

# The Influence of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Participation in Volunteer Activities

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**Keyword:**

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**ABSTRACT**

Modern society is assumed to be pragmatic, selfish, and individualistic. However, this assumption seems to be refuted by the results of several surveys conducted in Indonesia, which show a trend of increasing prosocial behavior and volunteerism in society. It is interesting to study prosocial behavior in society, especially among students, because students are bound by the tri dharma of higher education, which includes the principles of community service. This research does not deny the role of socialization in individual behavior. Therefore, this study aims to examine the influence of parents' prosocial behavior as the primary socialization agent on the participation of child (student) volunteers. This research uses a correlation study method with the moderating variables socialization and children's prosocial behavior, which are then tested as the dependent variable with socialization as the moderating variable. The population in this study were all university students in East Java. The sample in this study was taken using a purposive sampling technique. The study sample consisted of 100 people, with details of 50 from Surabaya and 50 from Sidoarjo. This research uses several SPSS tests such as Pearson correlation, MRA regression test, t-test, and others. This study's results indicate a small influence between parents' prosocial behavior and child volunteer participation. The moderating variables of children's socialization and prosocial behavior have strengthened the influence between variables.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

A survey conducted by the Charities Aid Foundation in the 2023 World Giving Index shows that Indonesia has been ranked first in the most generous countries for six years in a row, with several criteria being the number of donations and volunteer activities [1]. This shows the Indonesian people's interest in volunteering their time and energy to help others. The same data shows Indonesia also experienced increased community participation in volunteer activities. In 2018, the percentage of Indonesian people who participated in volunteer activities was 53%. This figure will increase to 60% in 2021. This data represents the current volunteerism trend in Indonesian society [2].

Volunteering is a voluntary activity carried out based on personal desire and without expecting any reward [3]. Volunteers give their time and energy voluntarily to help others [4]. The concept of volunteerism is in line with the ideas of prosociality and altruism [5]. Prosocial is a voluntary action carried out by an individual to help another individual, while altruism is prioritizing the interests of others above personal interests. Prosocial emphasizes helping activity patterns, while altruism emphasizes pure motivation in helping. Altruism can be classified as a subset of prosocial behavior [6]. There are various reasons underlying individual involvement in the world of volunteering. In previous research conducted by Chow et al., individuals carried out volunteer activities because of the value of altruism, family factors, and personal experience [7]. Other research conducted by Kasrani also found similar things where individuals were interested in volunteering because of their desire and preference to help other people [8]. This reflects how prosocial behavior and altruistic values are found in individuals. Participation in the world of volunteering also provides many benefits for individuals. Several previous studies, such as Putnam's research, found how volunteerism can strengthen a community with the support of its members and can be a forum for building social capital [9]. Another study by Turk et al. explains how participation in volunteer activities is an effective form of "social prescribing." Social prescribing is a form of non-medical care used to improve an individual's health and wellbeing [10].

There has been an increase in volunteering. This can be seen from the many people involved in volunteer activities. One example is Covid-19 volunteers. Chairman of the Volunteer Coordinator for the Covid-19 Handling Task Force, Andre Rahardian, said that 23,472 people were officially registered as Covid-19 volunteers. This figure is the sum of the distribution of volunteers from Aceh to Papua [11]. Apart from that, at the

2021 PBI (Indonesian Disaster Management) Force coordination and collaboration meeting, BNPB Director of Preparedness Pangarso Suryotomo stated that 135 institutions and communities were members of the PBI Force. This figure increases the number of communities by around 30 compared to the previous year [12]. Apart from that, during this pandemic, there has also been an increase in the trend of digital donations. For example, Putri Dianita, Head of Corporate Communication "LinkAja," stated that there had been a four-fold increase in the number of digital donations for users since March 2020. In addition, Budi Gandasoebrata, Managing Director of "GoPay," stated that there was a two-fold increase in digital contributions [13]. This increase reflects how the volunteer nature of society is increasing. Additionally, more and more youth communities are currently engaged in volunteerism. One example is the Nusantara Children's Smile Community, a youth community engaged in volunteerism whose target is underprivileged children. This community was founded in 2019 but has increased to 72 chapters throughout Indonesia [14]. This rapid development shows how much interest teenagers have in getting involved in volunteering activities nowadays.

Individual participation in volunteer activities is in harmony with prosocial behavior and altruistic values. Individual involvement in volunteer activities shows how the individual wants to go further in developing and realizing the prosocial behavior and altruistic values that have been internalized within him [15]. Many previous studies explain how individual participation in volunteering is also related to the individual's attachment to parents and parents' involvement in public activities. Research conducted by Taylor (2019) shows how family cohesion influences children's involvement in volunteering [16]. Other research conducted by Ottoni-Wilhelm (2017) explains how children who participate in volunteer activities also tend to have parents who have also participated in volunteer activities [17]. This shows how the socialization between parents and children influences child volunteer participation.

Various factors influence the current high level of community volunteer participation. One of the main factors that shape people's high interest in helping each other is the socialization that individuals receive [18]. Socialization becomes a forum for channeling and transmitting altruism and prosocial values to individuals. This socialization always occurs in social life. The family is one of the socialization agents that plays a crucial role and influence in shaping individual attitudes [19]. The family is the smallest unit in society. The family is the basic and first social

institution needed to form an individual [20]. The family is the first place individuals are introduced to values and norms [21]. This causes the family to become the leading socialization group. Before becoming part of society, individuals will receive initial socialization regarding the values and norms in society from their families [22]. This influences the family in shaping individual attitudes and behavior to be accepted in society. To achieve success in socialization, many complex elements must be adequately fulfilled. If socialization is not carried out well, the individuals who are formed will tend to behave deviantly from the values and norms of society [23]. Many previous studies have shown how family conditions can trigger individual deviant behavior. Individuals who grow up in a family environment that lacks love and support, as well as parents who lack skills in behavior management and live in an environment of conflict, tend to behave defiantly. This is inversely proportional to individuals who grow up in a supportive and protective family environment where individuals tend to behave well in society [24].

The role of family socialization is in line with individuals' prosocial behavior. Parents who implement healthy relationships, namely mutually protective, positive, and warm relationships, have a positive correlation with individual positive and prosocial behavior [25]. Apart from the family, another institution that significantly influences the formation and development of individual social behavior is the circle of friends [26]. Friends are a potential source for individuals to obtain emotional support, friendship, a sense of self-confidence and belonging, self-esteem support, and practical support [27]. This friendship not only provides a means for the formation of prosocial behavior but also helps develop social skills and competencies that can increase individual prosocial behavior [28]. Volunteerism is an exciting topic to study. Based on the previously mentioned data, there is an increasing trend in volunteering. Participation in volunteering is enjoyable to discuss factors related to individual volunteering. Previous research on the relationship between family participation and volunteering is sparse. Several previous studies that addressed this issue tended to analyze the influence of parent-child attachment on children's involvement in volunteering and the relationship between communication and parenting styles on children's prosocial behavior. [29] [28] [30]. It is rare to find research that discusses the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's volunteerism. It is interesting to study parents' prosocial behavior and its impact on children's prosocial behavior, which in this research is specifically focused on children's participation in volunteer activities.

This study aims to analyze the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's volunteer participation. This is based on the data previously mentioned regarding the emergence and development of the current youth volunteer community. This research wants to see the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's (students') participation in volunteer activities. Researchers assume that the child's socialization will moderate the relationship between independent and dependent variables. This is due to the significant influence of socialization on the formation of children's prosocial attitudes and behavior. It is assumed that parents' prosocial behavior can be an example for children who imitate this behavior and manifest it in prosocial behavior, which is then continued in volunteer activities. This is like the self-development process proposed by Mead (2010), namely the play stage, game stage, and other generalizations [31] [32]. This causes researchers to have another assumption that there is a variable in children's prosocial behavior, which also strengthens the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's volunteer participation.

## **2. METHOD**

This research was conducted in East Java. The selection of East Java as a research location was based on data from the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2022, where East Java is one of the provinces with the most significant number of universities in Indonesia. East Java has a total of 338 universities. This number consists of 17 PTNs and 321 PTSs. Researchers assume this number to align with the number of existing students. Based on 2021 data, East Java has 863,449 thousand students from state and private universities, the second largest number in Indonesia. This supports this research considering the Tri Darma of higher education: education and teaching, research and development, and community service. The third point emphasizes how students become agents who must always serve society. Community service is a form of prosocial behavior. Community is a form of prosocial behavior. This makes students the agents expected always to carry out prosocial behavior in social life.

The research method used in this research is a correlational study. The population in this study were all university students in East Java. The sample in this study was taken using a purposive sampling technique. Respondents in this research were undergraduate students in East Java domiciled in Surabaya and Sidoarjo. The study sample consisted of 100 people, with details of 50 from Surabaya and 50 from Sidoarjo.

Data collection in this research used a Google form distributed to relevant respondents. This research uses several tests in SPSS, such as validity and reliability, then univariate, bivariate, and multivariate data analysis tests. This research uses Pearson correlation to see the direction of the relationship between variables and regression tests to see the influence between independent, dependent, and moderating variables. In this regression test, the MRA (moderated regression analysis) test is also used to see the effect of the moderating variable. Another test used in this research compares two independent sample groups with the t-test. This test is used to see whether there are significant differences in the two sample groups used in this study [33] [34] [35].

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.** Relationship Between Parents' Prosocial Behavior and Children's Volunteer Participation

		Parents' Prosocial Behavior	Children's Volunteer Participation
Parents' Prosocial Behavior	Pearson Correlation	1	0,142
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,159
	N	100	100
Children's Volunteer Participation	Pearson Correlation	0,142	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,159	
	N	100	100

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.159. This means that the significance value is greater than the 0.05 standard that has been set. This greater significance indicates no relationship between parental prosocial behavior variables and child volunteer participation.

**Table 2.** Influence of Parents' Prosocial Behavior on Children's Volunteer Participation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.142 <sup>a</sup>	0,020	0,010	2,05650
a. Predictors: (Constant), Parent's Prosocial Behavior				

Table 2 shows that the Rsquare value resulting from the regression test for the two main variables is 0.020. This value means that the independent variable or parental prosocial participation influences 2% on the dependent variable or child volunteer participation variable. Meanwhile, the other 98% of influences are other variables not tested in this research.

**Table 3.** Comparison of Surabaya and Sidoarjo on Volunteer Participation

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of The Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Volunteer Participation	Equal variances assumed	0,239	0,626	1,212	98	0,228	0,5	0,41243	-0,318	1,3185
	Equal variances not assumed			1,212	96,991	0,228	0,5	0,41243	-0,319	1,3186

This research used two sample groups, namely students in Sidoarjo and Surabaya. Researchers tried to carry out a comparison test on the two sample groups to see whether there were differences in volunteer participation between the two sample groups used. The comparison test table above shows a t value of 1.212, while the significance value is 0.228. The table also shows a def value of 98. The critical t value or t table with a df of 98 and a significance level of 5% is 1.984. Based on the results of the calculated t and critical t values, the calculated t value < t table or 1.212 < 1.984 is obtained. This means no significant difference exists between student volunteer participation in Sidoarjo and students in Surabaya. Apart from that, the significance value results were 0.228 > 0.05, which was used as the standard of significance in this research. These results confirm no significant differences between the two sample groups used.

**Table 4.** Relationship Between Parents' Prosocial Behavior, Socialization, Children's Prosocial Behavior, Children's Volunteer Participation

		Parents' Prosocial Behavior	Socialization	Children's Prosocial Behavior	Children's Volunteer Participation
Parents' Prosocial Behavior	Pearson Correlation	1	.560**	.475**	0,142
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,000	0,000	0,159
	N	100	100	100	100
Socialization	Pearson Correlation	.560**	1	.324**	0,141
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000		0,001	0,162
	N	100	100	100	100
Children's Prosocial Behavior	Pearson Correlation	.475**	.324**	1	.319**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,001		0,001
	N	100	100	100	100
Children's Volunteer Participation	Pearson Correlation	0,142	0,141	.319**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,159	0,162	0,001	
	N	100	100	100	100

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4 shows the correlation between variables. Parental prosocial behavior variables correlate with socialization and child prosocial behavior variables, and vice versa. This can be seen from the significance value of 0.00. This means that it is less than 0.05, the standard significance value, so it can be stated that these variables correlate. This is different from the child volunteer participation variable, which has a significance value of 0.159 for the parental prosocial behavior variable and a significance value of 0.162 for the socialization variable. This figure is more significant than 0.05, which means there is no correlation between variables. However, the child volunteer participation variable correlates with children's prosocial behavior. This can be seen from the significance value of 0.001, which is smaller than 0.05.

The relationship between parental prosocial behavior and socialization variables based on the Pearson test is positive. This shows that the higher the prosocial behavior of parents, the higher the socialization carried out by parents towards their children. This can be seen from the results of the Pearson test, which showed an increase of 0.56. If this figure is seen based on the guidelines for the degree of relationship between the Pearson e correlation values, then there is a moderate correlation between the two variables.



The variable of parents' prosocial behavior and children's prosocial behavior is a form of positive relationship. This means that the higher the parents' prosocial behavior, the higher the children's prosocial behavior. The Pearson correlation value created from the relationship between the two variables is 0.475. When viewed based on Pearson's degree of relationship guidelines, this figure shows a moderate correlation between the two variables.

The socialization and the child's prosocial behavior variables correlate positively. This shows that the better the socialization parents provide their children, the higher their prosocial behavior will be. The correlation value of the two variables is 0.324. If this figure is viewed based on Pearson's degree of relationship guidelines, it shows a weak correlation between the two variables.

Children's prosocial behavior with child volunteer participation shows a correlation of 0.319. This figure shows a weak correlation between the two variables. However, these two variables have a positive relationship, so the higher the child's prosocial behavior, the higher the child's participation in volunteer activities.

### 3.1 Effect of Moderating Variables on the Relationship of Main Variables

**Table 5.** First Regression Equation (Effect of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Voluntary Participation)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.142 <sup>a</sup>	0,020	0,010	2,05650

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parent's Prosocial Behavior

**Table 6.** Second Regression Equation (Influence of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Volunteer Participation, which is moderated by Socialization)

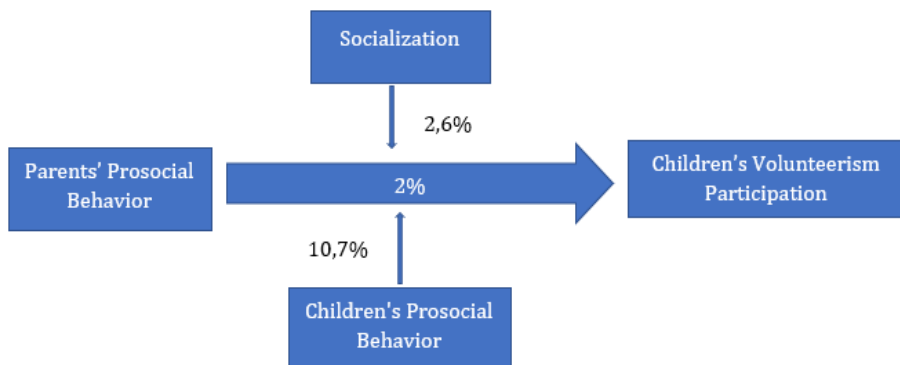
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.160 <sup>a</sup>	0,026	-0,005	2,07200

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parents' Prosocial Behavior\*Socialization, Socialization, Parents' Prosocial Behavior

**Table 7.** Third Regression Equation (Influence of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Volunteer Participation, which Children's Prosocial Behavior moderates)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.327 <sup>a</sup>	0,107	0,079	1,98397
a. Predictors: (Constant), Parents' Prosocial Behavior*Children's Prosocial Behavior, Parents' Prosocial Behavior, Children's Prosocial Behavior				

The first regression equation table shows a Rsquare value of 2%. This means the parent's prosocial behavior variable influences the child's volunteer participation by 2%. The moderating variable, socialization, can be seen in the second regression equation table, which shows an increase in the Rsquare value of 2.6%. This figure represents an increase of around 0.6%. This indicates that the moderating variable in the form of socialization strengthens or increases the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's volunteer participation. The third regression equation table shows an increase in the Rsquare value to 10.7%. This indicates that children's prosocial behavior variables strengthen the relationship between parents' prosocial behavior and children's volunteer participation. The child's prosocial behavior variable has a higher Rsquare value than the socialization variable. This means that the prosocial behavior variable substantially influences the relationship between the independent and dependent variables more than the socialization variable.



**Figure 1.** Relationship and Influence Diagram between Variables

### 3.2 The Influence of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Prosocial Behavior as Moderated by Socialization Variables

**Table 8.** First Regression Equation (Effect of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Prosocial Behavior)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.475 <sup>a</sup>	0,226	0,218	3,70180

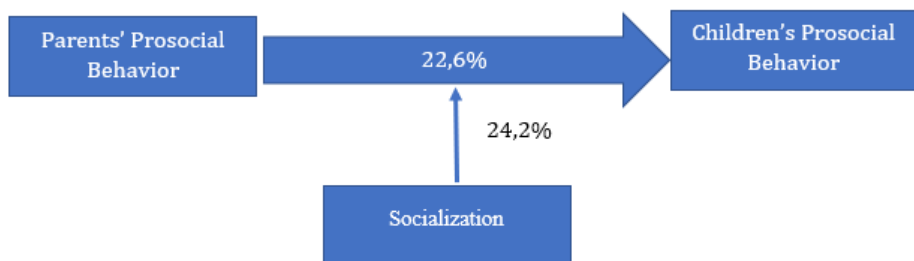
a. Predictors: (Constant), Parent's Prosocial Behavior

**Table 9.** Second Regression Equation (Influence of Parental Prosocial Behavior on Children's Prosocial Behavior, which is moderated by socialization)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.492 <sup>a</sup>	0,242	0,218	3,70068

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parent's Prosocial Behavior \*Socialization, Socialization, Parent's Prosocial Behavior

The first regression equation table above shows an influence of 22.6% between parents' prosocial behavior and children's prosocial behavior. This is proven by the Rsquare results shown in the table. After the moderating variable is socialization, it can be seen in the second regression equation table, which shows an increase in the degree of influence. The Rsquare value moderated by socialization increased to 24.2%. This shows an increase of 1.6% compared to the Rsquare value before moderation, so it can be concluded that the socialization variable strengthens the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's prosocial behavior.



**Figure 2.** Socialization Moderation Diagram of the Influence Between Parents' Prosocial Behavior and Children's Prosocial Behavior

### 3.3 Research Question Decision

- a) There is a 2% influence between parents' prosocial behavior and children's participation in volunteer activities.
- b) Socialization is proven to strengthen the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's participation in volunteer activities by 2.6%, increasing by 0.6%.
- c) Children's prosocial behavior strengthens the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's participation in volunteer activities by 10.7%, increasing by 8.7%.
- d) There is a direct influence between parents' prosocial behavior and children's prosocial behavior of 22.6%.
- e) Socialization strengthens the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's prosocial behavior. There was an increase in the influence value to 24.2%, increasing by 1.6%.

### 3.4 Theoretical Discussion

The results and data findings show that students in East Java, especially Surabaya and Sidoarjo, exhibit high prosocial behavior and volunteer participation. This is an interesting fact considering that Durkheim characterizes modern society as a society with organic solidarity and, according to Weber, as a rational society [36]. However, the data findings in this study show the high level of prosocial behavior carried out by respondents at this time. Study. This shows that some modern societies are not only oriented towards pragmatic interests in understanding social relations. If we follow rationalist thinking, individuals should be more individualistic and selfish. Rational thinking tends to make individuals think about the pros and cons of an action, whereas prosocial and voluntary behavior often does not provide pragmatic benefits for the perpetrator. This study found that both prosocial behaviors carried out by parents and children were in the high category. This indirectly illustrates how parents' prosocial behavior is socialized to children so that children also imitate this behavior [37] [38].

The findings show that children's socialization and proactive behavior strengthen the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's volunteer participation. The data findings show no direct correlation between parents' prosocial behavior and children's volunteer participation in the correlation test. However, the variables of parental prosocial behavior, socialization, and children's prosocial behavior are correlated with each other [37] [38] [39] [40]. Volunteer participation only correlates with children's prosocial behavior

variables. The absence of a correlation between parental prosocial behavior variables and volunteer participation explains the low influence of these two variables, namely, only 2%. However, based on the MRA regression test by researchers, it was found that the socialization variable and the child's prosocial behavior variable strengthened the influence of the relationship between these two variables. Children's prosocial behavior, in particular, strengthens relationships with a value of 10.7%. This shows that children with high prosocial behavior tend to be involved in volunteer activities.

Mussen (2022) explains five aspects of prosocial behavior, namely sharing, cooperation, helping, acting honestly, and giving [41]. McGuire also classifies prosocial behavior as causal assistance, substantial personal assistance, emotional assistance, and emergency assistance. Causal assistance is small assistance that occurs in an interaction. Substantial personal assistance is providing individual services, giving, or lending something of value that is owned. Emotional help is help or support given to other people's problems. Emergency aid is help provided in dangerous situations [42]. Based on the data findings, it was found that the majority of parents and respondents had carried out various acts of prosocial behavior as described by the two figures. Most respondents' parents often share and lend money, which is included in the substantial classification of personal helping. Apart from that, parents also usually provide emotional assistance by calming people who are sad and advising others; parents can even tell that other people are not okay, even if that person doesn't tell them directly. The same thing applies from the perspective of children or respondents in this study, where respondents often help others. Respondents also frequently engage in prosocial behavior, including substantial personal and emotional assistance, such as those carried out by parents. This shows a balance between parents and children's prosocial behavior.

The suitability of children's prosocial behavior with parents' prosocial behavior indicates the role of socialization. Socialization plays an essential role in the inheritance of values and norms, one of which is the value of altruism and prosocial behavior. Based on statistical tests, the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's prosocial behavior was significant at 22.6%. This figure then increased after adding the socialization variable as a moderating variable of 24.2%. This shows that socialization strengthens the influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's prosocial

behavior. Good socialization will positively influence the formation of prosocial behavior in children [43] [44]. Based on the data findings, it was also found that most respondent parents tend to apply participatory socialization patterns to their children. Respondent parents tend to implement two-way communication with their children and give their children freedom. This two-way communication can be seen from the frequent communication between children and parents regarding the child's life, where parents not only ask questions unilaterally but also give children the freedom to tell their parents various things. This creates closeness and trust between parents. Children feel more validated if they are given the confidence to do what they want. Parents also rarely use physical punishment to reprimand their children and prefer to give verbal warnings, for example, by providing advice. Based on previous research, participatory socialization patterns also tend to form in children with high prosocial behavior [45]. This explains why respondents in the study had high prosocial behavior and volunteer participation. This is because the parents also have high prosocial behavior, which socializes well in a participatory manner with the children [40] [46].

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

This research found a slight influence of parents' prosocial behavior on children's voluntary participation. This research also found the role of children's socialization and prosocial behavior in strengthening the influence between community prosocial behavior and children's involvement in volunteer activities. This research found that parents' prosocial behavior influences children's prosocial behavior, which is further strengthened by the role of socialization. Socialization is critical in passing prosocial behavior to children, which encourages children to participate in volunteer activities. Participatory socialization is a pattern that is often carried out by respondent parents, thereby further promoting the successful inheritance of parents' prosocial behavior towards their children. This is because prosocial socialization, based on previous research, can build closeness with children and can encourage children to behave well. These findings show parental socialization is important in shaping children's personality and behavior. The participatory socialization carried out by the respondent's parents succeeded in creating respondents with high prosocial behavior, and this

prosocial behavior encouraged respondents to carry out volunteer activities.

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