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The Relationship Between Mother's Education Level and Family Welfare: A Case Study in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract

This study explores the relationship between maternal education level and family well-being in Bandar Lampung, a rapidly developing urban area in Indonesia. The research uses a descriptive quantitative approach, with data collected from 120 respondents through a questionnaire that measures various dimensions of family well-being, including economic status, access to healthcare and education, and overall quality of life. The findings reveal a moderate positive correlation between maternal education and family well-being ($r = 0.61$, $p = 0.001$), indicating that higher levels of maternal education significantly improve family welfare. Families with educated mothers report better economic conditions, greater access to healthcare and education, and a higher quality of life. These results highlight the crucial role of maternal education in enhancing family well-being, suggesting that improving education for women, particularly mothers, can have a profound impact on socio-economic development and reduce disparities. The study calls for policy interventions aimed at increasing educational access for women to foster long-term family and community welfare.

Keywords: Economic Conditions, Education Access, Family Well-Being, Healthcare Access, Maternal Education.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a fundamental right for every individual, including women, which can influence various aspects of their lives [1]. In the context of the family, a mother's education has a profound impact not only on herself but also on the well-being of her children and the family as a whole [2], [3]. A mother's education plays a critical role as one of the determinants of family quality of life, encompassing economic, social, and health well-being [4]. Therefore, it is essential to understand why education for women, particularly mothers, is a key factor in building a prosperous family [5], [6].

A mother's education plays a crucial role in enhancing family well-being, as mothers often serve as the primary managers of households and determinants of their children's welfare [7]. Theoretically, higher levels of education tend to enhance a mother's knowledge and skills in household management, family financial management, and making better decisions regarding health and children's education [2], [8]. Research shows that a mother's education not only impacts the economic status of the family but also influences the social and health aspects of the family as a whole.

The role of mothers in the family is crucial, as they are often the primary caregivers for their children and household managers [6], [9], [10]. Educated mothers have a greater capacity to manage household finances, provide education for their children, and make better decisions regarding family health [11]. An educated mother can have a significant impact on shaping her children's mindset and attitudes, which, in turn, influences the quality of future generations [1], [12]. Research shows that educated mothers have a better understanding of the importance of child health, proper nutrition, and age-appropriate education [5]. Moreover, mothers with higher education tend to be more proactive in seeking useful information for their families, more open to social change, and better able to adapt to the evolving times.

A mother's education has a direct impact on family well-being [13]–[15]. Educated mothers are generally more capable of managing household finances efficiently, which can enhance the quality of life for the family [3]. They are also more adept at making wise decisions regarding family expenditures and future investments, such as children's education and health insurance [5], [16]. This ability can help families escape poverty and improve their overall living standards. Furthermore, mothers with higher education tend to be more proactive in seeking the best healthcare access for their families.

One of the most significant long-term impacts of maternal education is its ability to enhance the quality of the next generation [11]. Children raised by mothers with higher levels of education tend to have greater opportunities for success in their lives [17]. Research shows that children of educated mothers have higher literacy and numeracy skills, as well as better social abilities [18], [19]. Family well-being is a complex concept that encompasses various aspects, including economic, social, and educational factors [20], [21]. This well-being is often measured through indicators such as household income, the education level of family members, and their health conditions [22]. In urban areas like Bandar Lampung, family well-being is influenced not only by direct economic factors, such as income and access to employment, but also by broader social and educational factors [23], [24]. The role of maternal education in enhancing family well-being is crucial, given that education impacts not only the quality of life of parents but also the development of their children.

Education is one of the most crucial aspects of family well-being, as better education opens up more opportunities for children in the future [25]. Educated mothers have a better understanding of the importance of education for their children, both in terms of daily caregiving and supporting their children's academic success [26]. Mothers with higher education are also more likely to teach positive values, provide effective cognitive stimulation, and introduce their children to beneficial learning activities from an early age [27]. In urban areas like Bandar Lampung, which is experiencing rapid development in infrastructure and the economy, the education level of mothers becomes a key factor in helping families adapt to social and economic changes [28]. Educated mothers are better equipped to face the challenges brought by urbanization, such as rising living costs and changes in employment patterns, and can support their children in staying engaged in both formal and informal education [29]. Therefore, the improvement of education for women, especially mothers, is crucial for achieving sustainable family well-being.

Bandar Lampung, as the largest city in Lampung Province, faces both challenges and opportunities in terms of family well-being [30]. Data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows that the percentage of the population living in poverty from 2020 to 2024 has fluctuated. In 2021, the number of impoverished individuals in Bandar Lampung was recorded at 93,740, with a poverty rate of 8.81%. However, by 2022, this number decreased to 90,510 individuals (8.21%), further declining in 2023 to 87,080 people (7.77%), and finally reaching 83,880 individuals (7.37%) in 2024. This data reflects the changing trends in education in Bandar Lampung, as evidenced in Table 1, which shows the percentage of the population aged 15 and above according to their educational attainment in 2024.

Table 1. Percentage of the Population Aged 15 and Above by Characteristics and Highest Educational Attainment in Bandar Lampung City, 2024

Characteristic	No Diploma (SD Equivalent)	Completed Elementary (SD Equivalent)	Completed Junior High (SMP Equivalent)	Completed Senior High (SMA/SMK Equivalent)	Completed Higher Education (University Degree)	Total
Gender						
Male	5,46	13,70	19,11	42,33	19,41	100,00
Female	6,35	14,22	19,97	38,47	21,00	100,00
Expenditure Group						
Bottom 40%	7,50	20,88	24,32	39,51	7,78	100,00
Middle 40%	6,90	12,59	20,13	42,37	18,01	100,00
Top 20%	1,26	4,82	10,24	38,05	45,61	100,00
Total for Bandar Lampung	5,90	13,96	19,54	40,39	20,21	100,00

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), March

Table 1 shows the distribution of the percentage of the population aged 15 and above in Bandar Lampung City based on characteristics and the highest level of education attained in 2024. Overall, the highest percentage is found in the group with Senior High School/SMK education, with 42.33% for males and 38.47% for females. Meanwhile, higher education

(university degree) is held by 19.41% of males and 21.00% of females. In terms of expenditure groups, the top 20% group shows a higher proportion with higher education (45.61%), compared to the bottom 40% group, which has the largest proportion with elementary school education (20.88%). This data reflects the importance of educational attainment in enhancing quality of life and socio-economic well-being in Bandar Lampung.

A relevant study conducted by Edidiongobong et al. (2024) in Nigeria shows that the level of maternal education has a positive correlation with the socio-economic status of the family. This study used household survey data to analyze the relationship between maternal education, family income, access to healthcare services, and child nutrition status [31]. The research provides insights into how maternal education influences the socio-economic status of families in the Nigerian context, which can be compared to conditions in Indonesia, particularly in urban areas like Bandar Lampung.

Another study conducted by Ding & Zhong (2023) in China shows that the status of women of childbearing age, influenced by their education level, has a significant impact on the health status of both women and their children. Women with higher family status tend to have better economic conditions, greater access to healthcare services, and are more capable of educating their children in ways that support the socio-economic well-being of the family. This study uses data from the *China Family Panel Studies* [32]. The research highlights how the family status of women of childbearing age, shaped by their education level, affects the socio-economic well-being of the family, providing a relevant perspective for the urban context in Indonesia, particularly in Bandar Lampung.

Based on the relevant studies presented, this research introduces a unique contribution (novelty) by examining how maternal education not only influences child health and development but also significantly correlates with the socio-economic well-being of families in urban contexts such as Bandar Lampung. This study offers a fresh perspective by exploring the interaction between maternal education and other economic, social, and educational factors in shaping the quality of family life, a topic that has not been deeply addressed in urban areas of Indonesia. For instance, while many studies have linked maternal education with improved child health outcomes, this research further investigates its impact on household economic conditions and access to social services, which are critical in rapidly developing socio-economic societies.

Focusing on Bandar Lampung City, this study aims to fill the existing research gap by examining the relationship between maternal education and family well-being in a more comprehensive manner, including economic, social, and educational aspects. The study also seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how maternal education influences household financial decisions, healthcare management, and the quality of education received by children in urban areas. This study is expected to provide new insights into the impact of maternal education on family quality of life, encompassing economic, social, and educational aspects. The benefit of this research is to offer guidance for policymakers in designing programs that can support the enhancement of maternal education, which, in turn, can improve family well-being. The findings of this study are hoped to serve as a foundation for strategies aimed at empowering women and reducing socio-economic disparities in urban areas.

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive quantitative method to measure the relationship between maternal education level and family well-being. This method was chosen to describe and analyze data related to the two main variables and to identify the relationship between them within the urban context of Bandar Lampung. The study aims to provide an overview of how maternal education influences the economic, social, and educational aspects of family life. Pearson's correlation analysis will be employed to measure the relationship between maternal education and family well-being, as well as to reveal the strength and direction of this relationship [33].

Population and Sample

The population in this study consists of families residing in urban Bandar Lampung. The focus of this study is on families with mothers aged 15 and above, living in various sub-districts within the city. The sample will be selected using a random sampling technique, which ensures that each household in the selected sub-districts has an equal chance of being chosen as a respondent. The sample size will be determined using the Slovin formula, which accounts for the acceptable margin of error and the population size. By applying this formula, the study aims to obtain a representative sample that accurately reflects the characteristics of the population. The sample selected is expected to represent the variability in maternal education levels and family well-being in urban Bandar Lampung.

Instrument

To measure the relationship between maternal education level and family well-being, this study uses an instrument in the form of a questionnaire designed to collect data from the two main variables. The instrument includes several indicators to assess maternal education level and family well-being across various aspects, such as family income, access to healthcare and education services, and overall quality of life. The questionnaire uses a nominal scale to measure the mother's level of education and a 1-5 Likert scale to measure respondents' perceptions of family well-being. Below is a detailed breakdown of the statement items used in this research instrument:

Table 2. Research Instrument: Maternal Education Level and Family Well-Being

No	Variable	Indicator	Statement Items
1	Maternal Education Level	Educational Attainment	1. What is the highest level of education you have completed? a) No diploma b) Completed Elementary School or equivalent c) Completed Junior High School or equivalent d) Completed Senior High School/ SMK or equivalent e) Completed Higher Education (D3/S1/S2/S3)
2	Family Well-Being	Family Income Level	1. My family has enough income to meet basic needs every month. 2. My family's income exceeds basic, allowing for savings. 3. I feel financially secure in the long term. 4. My family can afford to meet the educational needs of our children without financial difficulties. 5. We are able to purchase household necessities without financial constraint.
3		Access to Healthcare	1. My family has easy access to quality healthcare service. 2. Children in my family can access appropriate education for their age. 3. My family has adequate health insurance for all family members.

No	Variable	Indicator	Statement Items
	and	4.	My family receives timely medical care when needed.
	Education	5.	I am satisfied with the quality of education my children receive.
4	Quality of Life	1.	We live in a clean, safe, and comfortable environment.
		2.	Our family has good access to basic needs such as food and housing.
		3.	I feel happy with my family life right now.
		4.	We have enough personal space in our home for each family member.
		5.	We feel safe and protected in our neighborhood.
		6.	We have adequate access to public facilities such as transportation, markets, and recreational areas.

The table above illustrates the instrument used to collect data on maternal education level and family well-being. The statement items in this questionnaire will be measured using a Likert scale to obtain quantitative data that can be analyzed statistically. Subsequently, the collected data will be analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to test the relationship between these variables, employing Pearson's correlation test to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between maternal education level and family well-being.

Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) with Pearson's correlation test to measure the relationship between maternal education level and family well-being. Pearson's correlation test will show the strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables, with a p-value of < 0.05 considered significant. This analysis aims to identify whether there is a significant relationship between maternal education level and family well-being.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This study aims to identify the relationship between maternal education level and family well-being in Bandar Lampung. The data collected comes from 120 respondents who completed the questionnaire, which includes information related to maternal education level, economic conditions, access to healthcare and education services, and family quality of life. Based on the collected data, the distribution of maternal education level among the respondents is as follows:

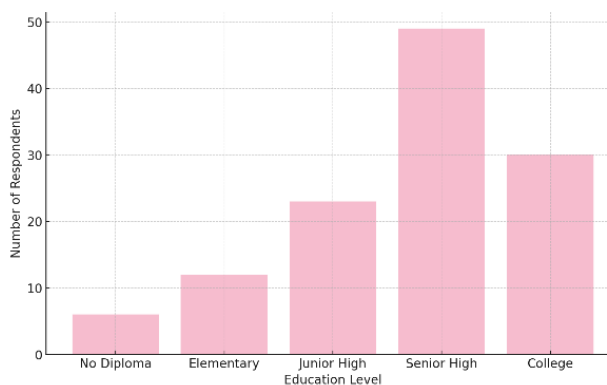


Chart 1. Distribution of Mother's Education Level Number of Respondents

The bar chart shows the distribution of mother's education level among 120 respondents in Bandar Lampung. The highest number of respondents (49) have completed Senior High, followed by College (30), Junior High (23), Elementary (12), and No Diploma (6). This distribution reflects the educational background of mothers in the surveyed area, which may influence family well-being. Following the distribution of mother's education level among the respondents, the next chart illustrates the family well-being based on maternal education level, specifically focusing on income levels. The data visualized in Chart 2 demonstrates how different levels of maternal education influence various aspects of family well-being, including economic stability.

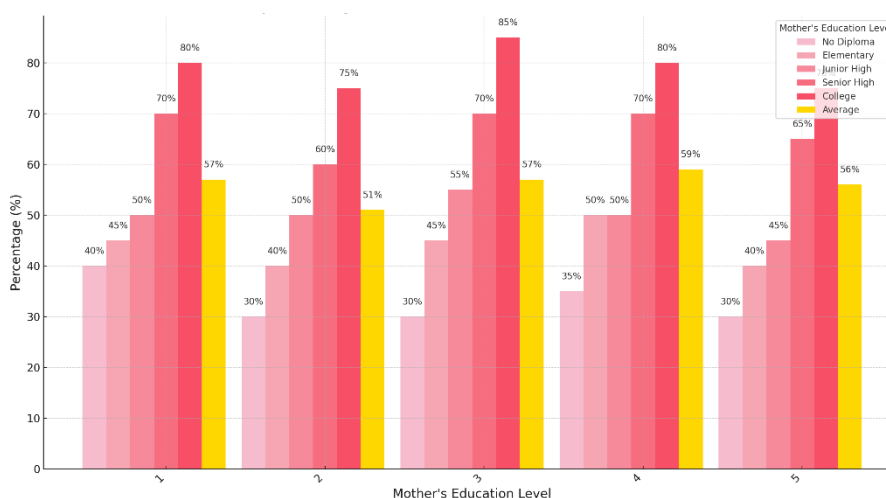


Chart 2. Family Well-Being Based on Mother's Education Level (Income Level)

The bar chart illustrating family well-being based on mother's education level (income level) shows how the education of mothers influences various aspects of family income. The chart compares the percentage of families with adequate income, allowing them to meet basic needs, save money, and ensure financial security, across different education levels. As mothers' education levels increase, from No Diploma to College, there is a clear upward trend in the percentage of families with sufficient income. Families with College-educated mothers report the highest levels of income satisfaction, indicating a significant correlation between maternal education and financial well-being. The average bar on the far right provides an overall comparison, showing that higher education levels generally contribute to better financial security and economic stability for families.

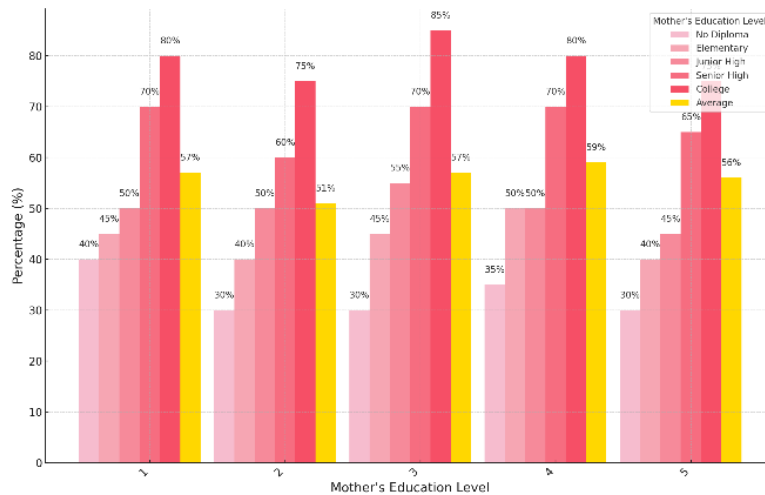


Chart 3. Access to Healthcare and Education Based on Mother's Education Level

The bar chart illustrates access to healthcare and education based on mother's education level. It shows the percentage of families with adequate access to both healthcare and education at various education levels. As mother's education level increases, so does access to healthcare and education. Families with College-educated mothers report the highest access (85%), while those with No Diploma have the lowest access (30%). This trend highlights the significant role that maternal education plays in improving access to essential services like healthcare and education for families.

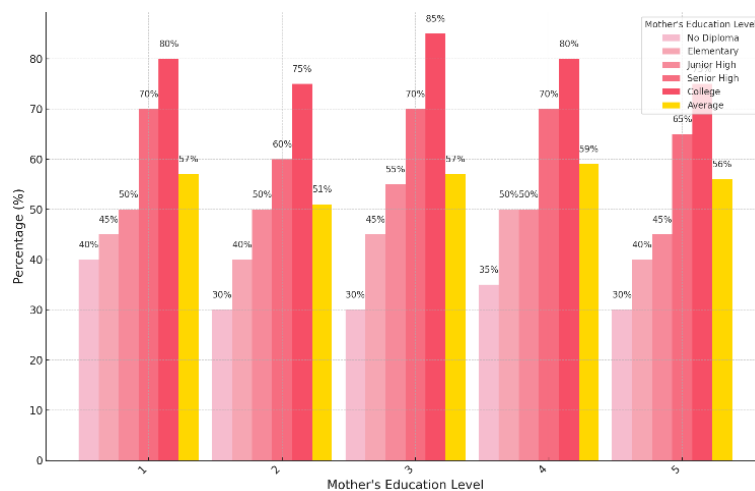


Chart 4. Quality of Life on Mother's Education Level

The bar chart depicts quality of life based on mother's education level. It shows the percentage of families who report having a good quality of life, which includes factors like living in a safe and comfortable environment, access to basic needs, and overall family happiness. As the mother's education level increases, the quality of life for the family improves. College-educated mothers report the highest quality of life (85%), while No Diploma families report the lowest (30%). This chart highlights the positive correlation between higher maternal education and an improved quality of life for families. Following the discussion on the relationship between mother's education level and family well-being, the Pearson correlation

test was conducted to statistically examine this relationship. The results of the test are presented in the table below, which shows the correlation coefficient and significance value, further reinforcing the connection between maternal education and family well-being.

Table 3. Pearson Correlation Test Results

Variable	Mother's Education Level	Family Well-Being	Pearson Correlation	Significance (p)
Mother's Education Level	1	0.61	0.61	0.001
Family Well-Being	0.61	1	0.61	0.001

The table presents the results of the Pearson correlation between mother's education level and family well-being. The correlation coefficient $r = 0.61$ indicates a moderate positive relationship, meaning that higher levels of maternal education are associated with better family well-being. The p -value = 0.001 indicates that the relationship is statistically significant, as $p < 0.05$. This suggests a strong, significant link between maternal education and family well-being in Bandar Lampung, highlighting the important role of maternal education in improving family quality of life across economic, social, and educational aspects.

Discussion

The results of the study indicate that maternal education level has a significant impact on family well-being, both directly and indirectly. Based on the Pearson correlation test, a moderate positive relationship was found between maternal education and family well-being, with $r = 0.61$ and $p = 0.001$, indicating that higher maternal education is associated with improved family well-being. Directly, mothers with higher education levels tend to have better family income, enabling them to meet basic needs and provide savings for the future. Higher education also increases the chances of accessing better healthcare and education facilities, which positively affects the family's quality of life. This aligns with the data showing that mothers with higher education report better access to healthcare and education services, as well as greater financial security.

Furthermore, indirectly, maternal education plays a role in child-rearing and decision-making that affects the family's quality of life. Educated mothers are more likely to provide better cognitive stimulation and teach important values regarding health and education to their children. This impacts the long-term well-being of the family, reflected in improved quality of life, greater access to essential services, and enhanced educational outcomes for children. Overall, these findings suggest that maternal education not only influences the economic well-being of the family but also social and educational aspects, which collectively shape the overall quality of family life. This underscores the importance of improving access to education for mothers, which can significantly contribute to family empowerment and the reduction of socio-economic disparities.

A study conducted by Pusparina and Sucati (2022) at the Karang Intan 1 Health Center in South Kalimantan showed a significant relationship between maternal education level and the nutritional status of toddlers, with the findings indicating that more educated mothers are better able to provide proper nutrition for their children [34]. These results align with the findings of this study, which demonstrates that maternal education plays a crucial role in

improving family well-being. In our context, maternal education has also proven to have a positive impact on overall family well-being, including economic conditions, access to healthcare, and quality of life. As shown in this study, educated mothers tend to have better knowledge and awareness of child health, which directly affects family well-being.

An article published in *Social Science & Medicine* reveals that maternal education has a significant positive impact on child health and nutrition, particularly in developing countries. The study found that mothers with higher education levels have better knowledge of nutrition and health, as well as greater access to quality healthcare services [35]. These findings align with the results of our study, which shows that the higher the level of maternal education, the better the family's access to healthcare and education services. This is also reflected in the family's income and quality of life, which are improved in families with more educated mothers, leading to an overall enhancement in family well-being.

A study published by Fakrunnisak & Patria (2022) in *BMC Public Health* shows that maternal education has a significant positive relationship with overall family well-being. Educated mothers are better equipped to manage household finances, choose the best educational programs for their children, control family health, and select appropriate contraception methods [36]. These findings are highly relevant to the results of our study, which also found a significant relationship between maternal education and family well-being ($r = 0.61$, $p = 0.001$). Families with mothers who have higher education levels tend to report higher incomes, better access to healthcare and education services, and an improved quality of life. This study supports the view that maternal education is a crucial factor in family empowerment and the holistic improvement of quality of life.

While this study provides valuable insights, there are a few limitations to consider. First, the research was conducted in Bandar Lampung, so the findings may not be fully generalizable to other regions with different socio-economic conditions. The sample size of 120 respondents might not fully represent the diversity of the urban population. Additionally, the study used self-reported data, which could introduce bias in the responses. Lastly, the cross-sectional design captures a snapshot in time, and a longitudinal study could offer a more comprehensive view of the long-term effects of maternal education on family well-being. Despite these limitations, the study highlights the important role of maternal education in improving family well-being.

This study has significant implications for education policies and women's empowerment, particularly in the context of improving family well-being. Based on the findings that show a positive relationship between maternal education and family well-being, it is important for policymakers to focus on developing access to education for women, especially mothers, as a strategy to enhance overall family well-being. The results of this study suggest that programs designed to improve maternal education levels, such as scholarships for women, skills training, and economic empowerment, can have a broad impact on the quality of family life.

The contribution of this study lies in providing empirical evidence that supports the role of maternal education in improving family well-being. These findings strengthen the argument that maternal education not only affects the economic status of the family but also plays a role in enhancing access to healthcare and education services, as well as improving overall quality

of life. In this regard, maternal education has both direct and indirect impacts on the family's economic capacity, access to essential services, and social well-being.

Furthermore, this study provides insights for community-based intervention programs targeting mothers as agents of change. Enhancing mothers' knowledge and skills through education can reduce socio-economic disparities and yield sustainable positive outcomes for future generations. Thus, improving maternal education can become a key pillar in improving family quality of life, which in turn contributes to social and economic development at both the micro and macro levels. From an academic perspective, this study makes a new contribution to the existing literature on the relationship between maternal education and family well-being. The findings of this research can also serve as a foundation for further studies on other factors that influence family well-being, as well as for exploring how public policies can optimize educational outcomes for women, particularly in regions that still face significant challenges in women's empowerment and education.


CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates a significant positive relationship between maternal education and family well-being in Bandar Lampung. The findings highlight that higher levels of maternal education are associated with improved economic conditions, better access to healthcare and education, and enhanced overall quality of life for families. These results underscore the crucial role of maternal education in fostering family welfare, emphasizing that investing in the education of mothers can lead to long-term improvements in socio-economic conditions. The implications of this study are far-reaching for policymakers, as it suggests that enhancing maternal education should be a priority in efforts to improve family well-being. Programs aimed at increasing educational opportunities for women, particularly mothers, can help reduce socio-economic disparities and contribute to sustainable development at both the family and community levels. Future initiatives should focus on creating accessible pathways for maternal education, which will have a positive impact on the next generation, ensuring a brighter and more prosperous future for all.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

"The authors declare no conflict of interest."

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