said to be very strong with a positive direction.

The results of this study are in line with (Nurochmah, 2020) research, on the Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Depression in Adolescents at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Klaten which states that there is a relationship between the socioeconomic status of parents and depression in adolescents at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Klaten with a p value of $0.047 < 0.05$. According to Pratt and Brody in (Lala et al., 2020), Problems that arise as a trigger for depression in adolescents generally include a lack of confidence in physical appearance but adolescents with low socioeconomic status have the potential to develop severe depression than those with high

socioeconomic status. Economic status is very influential in children's lives because it means a financial and material situation owned by the family, where this situation can be good, sufficient, or lacking, the economic status that a person has is certainly different and graded, there are low, medium, and high, so that economic status is an important role owned by someone in a group of people related to their ability to meet the daily needs of children based on the level of achievement that the parents have (Nurwati & Listari, 2021).

Socioeconomic status can be assessed in terms of parental income which can determine the occurrence of depression in adolescents, according to Xu et al., (2019) adolescents with low-income families are more likely to experience depression than adolescents with higher income families, these results are in line with the results of research by (J. Yang et al., 2019) that there is a relationship between family socioeconomic status and depression in adolescents. (Dewi et al., 2021) research states, that socioeconomic status factors are negatively correlated and have a significant influence on the prevalence of these individuals experiencing depressive symptoms, where the lower a person's socioeconomic status, the higher the risk of experiencing depressive symptoms. The results of research (D. Yang et al., 2022), that family socioeconomic status, family income and parental education level have a significant positive effect on adolescent mental health. Thus the socio-economic status of having by the parents of adolescents will affect their mental state which also determines the fulfillment of the desires of adolescents who will characterize themselves in fulfilling their needs in the education process at the SMK Kesehatan Samarinda.

The results of multivariate analysis of logistic regression backward model concluded that there are 2 variables that are strongly associated with depression in adolescents of SMK Kesehatan Samarinda. The results of the analysis found that there was only 1 variable, namely socioeconomic status, which was significantly related to adolescent depression. middle and lower economic status is the cause of depression in respondents with p value = -0.48 and OR = 0.953, economic status is known to be the cause of depression in adolescents (1.00) times compared to parental parenting. This research is in line with research, (Devi & Putri, 2021) said that the socioeconomic status of the family can be reviewed through three main things that have a relationship with each other. These three things include the level of parental education, parental employment status, and family income. The level of parental education or habits in the family affects children's attitudes towards learning.

According to (Wirawan, 2019) This is influenced by the socio-economic status of students' parents, where parents who are in the well-off or wealthy category will provide a lot of pocket money and excessive, so that students will feel fulfilled to buy everything they want so that a sense of satisfaction and pleasure is certainly possessed by the students themselves, which sometimes for students whose parents' socio-economic status is low feel jealous so they are not confident. The problems that arise as a trigger for depression in adolescents generally include a lack of self-confidence in physical appearance. However, in terms of social status, adolescents with low socioeconomic status have the potential to be severely depressed than those with high socioeconomic status (Desi et al., 2020), 2020). With this, it is assumed that depression that occurs in adolescents can be influenced by socioeconomic status in addition to parenting factors, personality type and the ability to adapt to the environment both at school and outside school.

CONCLUSION

Of the 107 respondents, most were aged 17 years 69 (64.5%), aged 16 years 35 (32.7) respondents. the gender of the respondents was more female 98 (91.6%) than male as many as 9 (8.4%), living with parents as many as 53 (49.5%) living in boarding houses as many as 39 (36.4%), living in family homes as many as 15 (14.0). Univariate results of parenting variables show the results of positive parenting as many as 60 (56.1%) and negative parenting as many as 47 (43%) respondents. The univariate results of socioeconomic status variables show the results of middle economic status as many as 40 (37.4%). low economic status 38 (35.5%), and high economic status 29 (27.1%) respondents. The univariate results of the dependent variable depression majority with moderate category amounted to 62 (57.9%), and mild category depression as many as 45 (42%) respondents. The results of the bivariate correlation of parenting variables on depression show sig results (2- tailed) $0.001 < 0.05$ which means there is a significant relationship between parenting and adolescent depression, the correlation coefficient of 0.31 indicates the relationship is said to be weak. The results of the bivariate correlation of socioeconomic status variables on depression show sig results (2-tailed) $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant relationship between socioeconomic status and adolescent depression, the correlation coefficient result is 0.95 indicating that the relationship is said to be very strong. Multivariate results obtained from the two independent variables that strongly influence adolescent depression is the socioeconomic status variable with the results of $p \text{ value} = - 0.48 < 0.05$ and OR 0.953. It is stated that socioeconomic status is the cause of depression in adolescents (1.00) times compared to parenting.

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