

# Correlation Between Parental Readiness and Family Social Support With Parenting Self-Efficacy (Pse) in Early Marriage Mother at the Village of Warung Menteng Bogor, West Java

Rita Dwi Pratiwi<sup>1\*</sup>, Junaida Rahmi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer of Department of Nursing Major, STIKes Widya Dharma Husada Tangerang

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer of Department of Midwifery Major, STIKes Widya Dharma Husada Tangerang

\*Corresponding author: [ritadwipratiwi@wdh.ac.id](mailto:ritadwipratiwi@wdh.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

Parenting self-efficacy refers to a mother's ability to carry out her role in acting more as a caregiver than the father. In addition it also states that high parenting self-efficacy is strongly associated with the capacity of parents to provide an adaptive, stimulating, and nurturing environment for children. The research objective was to identify whether or not there is a correlation between parental readiness and family social support with parenting self-efficacy. This research used quantitative methods with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique in this study was an accidental sampling with 49 respondents. The data was collected by using a questionnaire. The researchers used the chi-square test for data analysis at significance level of 95 % ( $\alpha$  0.005). The results showed that the statistical test of readiness to become parents with parenting self-efficacy obtained a p-value = 0.001. The statistical tests results of family social support with parenting self-efficacy obtained p-value = 0.002, which means we accepted  $H_a$  and rejected  $H_0$ . This conclusion appears that there is a correlation between parental readiness and family social support with parenting self-efficacy in early marriage mothers. Researchers suggest that parents add insight on parenting into the correlation between Parenting Readiness and Family Social Support with Parenting Self-efficacy in Early Marriage Mothers so that the community is more responsive in dealing with these problems

**Keywords:** Parental Readiness, Family Social Support, Parenting Self Efficacy

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is an important event in a life. By marriage, a person will gain a life balance biologically, psychologically and socially. The ideal marriage age for women is 21-25 and for men 25-28 years old. At that age, the female reproductive organs are physiologically well developed, strong and physically ready to give birth. Meanwhile, for men aged 25-28 years old, their psychological and physical conditions are very strong, so they are able to support family life to protect both psychologically, emotionally, economically and socially [1].

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013, there are 14.2 million girls will get early marriage in each year.

In South Asia, the results in 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey showed that the percentage of married women has increased sharply. The women's proportion who got married under the age either 20 years are 13% or 20-24 years are 60%. Early marriage is marriage that is carried out at a young age. Getting early marriages will cause many problems both physiologically, psychologically and socioeconomically [2].

The impact of marriage at a young age was more detected on young girls than young boys. The real impact of early marriage is the occurrence of abortion or miscarriage because physiologically the reproductive organs (especially the uterus) are not in its perfect function yet.

The increasing number of divorce cases among young couples is due to the fact that they are not mature enough psychologically. They are still unstable in dealing with problems that arise in marriage. In terms of socioeconomic problems, early marriage is usually followed by economic unpreparedness [2].

The problem of children's growth in Indonesia can be caused by the lack of parental knowledge and the absence of special preparation from women and men to become parents. Women do not have enough expertise and skills to take care of children due to being too young when they got marriage. Women's unpreparedness is significantly related to the lack of sufficient knowledge and experience. They are too young and do not have insufficient knowledge of feeding and baby care [3]. Tsania's research (2015) in West Java also found that women's readiness to accept their new roles as wives and mothers has a significant relationship with child's growth in toddlers [4]. Those who want to do baby care by themselves will increase their ability. Fathers and mothers have an obligation to fulfill their children's needs which included in parenting, religion, psychology, eating, drinking, etc [5]. Doing good baby care has an important role for children's growth [6].

Parenting is a process of interaction between parents and children, a process that change each other as time goes by children's growth. The process of parenting occurred is the interaction between children, parents and society. The parents are not only responsible for the children needs but also maintain marriage, work and relationships as parents or children. There can be either a source of support or stress of children and parents [7]. One of the main cognitive elements of parenting is a parenting self-efficacy, that a person is able to show his behaviors self-efficacy successfully, and it is believed could be a positive predictor in practice. Parenting self-efficacy is parents' perception on their ability to do various parenting tasks [8]. Person's way to figure out his stressful condition and maintain good health is family social support [9]. It can be seen from two points that is provided (received social support) and perceived (perceived

social support) [10].

Another factor to increase parenting self-efficacy, which important in children's growth is family social support [11]. Social support is person's perception or experience to be loved, cared for, and precious [12]. Social support, which other people or groups give to individuals is referred to the comfort, care, appreciation and assistance Sarafino classified social support into four dimensions, which is emotional, instrumental, informational and companionship support. Social support could protect parenting self-efficacy from the negative impacts due to the stressful [13].

One of the main cognitive elements of parenting self-efficacy is determined as self-reference on the parent's ability to give a positive influence for their children's behavior and growth. Parenting self-efficacy is referred more to the role of young mother's ability as caregivers than fathers. It stated that high parenting self-efficacy is related to the parent's capacity to provide an adaptive, stimulating and nurturing for children. However, parenting self-efficacy will be decreased as children get older [14]. Parents with high parenting self-efficacy will consider the parenting process as a challenge than a threat, believe on their abilities, show persistence of problem solving and have lack of parental stressful [15].

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest percentage of early marriages in the world (ranked 37) and the second highest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) after Cambodia. In 2010, it stated 158 countries which the minimum legal age for marriage was over 18 years old and Indonesia was beyond of them. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (2017), the prevalence of Indonesian child marriage in 2013 was 24%. In 2015, the prevalence of Indonesian child marriage was decreased 1% namely 23%, which one of five women aged 20-24 years had their first marriage before the age of 18 [16].

According to the Ministry of Religious Affairs office was taken data from the Study of Gender and Sexuality Centre in 2015, it stated that Indonesia is second ranked in the Southeast Asian region with

an early marriage rate from 2 million of 7.3 million Indonesian women under the age of 15 years old. Early marriages in West Java is sixth ranked of 34 provinces. One of them is Bogor with highly of early marriage. Recently, in Bogor, the social phenomena occurred is the high amount of early marriage by young couples under the age of 17, the rate of marriage and pregnancy at the age of 16-19 years old is quite astonishing. In 2013 there were 1,626 couples got early marriage. According to the data of Radar Bogor, a year ago there were 8,130 married couples from 20% of them got married at the age of 19-20 years old [17].

From the results of a preliminary study conducted at the village of Warung Menteng, Bogor, in the interview, there were 10 parents who got marriage and had children. Those 6 parents had problems of parenting and 4 parents had lack of time management for taking care their husband, children and household chores. Those parents have problems of parental unpreparedness and lack of knowledge in parenting self-efficacy. Based on the problems, the author intends to conduct a research entitled "Correlation between Parental Readiness and Family Social Support with Parenting Self-Efficacy (PSE) in Early Marriage Mothers at the village of WarungMenteng, Bogor".

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research used a quantitative method with an analytic design by using a cross sectional approach, namely using approach, observation or data collection simultaneously where the research subject is examined by using a questionnaire. The research purposed was to determine the association between parental readiness, family social support and parenting self-efficacy among early marriage mothers at the village of Warung Menteng, Bogor. The research was conducted from January to June 2020, with a total of 49 respondents [18].

## **3. RESULT**

### **3.1 Characteristics of respondents based onAge of respondent.**

From the analysis results found that

more than half of the mothers' age from the total of respondents were 32 respondents (65.3%) aged of 20-30 years old and 17 respondents (34.7%)aged 31-40 years old

### **3.2 Characteristics of respondents based onAge of marriage**

From the analysis results found that more than half of the mothers' age who got marriage from total of respondents were 25 respondents (51.0%) aged of 15-17 years old and 24 respondents (49.0%) age of 18-20 years old.

### **3.3 Characteristics of respondents basedon Education Level**

From the analysis found that more than half of the mothers' age from the total of respondents were 35 respondents (71.4%) of high school and 14 respondents (28.6%) of junior high school graduated.

### **3.4 The Relationship Between Parental Readiness And Family Social Support With Parenting Self-Efficacy In Early Marriage Mothers At The Village OfWarung Menteng**

Based on table 1, the results showed that the relationship between parental readiness and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor. The analysis results found that the readiness to be good parents by high Parenting Self-Efficacy are 17 respondents (37.4%) and readiness to be good parents by low Parenting Self-Efficacy are 13 respondents (27.1%). Meanwhile, the readiness to be poor parents by high Parenting Self Efficacy are 10 respondents (18.5%) and the readiness to be poor parents by low Parenting Self Efficacy are 9 respondents (17.0%).

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test are obtained p-value  $0.001 < = 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_a$  is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parental readiness and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor.

The value of the Odds Ratio (95% CI) in the statistical test results is 1.441 (1.102-

1.667) so it can be considered that readiness to be a good parent has a 1.441 times greater chance of achieving high parenting self-efficacy rather than readiness to be poor parents.

### **3.5. The Relationship Between Family Social Support and Parenting Self-Efficacy**

Based on table 2, the results showed that the relationship between parental readiness and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor. The analysis results found that good family social support by high Parenting Self Efficacy are 14 respondents (31.4%) and good family social support by low Parenting Self Efficacy are 13 respondents (24.1%). Meanwhile poor family social support by high Parenting Self Efficacy are 12 respondents (25.5%) and poor family social support by low Parenting Self Efficacy are 11 respondents (19.0%).

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test are obtained p-value  $0.002 < 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_0$  is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between family social support and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor.

The value of the Odds Ratio (95% CI) in the statistical test results is 1.221 (1.101-1.467) so it can be considered that good family social support has a 1.221 times greater chance of achieving high parenting self-efficacy rather than to poor family social support.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

Interpretation of the research results

discussed about the appropriateness and the gap between the research conducted by the research results related to the theories and concepts.

### **1. Univariate**

From the analysis result found that women who got early marriage were 25 respondents (51.0%) aged of 15-17 years old and 24 respondents (49.0%) aged of 18-20 years old. According to Smith (2012) the average parent's age of marriage is in the category of young adults and currently in the middle age range. The early marriage mother showed the lack of

parenting abilities. Mother was not able to do baby care both feeding and affection for infant to pre-school children.

This research In line with Nurul's research (2018), entitled "Parenting Self-Efficacy in Adolescents and Adults Mothers at Banjarharjo Brebes District" The research results stated the highest aged of 15-18 years old is 54.48%. Based on the analysis found that the young mother in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor who got married and had a child at the aged of 15-20 years [19].

From the analysis result found that more than half of the mother's age from the total of respondents were 35 respondents (71.4%) of high school graduated and 14 respondents (28.6%) of junior high school graduated.

According to Widiyantari (2012), the level of parental education and learning discipline is higher, children's learning achievement is too. It is according to the study of theories and frameworks where the level of parental education and children's learning discipline has an influence on children's learning achievement [20].

According to Hardjanto (2012) Education is not a strange thing for Indonesian. Education is needed by everyone, it can be experienced by humans from all groups. However, people often forget the meaningful and hierarchy of education. Like becoming routine, it is true to say that everyone involved in the world of education should always reflect the meaningful and hierarchy of education, reflect the actions in which they are involved. Education is an important matter of human life to achieve the welfare and perfection [21].

In Riski's research (2018) entitled "the relationship between Parenting Self-Efficacy and the education level of early marriage mothers in Keboromo Village, Tayu District, Pati Regency" who had low education were 20 respondents and 11 of them got early marriage, while the total of respondents who had higher education were 70 respondents and 19 of them got early marriage. Women who got early marriage of lower education were 11 people (36.7%) and higher education were 19 people (63.3%) [22].

Based on the analysis, the last mothers' education level who got married in the village of Warung Menteng with 35 respondents, more than half of them were high school, because the average of mothers in Warung Menteng Village after graduating from school, they immediately married and had children at the age of 18-20 years old.

## **2. Bivariate**

### **a. The relationship between parental readiness and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor**

Based on the research results with 49 respondents in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor, the analysis results of the relationship between readiness to be good parents with high Parenting Self Efficacy are 17 respondents (37.4%) and readiness to be good parents with low Parenting Self Efficacy are 13 respondents (27.1%). Meanwhile, readiness to be poor parents with high Parenting Self Efficacy are 10 respondents (18.5%) and readiness to be poor parents with low Parenting Self Efficacy are 9 respondents (17.0%).

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test are obtained  $p\text{-value } 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_0$  is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parental readiness and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor.

According to Tsania (2015) in West Java found that women's readiness to accept their new roles as wives and mothers has a significant relationship with parenting self efficacy which is give impact to child's growth and development. Those who want to do baby care by themselves will increase their ability. Individuals with high parenting self-efficacy will be involved directly in problem solving, though it was difficult. They will not consider the problems as threaten. Individuals with high parenting self-efficacy will explore their passion, develop the goals and have to be committed on it [4].

The main potential cognitive element of parenting competence is parenting self- efficacy. Parenting self-

efficacy is a theory based on the perceived theory of self- efficacy, a person's belief about their ability to produce a work or action in a particular situation [14].

According to Jackson & Huang, (2010) parenting self-efficacy emphasis on persons' assessment and skills. Many psychologists believe that self-efficacy is an important factor or psychological mediation in the relationship between thought and action [23].

The research results supported by Mariska's theory (2018) found that adolescent mothers who had a high level of parenting self-efficacy are 44 people (41.12%) and 9 people (8.41%) had a low level of parenting self-efficacy. Meanwhile, 44 adult mothers (41.12%) had a high level of parenting self-efficacy and 10 (9.35%) had a low level of parenting self-efficacy. It showed that there were many adolescents and adults mothers who had a high level of parenting self-efficacy [24].

Based on other parenting self-efficacy factors, adolescent and adult mothers in this research found that they applied their experiences in parenting; followed local culture or myths in parenting, such as taking the children to a dukun when they were sick and not allowed to go out at maghrib; had experience with children, such as caring brother, a cousin, as well as work becomes a nanny; got support and assistance from husbands, parents, relatives, and neighbors; mother also did not consider that the children's behavior as problem [25].

Based on the research analysis, the readiness to be a good parent with a high Parenting Self Efficacy as many as 17 respondents (37.4%) is obtained  $p\text{-value } 0.01 < \alpha = 0.05$ . There is significant correlation between parental readiness with Parenting Self-Efficacy in early marriage mother.

**b. The Relationship between family social support and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor**

The analysis results found that good family social support by high Parenting Self Efficacy are 14 respondents (31.4%) and good family social support by low Parenting Self Efficacy are 13 respondents (24.1%). Meanwhile poor family social support by high Parenting Self Efficacy are 12 respondents (25.5%) and poor family social support by low Parenting Self Efficacy are 11 respondents (19.0%)

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test are obtained p-value  $0.002 < = 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_a$  is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between family social support and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor.

The value of the Odds Ratio (95% CI) in the statistical test results is 1.221 (1.101- 1.467) so it can be considered that good family social support has a 1.221 times greater chance of achieving high parenting self-efficacy.

Social family support important to increase parenting self efficacy such as when caring brother, a cousin, caring children and get support and assistance from husbands and parents. The research supported by Fatimah’s research (2015), which stated that there is a relationship between social support and parenting self-efficacy. Family social support can be in the form of internal family social support, such as support from husband/wife or support from siblings or external family social support [26]. This research also in line with the research which result is there is a significant positive relationship between parents social support and self efficacy on Darumol Karomah Junior High School Singosari Malang Students with a significance value of 0.00[27].

**5. CONCLUSION**

- a. The description of characteristics based on age from the analysis showed that more than half of the mothers' age from the total of

respondents were 32 respondents (65.3%) aged of 20-30 years old and 17 respondents (34.7%) aged of 31-40 years old.

- b. The description of characteristics based on age of marriage showed that more than half of the mothers' age who got early marriage from the total of respondents were 25 respondents (51.0%) aged of 14-17 years old and 24 respondents (49.0%) aged of 18-20 years old.
- c. The description of characteristics based on the education level showed that more than half of the mothers' age from the total of respondents were 35 respondents (71.4%) of senior high school graduated and 14 respondents (28.6%) of junior high school graduated.
- d. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test were the p-value of  $0.001 < = 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_a$  was accepted so it can be concluded that there was a significant relationship between the parental readiness and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor.
- e. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test were the p-value is  $0.02 < = 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_a$  was accepted so it can be concluded that there was a significant relationship between family social support and Parenting Self Efficacy in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor.

Figure 1. Frequency distribution of respondents by age 20-40 years old in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor (n=49).

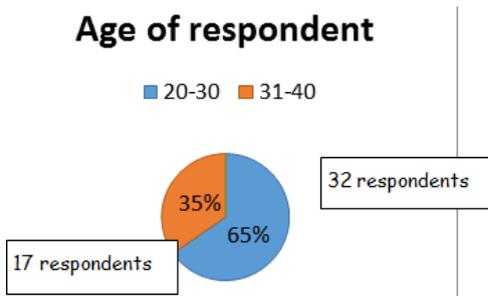


Figure 2. Frequency Distribution of respondents by age of marriage was at 15-20 years old in the village of Warung Menteng, Bogor (n = 49).

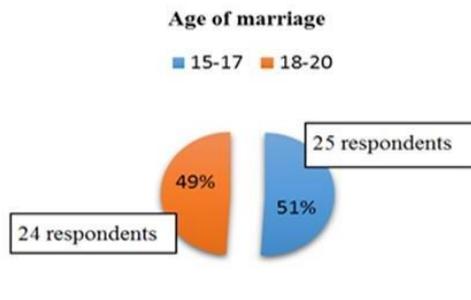


Diagram 3. Frequency distribution of respondents by age 20-40 years old in Warung Menteng Village, Bogor (n=49).

**EDUCATION LEVEL**

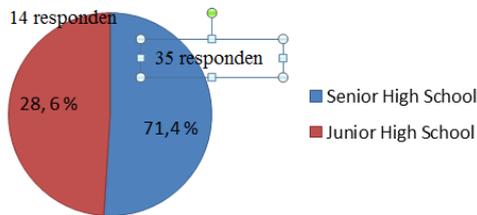


Table 1. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Parental Readiness and Parenting Self-Efficacy

Parental readiness	Parenting Self-Efficacy				OR(95 %)	p-Value
	High	Low	Total			
	N %	N %	N	%		
Good	17 37,4	13 27,1	30	64,5	1.441 (1.102-1.667)	0,001
Poor	10 18,5	9 17,0	19	35,5		
Total	27 55,9	22 44,1	49	100		

Table 2. Cross Tabulation Relationship between Family Social Support and Parenting Self-Efficacy

Family social support	Parenting Self-Efficacy				OR(95 %)	p-Value
	High	Low	Total			
	N %	N %	N	%		
Good	14 31,4	12 24,1	26	61,5	1.221 (1.101-1.467)	0,002
Poor	12 25,5	11 19,0	23	38,5		
Total	26 56,9	23 43,1	49	100,0		

Family social support	High	Low	Total		OR(95 %)	p-Value
	N %	N %	N %			
	N %	N %	N	%		
Good	14 31,4	12 24,1	26	61,5	1.221 (1.101-1.467)	0,002
Poor	12 25,5	11 19,0	23	38,5		
Total	26 56,9	23 43,1	49	100,0		

**AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

All authors were involved in research and writing. Including the preparation of proposals, monitoring the implementation of research, and preparing research reports, charge of making publication articles and revising articles to be published.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This research was supported by Sasmita Jaya Group Foundation and then, thank you so much to those who helped in this research.

**REFERENCES**

- Irianto, K. 2015. Kesehatan Reproduksi (Reproduktive Health) Teori & Praktikum. Bandung : ALFABETA.
- Romauli, S., dan Vindari, A. 2012. Kesehatan Reproduksi Buat Mahasiswi Kebidanan. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika
- Kitano N, Nomura K, Kido M, Murakami K, Ohkubo T et al. 2016. Combined Effects of Maternal Age and Parity on Successful Initiation of Exclusive Breastfeeding. Journal of Preventive Medicine Reports. 3. 121-126
- Tsania, N., Sunarti, E., & Krisnatuti, D. 2015. Karakteristik keluarga, kesiapan menikah istri dan perkembangan anak usia 3-5 tahun. Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga dan Konsumen, 8(1), 28-37. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24156/jikk.2015.8.1.28>
- Puspitawati, Herien. 2013. Konsep dan Teori Keluarga.
- Hastuti, D., Ike Fiernanti, D. Y., & Guhardja, S. 2011. Kualitas Lingkungan Pengasuhan dan Perkembangan Sosial Emosi Anak Usia Balita di Daerah Rawan Pangan. Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga Dan Konsumen, 4(1), 57-65. <https://doi.org/10.24156/jikk.2011.4.1.57>
- Brooks, J. 2011. The Process of Parenting. Edisi Ke Delapan. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar
- Bandura, A. 2010. Self Efficacy Mechanism in Psikological and Health Promoting Behavior, New Jersey, Prentice Hall

9. Sarafino, E.P., dan Smith, T.W. 2012. *Health psychology: Biopsychosocial interactions* (7th ed.). New York; John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
10. Bogdan dan Taylor. 2012. *Prosedur Penelitian. Dalam Moleong, Pendekatan. Kualitatif. (him.4)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
11. Sevigny, P. R. 2013. *Understanding Parental Self-Efficacy In Fathers*. Doctoral Dissertation, Faculty Of Graduate Studies And Research, University Of Regina
12. Taylor, S. E. 2012. *Social support: a review*. *The Oxford Handbook of Health Psychology*, 1-48.  
doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195342819.013.0009
13. Young, S. L. 2011. *Exploring The Relationship Between Parental Self Efficacy And Social Support System*. Thesis : Human Development And Family Studies. Loma State University.
14. Coleman, P. K. & Karraker, K. H. 2000. *Parenting Self-Efficacy Among Mothers of School-Age Children: Conceptualization, Measurement, and Correlates*. *Family Relations*, 13-24.
15. Sansom, L. 2010. *Confident Parenting - A Book Proposal*. Dissertation. Master of Applied Positive Psychology University of Pennsylvania...
16. BKKBN. 2014. *Laporan Akhir Kajian Faktor Sosial Ekonomi Yang Berdampak Pada Usia Perkawinan Pertama di Provinsi Gorontalo*.  
[Online]. [Repository.ung.ac.id/.../kajian-faktor-sosial-ekonomi-yang-berdampak-pada-usia-perkawinan-pdf](http://Repository.ung.ac.id/.../kajian-faktor-sosial-ekonomi-yang-berdampak-pada-usia-perkawinan-pdf).
17. *Kompilasi Hukum Islam dalam: Indonesia*, Direktorat Jenderal Bimbingan Masyarakat Islam Kementerian Agama Republik. 2015. *Himpunan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Perkawinan*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Bimbingan Masyarakat Islam Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia.
18. Sugiyono. 2017. *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung : Alfabeta.
19. Fajriyah N, Qodariah L, Fransiska M. 2019. *Komparasi Parenting Self-Efficacy Pada Ibu Usia Remaja Dan Dewasa Di Kecamatan Banjarharjo Brebes*. *Jurnal Psikologi Sains Ibrahim Malang*. Skripsi dan Profesi (*Journal of Psychological Science and Profession*). Vol 3, No 1 (2019).  
<https://doi.org/10.24198/jpsp.v3i1.20015>
20. Adawaiyah Robiatul. 2017. *Pola Asuh Orangtua Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pendidikan Anak*, *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, Vol. 7, No.1, Hal. 33-48
21. Hardjanto, I. 2012. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Aparatur (MSDA)*. Malang
22. Riski, P., & Madjid, E. M. 2016. *Perbedaan parenting self-efficacy pada ibu dengan commuter marriage dan ibu yang tinggal dengan suaminya*. Retrieved from ResearchGate: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297100943\\_Perbedaan\\_Parenting\\_Self-Efficacy\\_pada\\_Ibu\\_dengan\\_Commuter\\_Marriage\\_dan\\_Ibu\\_yang\\_Tinggal\\_dengan\\_Suaminya](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297100943_Perbedaan_Parenting_Self-Efficacy_pada_Ibu_dengan_Commuter_Marriage_dan_Ibu_yang_Tinggal_dengan_Suaminya)
23. Jackson, A.P., & Huang, C.C. *Parenting stress and behavior among single mothers of preschoolers: The mediating role of self-efficacy*. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 26, 29-42. 2000.  
doi:10.1080/01488370009511335.
24. Pranata, M. W. 2018. *Hubungan antara self efficacy dengan kesejahteraan subjektif pada remaja di Surabaya*. Skripsi, Universitas Airlangga
25. Larasati NA, Qodariah & Jofiani P. 2021. *Studi Deskriptif Mengenai Parenting Self-Efficacy Pada Ibu Yang Memiliki Anak Dengan Autism Spectrum Disorder*. *Jurnal Psikologi Sains dan Profesi (Journal Psychology of Science and Profession)* Vol. 5, No. 1, April 2021: 1 – 10
26. Albintary. R., Rahmawati, H & Tantini, FF. 2018. *Dukungan Sosial Dan Parenting Self-Efficacy Pada Orang Tua Anak Autism Spectrum Disorder Di Kota Blitar*. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengukuran Psikologi*. Volume 07, Nomor 1, April 2018  
<http://doi.org/10.21009/JPPP>.
27. Darmansyah, Agung. 2017. *Hubungan Antara Dukungan Sosial Orangtua Dengan Self-Efficacy Pada Siswa Mts Darul Karomah Singosari Malang*. Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik